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Essential Grammar in Use

A self-study
reference
and practice
book for
elementary
students of
English

THIRD
EDITION

with answers

Raymond Murphy

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Illustrations by Kate Charlesworth, Richard Deverell, Gillian Martin, Roger Penwill,
Lisa Smith, Ian West and Simon Williams

Design by Kamae Design

To the student (working without a teacher)

This is a grammar book for elementary students of English. There are 115 units in the book and each unit is about a different point of English grammar. There is a list of units at the beginning of the book (*Contents*).

Do not study all the units in order from beginning to end. It is better to choose the units that you need to do. For example, if you have a problem with the present perfect (*I have been, he has done* etc.), study Units 15–20.

Use the *Contents* or the *Index* (at the back of the book) to find the unit (or units) that you need.

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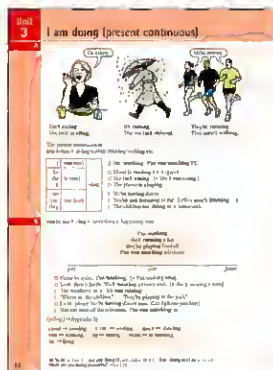
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1.44	Please be quiet.	1.45	It is raining.
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1.54	Don't ...	1.55	It is raining.
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1.98	Don't ...	1.99	It is raining.
1.100	Don't ...	1.101	It is raining.
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Study guide (pages 271–282)

Each unit is two pages. The information is on the left-hand page and the exercises are on the right:



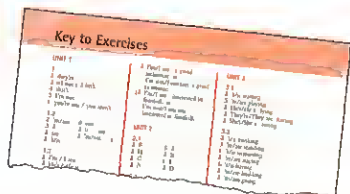
Information

Exercises

Study the left-hand page (information), and then do the exercises on the right-hand page.

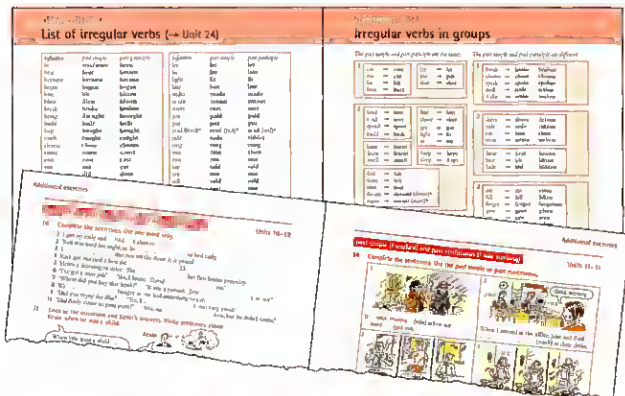
Use the Key to check your answers. The Key is on pages 283–309.

Study the left-hand page again if necessary.



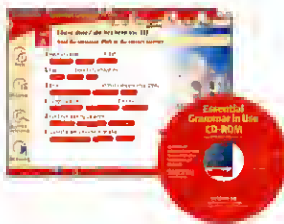
Don't forget the seven *Appendices* at the back of the book (pages 243–251). These will give you information about active and passive forms, irregular verbs, short forms, spelling and phrasal verbs.

There are also *Additional exercises* at the back of the book (pages 252–270). There is a list of these exercises on page 252.



CD Rom

You can buy this book with or without a CD Rom. On the CD Rom there are more exercises on all the units, and these are different from the exercises in the book. There are also more than 600 test questions.



To the teacher

The most important features of this book are:

- It is a grammar book. It does not deal with other aspects of the language.
- It is for elementary learners. It does not cover areas of grammar which are not normally taught at elementary level.
- It is a reference book with exercises. It is not a course book and is not organised progressively.
- It is addressed to learners and intended for self-study.

Organisation of the book

There are 115 units in the book, each one focusing on a particular area of grammar. The material is organised in grammatical categories, such as tenses, questions and articles. Units are *not* ordered according to difficulty, and should therefore be selected and used in the order appropriate for the learner(s). The book should *not* be worked through from beginning to end. The units are listed in the *Contents* and there is a comprehensive *Index* at the end of the book.

Each unit has the same format consisting of two facing pages. The grammar point is presented and explained on the left-hand page and the corresponding exercises are on the right. There are seven *Appendices* (pages 243–251) dealing with active and passive forms, irregular verbs, short forms (contractions), spelling and phrasal verbs. It might be useful for teachers to draw students' attention to these.

At the back of the book there is a set of *Additional exercises* (pages 252–270). These exercises provide 'mixed' practice bringing together grammar points from a number of different units (especially those concerning verb forms). There are 35 exercises in this section and there is a full list on page 252.

Also at the back of the book there is a *Study guide* to help students decide which units to study – see page 271.

Finally, there is a *Key* (pages 283–309) for students to check their answers to all the exercises in the book. An edition without the *Study guide* and *Key* is available for teachers who would prefer it for their students.

Level

The book is for elementary learners, i.e. learners with very little English, but not for complete beginners. It is intended mainly for elementary students who are beyond the early stages of a beginners' course. It could also be used by low-intermediate learners whose grammar is weaker than other aspects of their English or who have problems with particular areas of basic grammar.

The explanations are addressed to the elementary learner and are therefore as simple and as short as possible. The vocabulary used in the examples and exercises has also been restricted so that the book can be used at this level.

Using the book

The book can be used by students working alone (see *To the student*) or as supplementary course material. In either case the book can serve as an elementary grammar book.

When used as course material, the book can be used for immediate consolidation or for later revision or remedial work. It might be used by the whole class or by individual students needing extra help and practice.

In some cases it may be desirable to use the left-hand pages (presentation and explanation) in class, but it should be noted that these have been written for individual study and reference. In most cases, it would probably be better for teachers to present the grammar point in their preferred way with the exercises being done for homework. The left-hand page is then available for later reference by the student.

Some teachers may prefer to keep the book for revision and remedial work. In this case, individual students or groups of students can be directed to the appropriate units for self-study and practice.

CD Rom

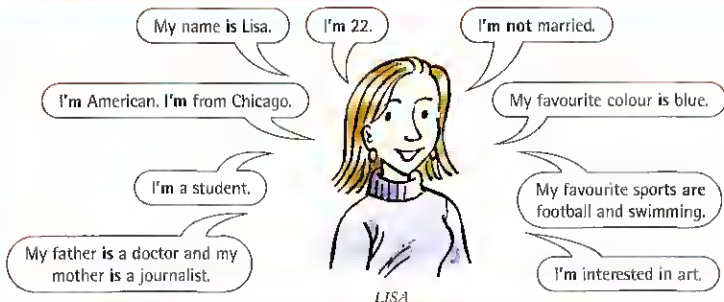
The book is sold with or without a CD Rom. This contains further exercises on all the units in the book, as well as a bank of more than 600 test questions from which users can select to compile their own tests. The CD Rom is also available separately.

Essential Grammar in Use *Third Edition*

This is a new edition of *Essential Grammar in Use*. The differences between this edition and the second edition are:

- The book has been redesigned with new colour illustrations.
- There is one new unit (Unit 35) and some reorganisation, so that most units have different numbers from the previous edition.
- There are many (usually minor) revisions to the explanations, examples and exercises.
- There are two new pages of *Additional exercises* (pages 252–270).
- There is a new *Study guide* at the back of the book to help users decide which units to study.
- There is a new CD Rom with further exercises to accompany the book.

A



B

positive

I	am	(I'm)
he		(he's)
she	is	(she's)
it		(it's)
we		(we're)
you	are	(you're)
they		(they're)

short form

negative

I	am not	(I'm not)
he		(he's not or he isn't)
she	is not	(she's not or she isn't)
it		(it's not or it isn't)
we		(we're not or we aren't)
you	are not	(you're not or you aren't)
they		(they're not or they aren't)

short forms

- I'm cold. Can you close the window, please?
- I'm 32 years old. My sister is 29.
- Steve is ill. He's in bed.
- My brother is afraid of dogs.
- It's ten o'clock. You're late again.
- Ann and I are good friends.
- Your keys are on the table.
- I'm tired, but I'm not hungry.
- Tom isn't interested in politics. He's interested in music.
- Jane isn't a teacher. She's a student.
- Those people aren't English. They're Australian.
- It's sunny today, but it isn't warm.



C

that's = that is there's = there is here's = here is

- Thank you. That's very kind of you.
- Look! There's Chris.
- 'Here's your key.' 'Thank you.'



1.1 Write the short form (she's / we aren't etc.).

- 1 she is she's 3 it is not 5 I am not
 2 they are 4 that is 6 you are not

1.2 Write am, is or are.

- 1 The weather is nice today. 5 Look! There Carol.
 2 I not rich. 6 My brother and I good tennis players.
 3 This bag heavy. 7 Emily at home. Her children at school.
 4 These bags heavy. 8 I a taxi driver. My sister a nurse.

1.3 Complete the sentences.

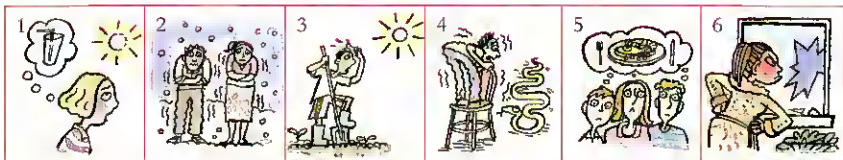
- 1 Steve is ill. He's in bed.
 2 I'm not hungry, but thirsty.
 3 Mr Thomas is a very old man. 98.
 4 These chairs aren't beautiful, but comfortable.
 5 The weather is nice today. warm and sunny.
 6 '..... late.' 'No, I'm not. I'm early!'
 7 Catherine isn't at home. at work.
 8 '..... your coat.' 'Oh, thank you very much.'

1.4 Look at Lisa's sentences in 1A. Now write sentences about yourself.

- 1 (name?) My 5 (favourite colour or colours?)
 2 (from?) I My
 3 (age?) I 6 (interested in ... ?)
 4 (job?) I I

1.5 Write sentences for the pictures. Use:

afraid angry cold hot hungry ~~thirsty~~



- 1 She's thirsty. 3 He 5
 2 They 4 6

1.6 Write true sentences, positive or negative. Use is/isn't or are/aren't.

- 1 (it / hot today) It isn't hot today. or It's hot today.
 2 (it / windy today) It
 3 (my hands / cold) My
 4 (Brazil / a very big country)
 5 (diamonds / cheap)
 6 (Toronto / in the US)

Write true sentences, positive or negative. Use I'm / I'm not.

- 7 (tired) I'm tired. or I'm not tired.
 8 (hungry) I
 9 (a good swimmer)
 10 (interested in football)

am/is/are (questions)

A

positive

I	am
he she it	is
we you they	are

question

am	I?
is	he? she?
are	we? you? they?



What's your name?

David.

Are you married?

No, I'm single.

How old are you?

25.

Are you a student?

Yes, I am.

- ☐ 'Am I late?' 'No, you're on time.'
- ☐ 'Is your mother at home?' 'No, she's out.'
- ☐ 'Are your parents at home?' 'No, they're out.'
- ☐ 'Is it cold in your room?' 'Yes, a little.'
- ☐ 'Your shoes are nice. Are they new?'

We say:

- ☐ Is she at home? / Is your mother at home? (not Is at home your mother?)
- ☐ Are they new? / Are your shoes new? (not Are new your shoes?)

B

Where ... ? / What ... ? / Who ... ? / How ... ? / Why ... ?

- ☐ Where is your mother? Is she at home?
- ☐ 'Where are you from?' 'Canada.'
- ☐ 'What colour is your car?' 'It's red.'
- ☐ 'How old is Joe?' 'He's 24.'
- ☐ How are your parents? Are they well?
- ☐ These postcards are nice. How much are they?
- ☐ This hotel isn't very good. Why is it so expensive?

what's = what is who's = who is how's = how is where's = where is

- ☐ What's the time? ☐ Who's that man?
- ☐ Where's Lucy? ☐ How's your father?

C

Short answers

Yes,	I	am.
	he she it	is.
	we you they	are.

No,	I'm	not.
	he's she's it's	
	we're you're they're	

or

No,	he she it	isn't.
	we you they	aren't.

That's my seat.

No, it isn't.



- ☐ 'Are you tired?' 'Yes, I am.'
- ☐ 'Are you hungry?' 'No, I'm not, but I'm thirsty.'
- ☐ 'Is your friend English?' 'Yes, he is.'
- ☐ 'Are these your keys?' 'Yes, they are.'
- ☐ 'That's my seat.' 'No, it isn't.'

2.1 Find the right answers for the questions.

1 Where's the camera?

2 Is your car blue?

3 Is Linda from London?

4 Am I late?

5 Where's Ann from?

6 What colour is your bag?

7 Are you hungry?

8 How is George?

9 Who's that woman?

A London.

B No, I'm not.

C Yes, you are.

D My sister.

E Black.

F No, it's black.

G In your bag.

H No, she's American.

I Very well.

1 G

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

2.2 Make questions with these words.

1 (is / at home / your mother)

2 (your parents / are / well)

3 (interesting / is / your job)

4 (the shops / are / open today)

5 (from / where / you / are)

6 (interested in sport / you / are)

7 (is / near here / the post office)

8 (at school / are / your children)

9 (you / are / late / why)

Is your mother at home?

Are your parents well?

2.3 Complete the questions. Use What ... / Who ... / Where ... / How ...

1 How are your parents?

2 the bus stop?

3 your children?

4 these oranges?

5 your favourite sport?

6 the man in this photograph?

7 your new shoes?

They're very well.

At the end of the street.

Five, six and ten.

£1.50 a kilo.

Skiing.

That's my father.

Black.

2.4 Write the questions.

1 (name?) What's your name?

2 (American?)

3 (how old?)

4 (a teacher?)

5 (married?)

6 (wife a lawyer?)

7 (from?)

8 (her name?)

9 (how old?)

Paul.

No, I'm Australian.

I'm 30.

No, I'm a lawyer.

Yes, I am.

No, she's a designer.

She's Italian.

Anna.

She's 27.

2.5 Write short answers (Yes, I am. / No, he isn't. etc.).

1 Are you married? No, I'm not.

2 Are you thirsty?

3 Is it cold today?

4 Are your hands cold?

5 Is it dark now?

6 Are you a teacher?

I am doing (present continuous)



She's eating.
She **isn't** reading.



It's raining.
The sun **isn't** shining.



They're running.
They **aren't** walking.

The present continuous is:

am/is/are + doing/eating/running/writing etc.

I	am (not)	-ing
he she it	is (not)	
we you they	are (not)	

- ☐ I'm working. I'm not watching TV.
- ☐ Maria **is** reading a newspaper.
- ☐ She **isn't** eating. (or She's not eating.)
- ☐ The phone **is** ringing.
- ☐ We're having dinner.
- ☐ You're not listening to me. (or You aren't listening ...)
- ☐ The children **are** doing their homework.

am/is/are + -ing = something is happening now:

I'm working
she's wearing a hat
they're playing football
I'm not watching television

past

now

future

- ☐ Please be quiet. I'm working. (= I'm working now)
- ☐ Look, there's Sarah. She's wearing a brown coat. (= she is wearing it now)
- ☐ The weather is nice. It's not raining.
- ☐ 'Where are the children?' 'They're playing in the park.'
- ☐ (on the phone) We're having dinner now. Can I phone you later?
- ☐ You can turn off the television. I'm not watching it.

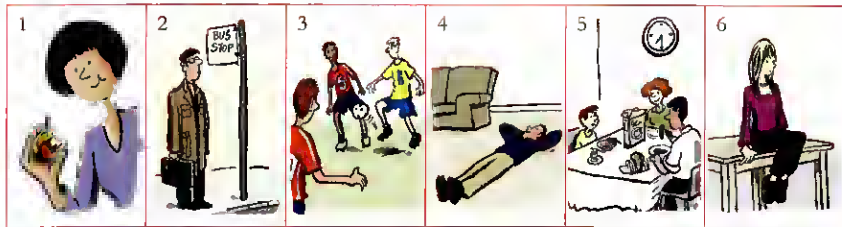
Spelling (→ Appendix 5):

come → coming write → writing dance → dancing
run → running sit → sitting swim → swimming
lie → lying

am/is/are → Unit 1 are you doing? (questions) → Unit 4 I am doing and I do → Unit 8
What are you doing tomorrow? → Unit 25

3.1 What are these people doing? Use these verbs to complete the sentences:

eat have lie play sit wait



- 1 She's eating an apple.
- 2 He is waiting for a bus.
- 3 They are playing football.
- 4 He is lying on the floor.
- 5 They are having breakfast.
- 6 She is sitting on the table.

3.2 Complete the sentences. Use these verbs:

build cook go have stand stay swim ~~work~~

- 1 Please be quiet. I 'm working.
- 2 'Where's John?' 'He's in the kitchen. He is standing'.
- 3 'You are standing on my foot.' 'Oh, I'm sorry.'
- 4 Look! Somebody is swimming in the river.
- 5 We're here on holiday. We are staying at the Central Hotel.
- 6 'Where's Sue?' 'She is taking a shower.'
- 7 They are building a new hotel in the city centre at the moment.
- 8 I am leaving now. Goodbye.

3.3 Look at the picture. Write sentences about Jane. Use She's -ing or She isn't -ing.



Jane

- 1 (have dinner) Jane isn't having dinner.
- 2 (watch television) She's watching television.
- 3 (sit on the floor) She is sitting on the floor.
- 4 (read a book) She isn't reading a book.
- 5 (play the piano) She isn't playing the piano.
- 6 (laugh) She is laughing.
- 7 (wear a hat) She isn't wearing a hat.
- 8 (write a letter) She isn't writing a letter.

3.4 What's happening now? Write true sentences.

- 1 (I / wash / my hair) I'm not washing my hair.
- 2 (it / snow) It's snowing. or It isn't snowing.
- 3 (I / sit / on a chair) I am sitting on a chair.
- 4 (I / eat) I am eating.
- 5 (it / rain) It is raining.
- 6 (I / learn / English) I am learning English.
- 7 (I / listen / to music) I am listening to music.
- 8 (the sun / shine) The sun is shining.
- 9 (I / wear / shoes) I am wearing shoes.
- 10 (I / read / a newspaper) I am reading a newspaper.

are you doing? (present continuous questions)

A

positive

I	am	
he		doing working going staying etc.
she	is	
it		
we		etc.
you	are	
they		

question

am	I	
	he	doing? working? going? staying? etc.
is	she	
	it	
	we	etc.
are	you	
	they	



- 'Are you feeling OK?' 'Yes, I'm fine, thanks.'
- 'Is it raining?' 'Yes, take an umbrella.'
- Why are you wearing a coat? It's not cold.
- 'What's Paul doing?' 'He's reading the newspaper.'
- 'What are the children doing?' 'They're watching television.'
- Look, there's Emily! Where's she going?
- Who are you waiting for? Are you waiting for Sue?

B

Study the word order:

is/are + subject + -ing

	Is	he	working	today?
Where	Is	Paul	working	today? (not Is working Paul today?)
	are	they	going?	
Where	are	those people	going?	(not Where are going those people?)

C

Short answers

Yes,	I	am.	No,	I'm	not.	or	No,	he	isn't.
	he she it	is.		he's she's it's				she it	
	we you they	are.		we're you're they're				we you they	

- 'Are you going now?' 'Yes, I am.'
- 'Is Paul working today?' 'Yes, he is.'
- 'Is it raining?' 'No, it isn't.'
- 'Are your friends staying at a hotel?' 'No, they aren't. They're staying with me.'

4.1 Look at the pictures and write the questions.

1 (you / watch / it?) Are you watching it? No, you can turn it off.	2 (you / go / now?) Yes, see you tomorrow. Yes, see you tomorrow.	3 (it / rain?) No, not at the moment. No, not at the moment.
4 (you / enjoy / the film?) Yes, it's very funny. Yes, it's very funny.	5 (that clock / work?) No, it's broken. No, it's broken.	6 (you / wait / for a bus?) No, for a taxi. No, for a taxi.

4.2 Look at the pictures and complete the questions. Use:

cry eat go laugh look at read

1 What are you reading ? What are you reading ?	2 Where is she? Where is she?	3 What is he doing? What is he doing?
4 Why is he crying? Why is he crying?	5 What are they doing? What are they doing?	6 Why is she eating? Why is she eating?

4.3 Make questions from these words. Put the words in the right order.

- (is / working / Paul / today) **Is Paul working today?**
- (what / the children / are / doing) **What are the children doing?**
- (you / are / listening / to me)
- (where / your friends / are / going)
- (are / watching / your parents / television)
- (what / Jessica / is / cooking)
- (why / you / are / looking / at me)
- (is / coming / the bus)

4.4 Write short answers (Yes, I am. / No, he isn't. etc.).

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 Are you watching TV? No, I'm not. | 4 Is it raining? |
| 2 Are you wearing a watch? | 5 Are you sitting on the floor? |
| 3 Are you eating something? | 6 Are you feeling well? |

I do/work/like etc. (present simple)



They're looking at their books.
They **read** a lot.



He's eating an ice-cream.
He **likes** ice-cream.

They **read** / he **likes** / I **work** etc. = the *present simple*:

I/we/you/they	read	like	work	live	watch	do	have
he/she/it	reads	likes	works	lives	watches	does	has

Remember:

he **works** / she **lives** / it **rains** etc.

- ☐ I **work** in a shop. My **brother works** in a bank. (*not* My brother work)
- ☐ Lucy **lives** in London. Her **parents live** in Scotland.
- ☐ It **rains** a lot in winter.

I **have** → he/she/it **has**:

- ☐ John **has** a shower every day.

Spelling (→ Appendix 5):

-es after -s / -sh / -ch:	pass → passes	finish → finishes	watch → watches
-y → -ies:	study → studies	try → tries	
also:	do → does	go → goes	

B

We use the present simple for things that are true in general, or for things that happen sometimes or all the time:

- ☐ I **like** big cities.
- ☐ Your English is good. You **speak** very well.
- ☐ Tim **works** very hard. He **starts** at 7.30 and **finishes** at 8 o'clock in the evening.
- ☐ The earth **goes** round the sun.
- ☐ We **do** a lot of different things in our free time.
- ☐ It **costs** a lot of money to build a hospital.

C

always/never/often/usually/sometimes + present simple

- ☐ Sue **always gets** to work early. (*not* Sue gets always)
- ☐ I **never eat** breakfast. (*not* I eat never)
- ☐ We **often go** away at weekends.
- ☐ Mark **usually plays** football on Sundays.
- ☐ I **sometimes walk** to work, but not very often.

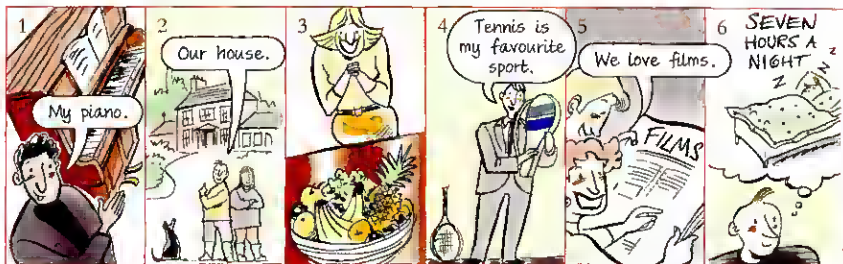
I don't ... (negative) → **Unit 6** Do you ... ? (questions) → **Unit 7** I am doing and I do → **Unit 8**
always/usually/often etc. (word order) → **Unit 94**

5.1 Write these verbs with -s or -es.

- 1 (read) she reads 3 (fly) it 5 (have) she
 2 (think) he 4 (dance) he 6 (finish) it

5.2 Complete the sentences about the people in the pictures. Use:

eat go live play play sleep



- 1 He plays the piano. 4 tennis.
 2 They in a very big house. 5 to the cinema a lot.
 3 a lot of fruit. 6 seven hours a night.

5.3 Complete the sentences. Use:

boil close cost cost like like meet open ~~speaks~~ teach wash

- 1 Maria speaks four languages.
 2 The shops in the city centre usually at 9 o'clock in the morning.
 3 The City Museum at 5 o'clock in the evening.
 4 Tina is a teacher. She mathematics to young children.
 5 My job is very interesting. I a lot of people.
 6 Peter's car is always dirty. He never it.
 7 Food is expensive. It a lot of money.
 8 Shoes are expensive. They a lot of money.
 9 Water at 100 degrees Celsius.
 10 Julia and I are good friends. I her and she me.

5.4 Write sentences from these words. Use the right form of the verb (arrive or arrives etc.).

- 1 (always / early / Sue / arrive) Sue always arrives early.
 2 (to the cinema / never / I / go) I
 3 (work / Martina / hard / always)
 4 (like / chocolate / children / usually)
 5 (Julia / parties / enjoy / always)
 6 (often / people's names / I / forget)
 7 (television / Tim / watch / never)
 8 (usually / dinner / we / have / at 7.30)
 9 (Jenny / always / nice clothes / wear)

5.5 Write sentences about yourself. Use always/never/often/usually/sometimes.

- 1 (watch TV in the evening) I usually watch TV in the evening.
 2 (read in bed) I
 3 (get up before 7 o'clock)
 4 (go to work/school by bus)
 5 (drink coffee in the morning)

I don't ... (present simple negative)

A

The present simple negative is **don't/doesn't + verb**:She **doesn't** drink coffee.He **doesn't** like his job.

positive

I	work
we	like
you	do
they	have
he	works
she	likes
it	does
	has

negative

I	don't	work
we	(do not)	
you		
they		
he	doesn't	like
she	(does not)	
it		

- ☐ I **drink** coffee, but I **don't drink** tea.
- ☐ Sue **drinks** tea, but she **doesn't drink** coffee.
- ☐ You **don't work** very hard.
- ☐ We **don't watch** television very often.
- ☐ The weather is usually nice. It **doesn't rain** very often.
- ☐ Gary and Nicole **don't know** many people.

B

Remember:

- I/we/you/they **don't ...** ☐ I **don't** like football.
 he/she/it **doesn't ...** ☐ He **doesn't** like football.

- ☐ I **don't** like Fred and Fred **doesn't** like me. (*not* Fred don't like)
- ☐ My **car doesn't** use much petrol. (*not* My car don't use)
- ☐ Sometimes he is late, but **it doesn't** happen very often.

C

We use **don't/doesn't + infinitive** (*don't like / doesn't speak / doesn't do* etc.):

- ☐ I **don't like** washing the car. I **don't do** it very often.
- ☐ Sarah **speaks** Spanish, but she **doesn't speak** Italian. (*not* doesn't speaks)
- ☐ Bill **doesn't do** his job very well. (*not* Bill doesn't his job)
- ☐ Paula **doesn't** usually **have** breakfast. (*not* doesn't ... has)


6.1 Write the negative.

- I play the piano very well.
- Jane plays the piano very well.
- They know my phone number.
- We work very hard.
- He has a bath every day.
- You do the same thing every day.


I don't play the piano very well.
 Jane
 They

6.2 Study the information and write sentences with like.

Do you like ... ?



BEN AND SOPHIE



KATE

YOU

1 classical music?	yes	no	?
2 boxing?	no	yes	
3 horror films?	yes	no	

- Ben and Sophie like classical music.
 Kate
 I classical music.
- Ben and Sophie
 Kate
 I
-

6.3 Write about yourself. Use:

I never ... or I often ... or I don't ... very often.

- (watch TV) I don't watch TV very often. or I never watch TV. or I often watch TV.
- (go to the theatre)
- (ride a bicycle)
- (eat in restaurants)
- (travel by train)

6.4 Complete the sentences. All of them are negative. Use don't/doesn't + these verbs:

cost go know ~~read~~ see use wear

- I buy a newspaper every day, but sometimes I don't read it.
- Paul has a car, but he it very often.
- Paul and his friends like films, but they to the cinema very often.
- Amanda is married, but she a ring.
- I much about politics. I'm not interested in it.
- The Regent Hotel isn't expensive. It much to stay there.
- Brian lives very near us, but we him very often.

6.5 Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

- Margaret speaks four languages – English, French, German and Spanish. (speak)
- I don't like my job. It's very boring. (like)
- 'Where's Martin?' 'I'm sorry. I ' (know)
- Sue is a very quiet person. She very much. (talk)
- Andy a lot of tea. It's his favourite drink. (drink)
- It's not true! I it! (believe)
- That's a very beautiful picture. I it very much. (like)
- Mark is a vegetarian. He meat. (eat)

Do you ... ? (present simple questions)

A

We use **do/does** in present simple questions:

positive

I	work
we	like
you	do
they	have
he	works
she	likes
it	does
	has

question

do	I	work?
	we	like?
	you	do?
	they	have?
does	he	works?
	she	likes?
	it	does?
		has?



B

Study the word order:

do/does + *subject* + *infinitive*

Where	Do	you	work	on Sundays?
How often	Do	your friends	live	near here?
What	Does	Chris	play	tennis?
How much	do	your parents	live?	
	do	you	wash	your hair?
	does	this word	mean?	
	does	it	cost	to fly to Rome?

Questions with **always/usually/often**:

	Do	you	always	have	breakfast?
What	Does	Chris	often	phone	you?
	do	you	usually	do	at weekends?

What do you do? = What's your job?

□ 'What do you do?' 'I work in a bank.'

C

Remember:

do I/we/you/they ...□ **Do they** like music?**does** he/she/it ...□ **Does he** like music?

D

Short answers

Yes,	I/we/you/they do .
	he/she/it does .

No,	I/we/you/they don't .
	he/she/it doesn't .

- 'Do you play tennis?' 'No, I don't.'
- 'Do your parents speak English?' 'Yes, they do.'
- 'Does Gary work hard?' 'Yes, he does.'
- 'Does your sister live in London?' 'No, she doesn't.'

7.1 Write questions with Do ... ? and Does ... ?

- I like chocolate. How about you?
- I play tennis. How about you?
- You live near here. How about Lucy?
- Tom plays tennis. How about his friends?
- You speak English. How about your brother?
- I do yoga every morning. How about you?
- Sue often goes away. How about Paul?
- I want to be famous. How about you?
- You work hard. How about Anna?

Do you like chocolate?

you

Lucy

7.2 Make questions from these words + do/does. Put the words in the right order.

- (where / live / your parents)
- (you / early / always / get up)
- (how often / TV / you / watch)
- (you / want / what / for dinner)
- (like / you / football)
- (your brother / like / football)
- (what / you / do / in your free time)
- (your sister / work / where)
- (to the cinema / often / you / go)
- (what / mean / this word)
- (often / snow / it / here)
- (go / usually / to bed / what time / you)
- (how much / to phone New York / it / cost)
- (you / for breakfast / have / usually / what)

Where do your parents live?

Do you always get up early?

7.3 Complete the questions. Use these verbs:



do do enjoy go like start teach work



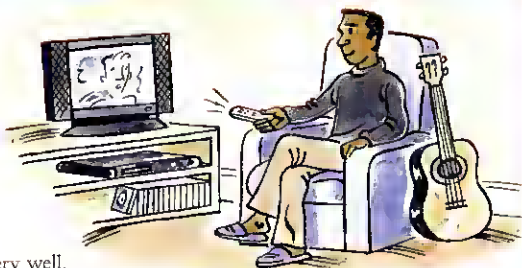
- What do you do ?
- What time do you go to bed ?
- What time do you get up in the morning?
- How do you go on Saturdays?
- How do you go to work?
- And your husband. What does he do ?
- What does he do ?
- What does he do his job?

I work in a bookshop.
It's OK.
At 9 o'clock.
Sometimes.
Usually by bus.
He's a teacher.
Science.
Yes, he loves it.

7.4 Write short answers (Yes, he does. / No, I don't, etc.).

- Do you watch TV a lot?
- Do you live in a big city?
- Do you often ride a bicycle?
- Does it rain a lot where you live?
- Do you play the piano?

No, I don't. or Yes, I do.

I am doing (present continuous) and
I do (present simple)

Jack is watching television.
He is *not* playing the guitar.

But Jack has a guitar.
He often plays it and he plays very well.

Jack **plays** the guitar,
but he **is not playing** the guitar now.

Is he **playing** the guitar? No, he **isn't**. (*present continuous*)
Does he **play** the guitar? Yes, he **does**. (*present simple*)

B

Present continuous (I am doing) = now, at the time of speaking:

I'm doing

past now future

- ☐ Please be quiet. I'm working. (*not* I work)
- ☐ Tom **is having** a shower at the moment. (*not* Tom has)
- ☐ Take an umbrella with you. It's raining.
- ☐ You can turn off the television. I'm not watching it.
- ☐ Why are you under the table? What **are** you doing?

B

Present simple (I do) = in general, all the time or sometimes:

I do

past now future

- ☐ I **work** every day from 9 o'clock to 5.30.
- ☐ Tom **has** a shower every morning.
- ☐ It **rains** a lot in winter.
- ☐ I **don't watch** television very often.
- ☐ What **do** you usually **do** at the weekend?

D

We do *not* use these verbs in the present continuous (*I am -ing*):

like	love	want	know	understand	remember	depend
prefer	hate	need	mean	believe	forget	

Use only the present simple with these verbs (*I want / do you like?* etc.):

- ☐ I'm tired. I **want** to go home. (*not* I'm wanting)
- ☐ 'Do you **know** that girl?' 'Yes, but I **don't remember** her name.'
- ☐ I **don't understand**. What **do** you **mean**?

8.1 Answer the questions about the pictures.



Does he take photographs? **Yes, he does.**
Is he taking a photograph? **No, he isn't.**
What is he doing?
He's having a bath.



Is she driving a bus?
Does she drive a bus?
What is she doing?



Does he clean windows?
Is he cleaning a window?
What is he doing?



Are they teaching?
Do they teach?
What do they do?

8.2 Complete the sentences with am/is/are or do/don't/does/doesn't.

- Excuse me, do you speak English?
- 'Where's Kate?' 'I don't know.'
- What's funny? Why are you laughing?
- 'What is your sister do?' 'She's a dentist.'
- It is raining. I want to go out in the rain.
- 'Where do you come from?' 'Canada.'
- How much did it cost to send a letter to Canada?
- Steve is a good tennis player, but he doesn't play very often.

8.3 Put the verb in the present continuous (I am doing) or the present simple (I do).

- Excuse me, do you speak (you/speak) English?
- 'Where's Tom?' 'He's having (he/have) a shower.'
- I don't watch (I/not/watch) television very often.
- Listen! Somebody is (sing).
- Sandra is tired. (she/want) to go home now.
- How often do you read (you/read) a newspaper?
- 'Excuse me, but are you sitting (you/sit) in my place?' 'Oh, I'm sorry.'
- I'm sorry, (I/not/understand). Can you speak more slowly?
- It's late. (I/go) home now.
- (you/come) with me?
- What time do your father / finish (your father / finish) work every day?
- You can turn off the radio. (I/not/listen) to it.
- 'Where's Paul?' 'In the kitchen. (he/cook) something.'
- Martin usually walks (usually/walk). (not/usually/drive) to work. He
- Sue doesn't like (not/like) coffee. (she/prefer) tea.

I have ... and I've got ...

A You can say **I have** or **I've got**, **he has** or **he's got**:

I		or	I		(I've got)
we	have		we	have got	(we've got)
you			you		(you've got)
they			they		(they've got)
he	has	or	he	has got	(he's got)
she			she		(she's got)
it			it		(it's got)

short form



- ☐ I **have** blue eyes. or I've **got** blue eyes.
- ☐ Tim **has** two sisters. or Tim **has got** two sisters.
- ☐ Our car **has** four doors. or Our car **has got** four doors.
- ☐ Sarah isn't feeling well. She **has** a headache. or She's **got** a headache.
- ☐ They like animals. They **have** a horse, three dogs and six cats. or They've **got** a horse ...

B I haven't got / have you got? etc.

negative

I	have not (haven't)	got
we		
you		
they		
he	has not (hasn't)	
she		
it		

question

have	I	got?
	we	
	you	
	they	
has	he	
	she	
	it	

short answers

Yes,	I	have.
No,	we	haven't.
	you	
	they	
Yes,	he	has.
No,	she	hasn't.
	it	

- ☐ I've **got** a motorbike, but I **haven't got** a car.
- ☐ Tracey and Jeff **haven't got** any children.
- ☐ It's a nice house, but it **hasn't got** a garden.
- ☐ 'Have you **got** a camera?' 'No, I **haven't**.'
- ☐ 'What **have** you **got** in your bag?' 'Nothing. It's empty.'
- ☐ 'Has Helen **got** a car?' 'Yes, she **has**.'
- ☐ What kind of car **has** she **got**?

C I don't have / do you have? etc.

In negatives and questions you can also use **do/does** ... :

- ☐ They **don't have** any children. (= They **haven't got** any children.)
- ☐ It's a nice house, but it **doesn't have** a garden. (= it **hasn't got** a garden)
- ☐ **Does** Helen **have** a car? (= **Has** Helen **got** a car?)
- ☐ What **do** you **have** in your bag? (= What **have** you **got** in your bag?)

9.1 Write the short form with got (we've got / he hasn't got etc.).

- 1 we have got we've got 3 they have got 5 it has got
 2 he has got 4 she has not got 6 I have not got

9.2 Read the questions and answers. Then write sentences about Mark.

- 1 Have you got a car?
 2 Have you got a computer?
 3 Have you got a dog?
 4 Have you got a mobile phone?
 5 Have you got a watch?
 6 Have you got any brothers or sisters?

- No.
 Yes.
 No.
 No.
 Yes.
 Yes, two brothers and a sister.



Mark

- 1 He hasn't got a car.
 2 He
 3
 4
 5
 6

What about you? Write sentences with I've got or I haven't got.

- 7 (a computer)
 8 (a dog)
 9 (a bike)
 10 (brothers/sisters)

9.3 Write these sentences with got (I've got / have you got etc.). The meaning is the same.

- 1 They have two children.
 2 She doesn't have a key.
 3 He has a new job.
 4 They don't have much money.
 5 Do you have an umbrella?
 6 We have a lot of work to do.
 7 I don't have your phone number.
 8 Does your father have a car?
 9 How much money do we have?

They've got two children.
She hasn't got a key.

9.4 Write have got (I've got), has got (I's got), haven't got or hasn't got.

- 1 Sarah hasn't got a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
 2 They like animals. They 've got three dogs and two cats.
 3 Charles isn't happy. He a lot of problems.
 4 They don't read much. They many books.
 5 'What's wrong?' 'I something in my eye.'
 6 'Where's my pen?' 'I don't know. I it.'
 7 Julia wants to go to the concert, but she a ticket.

9.5 Complete the sentences. Use have/has got or haven't/hasn't got with:

a lot of friends
 a garden

four wheels
 much time

a headache
 a key

six legs

- 1 I'm not feeling well. I 've got a headache.
 2 It's a nice house, but it hasn't got a garden.
 3 Most cars
 4 Everybody likes Tom. He
 5 I can't open the door. I
 6 An insect
 7 We must hurry. We

was/were

last night



now

Now Robert **is** at work.At midnight last night
he **wasn't** at work.He **was** in bed.
He **was** asleep.

am/is (present) → was (past):

- ☐ I **am** tired. (now)
- ☐ Where **is** Kate? (now)
- ☐ The weather **is** good today.

I **was** tired **last night**.Where **was** Kate **yesterday**?The weather **was** good **last week**.

are (present) → were (past):

- ☐ You **are** late. (now)
- ☐ They **aren't** here. (now)

You **were** late **yesterday**.They **weren't** here **last Sunday**.

B

positive

I	was
he	
she	
it	
we	were
you	
they	

negative

I	was not (wasn't)
he	
she	
it	
we	were not (weren't)
you	
they	

question

was	I?
	he?
	she?
	it?
were	we?
	you?
	they?

- ☐ Last year Rachel **was** 22, so she **is** 23 now.
- ☐ When I **was** a child, I **was** afraid of dogs.
- ☐ We **were** hungry after the journey, but we **weren't** tired.
- ☐ The hotel **was** comfortable, but it **wasn't** expensive.
- ☐ **Was** the weather nice when you **were** on holiday?
- ☐ Your shoes are nice. **Were** they expensive?
- ☐ Why **were** you late this morning?

C

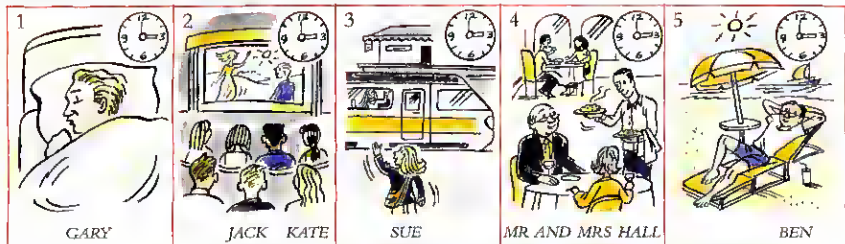
Short answers

Yes,	I/he/she/it was .
	we/you/they were .

No,	I/he/she/it wasn't .
	we/you/they weren't .

- ☐ 'Were you late?' 'No, I **wasn't**.'
- ☐ 'Was Ted at work yesterday?' 'Yes, he **was**.'
- ☐ 'Were Sue and Steve at the party?' 'No, they **weren't**.'

10.1 Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon?



1 Gary was in bed.

2 Jack and Kate

3 Sue

4

5

6 And you? I

10.2 Write am/is/are (present) or was/were (past).

1 Last year she was 22, so she is 23 now.

2 Today the weather is nice, but yesterday it was very cold.

3 I am hungry. Can I have something to eat?

4 I feel fine this morning, but I was very tired last night.

5 Where were you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?

6 Don't buy those shoes. They are very expensive.

7 I like your new jacket. It's expensive?

8 This time last year I was in Paris.

9 'Where were the children?' 'I don't know. They were here a few minutes ago.'

10.3 Write was/were or wasn't/weren't.

1 We weren't happy with the hotel. Our room was very small and it wasn't clean.

2 Mark was at work last week because he wasn't ill. He's better now.

3 Yesterday was a public holiday, so the banks were closed. They're open today.

4 'Where were Kate and Bill at the party?' 'Kate wasn't there, but Bill was'

5 'Where are my keys?' 'I don't know. They were on the table, but they're not there now.'

6 You were at home last night. Where were you?

10.4 Write questions from these words + was/were. Put the words in the right order.

1 {late / you / this morning / why?}

Why were you late this morning?

2 {difficult / your exam?}

3 {last week / where / Sue and Chris?}

4 {your new camera / how much?}

5 {angry / you / yesterday / why?}

6 {nice / the weather / last week?}

The traffic was bad.

No, it was easy.

They were on holiday.

Sixty pounds.

Because you were late.

Yes, it was beautiful.

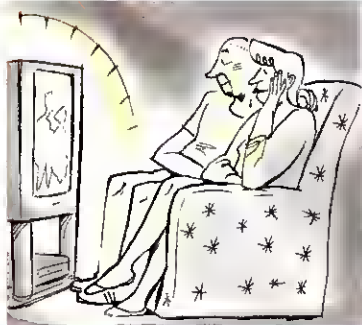
worked/got/went etc. (past simple)

They **watch** television every evening.
(present simple)

They **watched** television yesterday evening.
(past simple)

watched is the past simple:

I/we/you/they he/she/it	watched
----------------------------	----------------



B

The past simple is often **-ed** (regular verbs). For example:

work → **worked** dance → **danced**
clean → **cleaned** stay → **stayed**
start → **started** need → **needed**

- I clean my teeth every morning. This morning I **cleaned** my teeth.
- Terry **worked** in a bank from 1996 to 2003.
- Yesterday it **rained** all morning. It **stopped** at lunchtime.
- We **enjoyed** the party last night. We **danced** a lot and **talked** to a lot of people. The party **finished** at midnight.

Spelling (→ Appendix 5):

try → **tried** study → **studied** copy → **copied**
stop → **stopped** plan → **planned**

C

Some verbs are *irregular* (= not regular). The past simple is **not -ed**. Here are some important irregular verbs (see also Appendix 2-3):

begin → began	fall → fell	leave → left	sell → sold
break → broke	find → found	lose → lost	sit → sat
bring → brought	fly → flew	make → made	sleep → slept
build → built	forget → forgot	meet → met	speak → spoke
buy → bought	get → got	pay → paid	stand → stood
catch → caught	give → gave	put → put	take → took
come → came	go → went	read → read (red)*	tell → told
do → did	have → had	ring → rang	think → thought
drink → drank	hear → heard	say → said	win → won
eat → ate	know → knew	see → saw	write → wrote

* pronounced 'red'

- I usually get up early, but this morning I **got** up at 9 o'clock.
- We **did** a lot of work yesterday.
- Caroline **went** to the cinema three times last week.
- James **came** into the room, **took** off his coat and **sat** down.

11.1 Complete the sentences. Use a verb from the box.

clean die enjoy finish happen open rain start stay want

- 1 I cleaned my teeth three times yesterday.
- 2 It was hot in the room, so I opened the window.
- 3 The film was very long. It ended at 7.15 and started at 10 o'clock.
- 4 When I was a child, I wanted to be a doctor.
- 5 The accident happened last Sunday afternoon.
- 6 It's a nice day today, but yesterday it was all day.
- 7 We enjoyed our holiday last year. We stayed at a very nice place.
- 8 Anna's grandfather died when he was 90 years old.

11.2 Write the past simple of these verbs.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 get <u>got</u> | 4 pay <u>paid</u> | 7 go <u>went</u> | 10 know <u>knew</u> |
| 2 see <u>saw</u> | 5 visit <u>visited</u> | 8 think <u>thought</u> | 11 put <u>put</u> |
| 3 play <u>played</u> | 6 buy <u>bought</u> | 9 copy <u>copied</u> | 12 speak <u>spoke</u> |

11.3 Read about Lisa's journey to Madrid. Put the verbs in the correct form.



Last Tuesday Lisa (1) flew from London to Madrid. She (2) got up at 6 o'clock in the morning and (3) drank a cup of coffee. At 6.30 she (4) left home and (5) drove to the airport. When she (6) arrived there, she (7) hired the car, (8) drove to the airport building, and (9) checked in. Then she (10) had breakfast at a café and (11) waited for her flight. The plane (12) took off on time and (13) landed in Madrid two hours later. Finally she (14) took a taxi from the airport to her hotel in the centre of Madrid.

fly, get
have
leave, drive
get, park, walk
check, have
wait, depart
arrive, take

11.4 Write sentences about the past (yesterday / last week etc.).

- 1 James always goes to work by car. Yesterday he went to work by car.
- 2 Rachel often loses her keys. She lost her keys last week.
- 3 Kate meets her friends every evening. She met her friends yesterday evening.
- 4 I usually buy two newspapers every day. Yesterday I bought two newspapers.
- 5 We often go to the cinema at weekends. Last Sunday we went to the cinema.
- 6 I eat an orange every day. Yesterday I ate an orange.
- 7 Tom always has a shower in the morning. This morning he had a shower.
- 8 Our friends often come to see us. They came to see us last Friday.

11.5 Write sentences about what you did yesterday.

- 1 I went to the theatre.
- 2 I read a book.
- 3 I watched a film.
- 4 I went to the gym.
- 5 I visited my grandparents.
- 6 I went to the park.

I didn't ... Did you ... ? (past simple negative and questions)

A We use **did** in past simple negatives and questions:

infinitive	positive	negative	question
play	I played	I	I
start	we started	we	we
watch	you watched	you	you
have	they had	they	they
see	he saw	he	he
do	she did	she	she
go	it went	it	it
		did not (didn't)	did
			play? start? watch? have? see? do? go?

B **do/does (present) → did (past):**

- ☐ I **don't** watch television very often.
I **didn't** watch television **yesterday**.
- ☐ **Does** she often go away?
Did she go away **last week**?

C We use **did/didn't + infinitive (watch/play/go etc.):**

I watched	but	I didn't watch	(not I didn't watched)
they went		did they go?	(not did they went?)
he had		he didn't have	
you did		did you do?	

- ☐ I **played** tennis yesterday, but I **didn't** win.
- ☐ **Did** you **do** the shopping? 'No, I **didn't** have time.'
- ☐ We **went** to the cinema, but we **didn't** enjoy the film.

D Study the word order in questions:

did + subject + infinitive

What	Did	your sister	phone	you?
How	did	you	do	last night?
Where	did	the accident	happen?	
	did	your parents	go	for their holiday?

E **Short answers**

Yes,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	did.	No,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	didn't.
------	----------------------------	-------------	-----	----------------------------	----------------

- ☐ **'Did you** see Joe yesterday?' **'No, I didn't.'**
- ☐ **'Did it** rain on Sunday?' **'Yes, it did.'**
- ☐ **'Did Helen** come to the party?' **'No, she didn't.'**
- ☐ **'Did your** parents have a good holiday?' **'Yes, they did.'**

12.1 Complete these sentences with the verb in the negative.

- I saw Barbara, but I didn't see Jane.
- They worked on Monday, but they on Tuesday.
- We went to the post office, but we to the bank.
- She had a pen, but she any paper.
- Jack did French at school, but he German.

12.2 Write questions with Did ... ?

- I watched TV last night. How about you? Did you watch TV last night ?
- I enjoyed the party. How about you?
- I had a good holiday. How about you?
- I finished work early. How about you?
- I slept well last night. How about you?

12.3 What did you do yesterday? Write positive or negative sentences.

- (watch TV) I watched TV. or I didn't watch TV.
- (get up before 7 o'clock) I
- (have a shower)
- (buy a magazine)
- (eat meat)
- (go to bed before 10.30)

12.4 Write B's questions. Use:

arrive cost go go to bed late happen have a nice time stay win

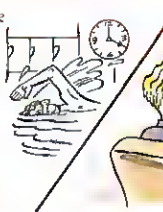
1 A: We went to New York last month. B: Where <u>did you stay</u> ? A: With some friends.	5 A: We came home by taxi. B: How much ? A: Ten pounds.
2 A: I was late for the meeting. B: What time ? A: Half past nine.	6 A: I'm tired this morning. B: ? A: No, but I didn't sleep very well.
3 A: I played tennis this afternoon. B: ? A: No, I lost.	7 A: We went to the beach yesterday. B: ? A: Yes, it was great.
4 A: I had a nice holiday. B: Good. Where ? A: To the mountains.	8 A: The window is broken. B: How ? A: I don't know.

12.5 Put the verb in the correct form – positive, negative or question.

- We went to the cinema, but the film wasn't very good. We didn't enjoy it. (enjoy)
- Tim some new clothes yesterday – two shirts, a jacket and a pullover. (buy)
- '..... yesterday?' 'No, it was a nice day.' (rain)
- We were tired, so we long at the party. (stay)
- It was very warm in the room, so I a window. (open)
- 'Did you phone Chris this morning?' 'No, I time.' (have)
- 'I cut my hand this morning.' 'How that?' (do)
- 'Why weren't you at the meeting yesterday?' 'I about it.' (know)

I was doing (past continuous)

4 o'clock



now (6 o'clock)



It is 6 o'clock now.

Paul **is** at home.He **is watching** television.At 4 o'clock he **wasn't** at home.He **was** at the sports club.He **was swimming** in the pool.He **wasn't watching** television.

3.30

he started
swimming

4.00

he **was swimming**

4.15

he finished
swimming

B

was/were + -ing is the past continuous:

positive

I	was	doing watching playing swimming living etc.
he		
she		
it		
we	were	etc.
you		
they		

negative

I	was not (wasn't)	doing watching playing swimming living etc.
he		
she		
it		
we	were not (weren't)	etc.
you		
they		

question

was	I	doing? watching? playing? swimming? living? etc.
	he	
	she	
	it	
were	we	etc.
	you	
	they	

- What **were** you **doing** at 11.30 yesterday? **Were** you **working**?
- 'What did he say?' 'I don't know. I **wasn't listening**.'
- It **was raining**, so we didn't go out.
- In 2001 we **were living** in Canada.
- Today she's wearing a skirt, but yesterday she **was wearing** trousers.
- I woke up early yesterday. It was a beautiful morning. The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**.

Spelling (live → living / run → running / lie → lying etc.) → Appendix 5

C

am/is/are + -ing (present) → was/were + -ing (past):

present






- I'm **working** (now).
- It **isn't raining** (now).
- What **are** you **doing** (now)?

past

- I **was working** at 10.30 last night.
- It **wasn't raining** when we went out.
- What **were** you **doing** at three o'clock?







was/were → Unit 10 I was doing and I did (past continuous and simple) → Unit 14

13.1 Look at the pictures. Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon? And what were they doing? Write two sentences for each picture.

 <p>RACHEL at home watch TV</p>	 <p>JACK KATE at the cinema watch a film</p>	 <p>TIM in his car drive</p>	 <p>TRACEY at the station wait for a train</p>	 <p>MR AND MRS HALL in the park walk</p>
--	---	---	---	---

- Rachel was at home. She was watching TV.
- Jack and Kate They
- Tim
-
-
- And you? I

13.2 Sarah did a lot of things yesterday morning. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

7.10 - 7.25 	7.30 - 8.10 	8.30 - 9.00 
9.20 - 10.00 	10.15 - 11.45 	12.00 - 12.45 

- At 8.45 she was washing her car.
- At 10.45 she
- At 8 o'clock
- At 12.10
- At 7.15
- At 9.30

13.3 Complete the questions. Use was/were -ing. Use what/where/why if necessary.

- (you/live) Where were you living. in 1999?
- (you/do) at 2 o'clock?
- (it/rain) when you got up?
- (Sue/drive) so fast?
- (Tim/wear) a suit yesterday?

In London.
I was asleep.
No, it was sunny.
Because she was late.
No, a T-shirt and jeans.

13.4 Look at the picture. You saw Joe in the street yesterday afternoon. What was he doing? Write positive or negative sentences.



- (wear / a jacket) He wasn't wearing a jacket.
- (carry / a bag)
- (go / to the dentist)
- (eat / an ice-cream)
- (carry / an umbrella)
- (go / home)
- (wear / a hat)
- (ride / a bicycle)

Unit 14 I was doing (past continuous) and I did (past simple)

A



Jack was reading a book.

The phone rang.

He stopped reading.

He answered the phone.

What **happened**? The phone **rang**. (*past simple*)

What **was** Jack **doing** when the phone rang? } (*past continuous*)

He **was reading** a book.

What **did** he **do** when the phone rang?

He **stopped** reading and **answered** the phone. } (*past simple*)

Jack began reading *before* the phone rang.

So *when* the phone rang, he **was reading**.

he started reading

the phone rang

he stopped reading

he answered the phone

he was reading

B

past simple

□ A: What **did** you **do** yesterday morning?

B: We **played** tennis. (from 10 to 11.30)

start 10 o'clock finish 11.30



we played
complete action

□ Jack **read** a book yesterday. (= from beginning to end)

□ **Did** you **watch** the film on television last night?

□ It **didn't rain** while we were on holiday.

past continuous

□ A: What **were** you **doing** at 10.30?

B: We **were playing** tennis.

start 10 o'clock



we were playing
unfinished action

□ Jack **was reading** a book when the phone rang.

□ **Were** you **watching** television when I phoned you?

□ It **wasn't raining** when I got up.

□ I **started** work at 9 o'clock and **finished** at 4.30. At 2.30 I **was working**.

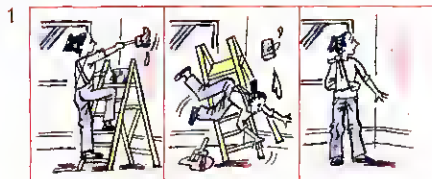
□ It **was raining** when we **went** out. (= it started raining *before* we went out)

□ I **saw** Lucy and Steve this morning. They **were waiting** at the bus stop.

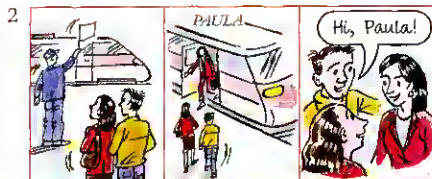
□ Kelly **fell** asleep while she **was reading**.

I did (past simple) → Units 11–12 I was doing (past continuous) → Unit 13 while → Unit 105

14.1 Look at the pictures. Put the verbs in the correct form, past continuous or past simple.



Lucy broke (break) her arm last week. It happened (happen) when she was painting (paint) her room. She fell (fall) off the ladder.



The train arrived (arrive) at the station and Paula got (get) off. Two friends of hers, Jon and Rachel, waited (wait) to meet her.



Yesterday Sue was walking (walk) along the road when she met (meet) James. He was going (go) to the station to catch a train and he was carrying (carry) a bag. They stopped (stop) to talk for a few minutes.

14.2 Put the verb into the past continuous or past simple.

- 1 A: What were you doing (you/do) when the phone rang (ring)?
B: I was watching (watch) television.
- 2 A: Was Jane busy when you went to see her?
B: Yes, she was studying (study).
- 3 A: What time did you arrive (the post / arrive) this morning?
B: It came (come) while I was having (have) breakfast.
- 4 A: Was Tracey at work today?
B: No, she wasn't going (not/go) to work. She was ill.
- 5 A: How fast were you driving (you/drive) when the police stopped (stop) you?
B: I'm not sure, but I wasn't driving (not/drive) very fast.
- 6 A: Did your team win (your team / win) the football match yesterday?
B: The weather was very bad, so we weren't playing (not/play).
- 7 A: How did you break (you/break) the window?
B: We were playing (play) football. I was kicking (kick) the ball and it hit (hit) the window.
- 8 A: Did you see (you/see) Jenny last night?
B: Yes, she was wearing (wear) a very nice jacket.
- 9 A: What were you doing (you/do) at 2 o'clock this morning?
B: I was asleep.
- 10 A: I lost (lose) my key last night.
B: How did you get (you/get) into your room?
A: I climbed (climb) in through a window.

I have done (present perfect 1)



His shoes are dirty.



He is cleaning his shoes.

He **has cleaned** his shoes.
(= his shoes are clean *now*)

They are at home.



They are going out.

They **have gone** out.
(= they are not at home *now*)

B

has cleaned / have gone etc. is the *present perfect* (**have** + *past participle*):

I	have (*ve)	cleaned
we	have not (haven't)	finished
you		started
they		lost
he	has ('s)	done
she	has not (hasn't)	been
it		gone

↑
past participle

have	I	cleaned?	} <i>regular verbs</i>
	we	finished?	
	you	started?	
	they	lost?	
has	he	done?	} <i>irregular verbs</i>
	she	been?	
	it	gone?	

Regular verbs The past participle is **-ed** (the same as the past simple):clean → I **have cleaned** finish → we **have finished** start → she **has started***Irregular verbs* The past participle is not **-ed**.

Sometimes the past simple and past participle are the same:

buy → I **bought** / I **have bought** have → he **had** / he **has had**

Sometimes the past simple and past participle are different:

break → I **broke** / I **have broken** see → you **saw** / you **have seen**
fall → it **fell** / it **has fallen** go → they **went** / they **have gone**

C

We use the present perfect for *an action in the past with a result now*:

- I've **lost** my passport. (= I can't find my passport *now*)
- 'Where's Rebecca?' 'She's **gone** to bed.' (= she is in bed *now*)
- We've **bought** a new car. (= we have a new car *now*)
- It's Rachel's birthday tomorrow and I **haven't bought** her a present. (= I don't have a present for her *now*)
- 'Bob is away on holiday.' 'Oh, where **has he gone**?' (= where is he *now*?)
- Can I take this newspaper? **Have you finished** with it? (= do you need it *now*?)

15.1 Look at the pictures. What has happened? Choose from the box.

go to bed
close the door

~~clean his shoes~~
fall down

stop raining
have a shower

	before	now	
1			He has <u>cleaned his shoes</u> .
2			She
3			They
4			It
5			He
6			The

15.2 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box.

break
invite

buy
read

decide
see

~~finish~~
not/see

forget
take

go
tell

go
not/tell

- 'Can I have a look at your newspaper?' 'Yes, I 've finished with it.'
- I buy some new shoes. Do you want to see them?
- 'Where is Liz?' 'She's not here. She goes out.'
- I'm looking for Paula. Can you see her?
- Look! Somebody is taking that window.
- 'Does Lisa know that you're going away?' 'Yes, I told her.'
- I can't find my umbrella. Somebody took it.
- 'Where are my glasses?' 'I don't know. I lost them.'
- I'm looking for Sarah. Where is she?
- I know that woman, but I don't know her name.
- Sue is having a party tonight. She invited a lot of people.
- What are you going to do? I don't know.
- A: Does Bill know about the meeting tomorrow?
B: I don't think so. I haven't seen him.
- 'Do you want this magazine?' 'No, I don't need it, thanks.'

I've just ... I've already ...
I haven't ... yet (present perfect 2)

A

I've just ...

just = a short time ago

- A: Are Diane and Paul here?
B: Yes, they've **just arrived**.
- A: Are you hungry?
B: No, I've **just had** dinner.
- A: Is Tom here?
B: No, I'm afraid he's **just gone**.
(= he **has** just gone)



They have just arrived.

B

I've already ...

already = before you expected / before I expected

- A: What time are Diane and Paul coming?
B: They've **already arrived**.
(= before you expected)
- It's only 9 o'clock and Anna **has already gone** to bed. (= before I expected)
- A: Jon, this is Emma.
B: Yes, I know. We've **already met**.

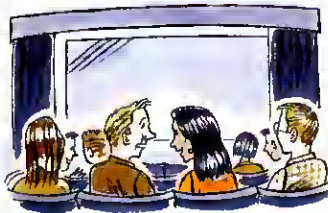


C

I haven't ... yet / Have you ... yet?

yet = until nowWe use **yet** in negative sentences and questions. **Yet** is usually at the end.**yet** in negative sentences (I haven't ... yet)

- A: Are Diane and Paul here?
B: No, they **haven't arrived yet**.
(but B expects Diane and Paul to arrive soon)
- A: Does James know that you're going away?
B: No, I **haven't told him yet**.
(but B is going to tell him soon)
- Silvia has bought a new dress, but she **hasn't worn** it yet.



The film hasn't started yet.

yet in questions (Have you ... yet?)

- A: **Have** Diane and Paul **arrived yet**?
B: No, not yet. We're still waiting for them.
- A: **Has** Nicole **started** her new job **yet**?
B: No, she starts next week.
- A: This is my new dress.
B: Oh, it's nice. **Have you worn** it yet?



16.1 Write a sentence with just for each picture.



- 1 They've just arrived. 3 They have just bought a new car.
 2 He has just woken up. 4 The race has just started.

16.2 Complete the sentences. Use already + present perfect.

- 1 What time is Paul arriving?
 2 Do your friends want to see the film?
 3 Don't forget to phone Tom.
 4 When is Martin going away?
 5 Do you want to read the newspaper?
 6 When does Sarah start her new job?

He's already arrived.

- No, they haven't started it.
 I have already finished it.
 He hasn't left yet.
 I have already read the newspaper.
 She hasn't started her new job yet.

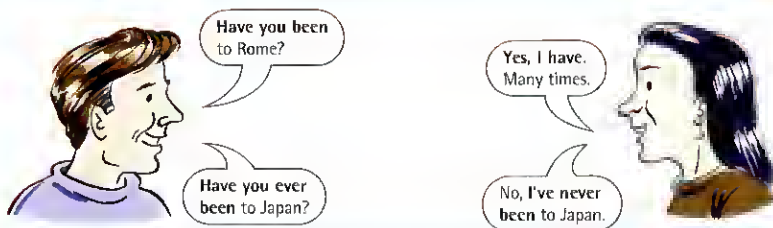
16.3 Write a sentence with just (They've just ... / She's just ... etc.) or a negative sentence with yet (They haven't ... yet / She hasn't ... yet etc.).

<p>1 a few minutes ago</p> <p>I'M GOING OUT SOON.</p> <p>(she / go / out)</p> <p><u>She hasn't gone out yet.</u></p>	<p>now</p>	<p>2 a few minutes ago</p> <p>(the bus / go)</p> <p>The bus <u>has just gone.</u></p>	<p>now</p>	<p>3 a few minutes ago</p> <p>(the train / leave)</p> <p>The train <u>has just left.</u></p>	<p>now</p>
<p>4 a few minutes ago</p> <p>THIS PRESENT IS FOR ME.</p> <p>(he / open / it)</p> <p>He <u>has just opened it.</u></p>	<p>now</p>	<p>5 a few minutes ago</p> <p>(they / finish / their dinner)</p> <p>They <u>have just finished their dinner.</u></p>	<p>now</p>	<p>6 a few minutes ago</p> <p>(it / stop / raining)</p> <p>It <u>has just stopped raining.</u></p>	<p>now</p>

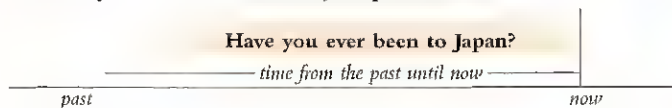
16.4 Write questions with yet.

- 1 Your friend has got a new job. Perhaps she has started it. You ask her:
Have you started your new job yet?
 2 Your friend has some new neighbours. Perhaps he has met them. You ask him:
Have you met your new neighbours yet?
 3 Your friend must pay her phone bill. Perhaps she has paid it. You ask her:
Have you paid your phone bill yet?
 4 Tom was trying to sell his car. Perhaps he has sold it. You ask a friend about Tom:
Has Tom sold his car yet?

Have you ever ... ? (present perfect 3)



We use the *present perfect* (**have been** / **have had** / **have played** etc.) when we talk about a time from the past until now – for example, a person's life:



- **'Have you been to France?'** 'No, I **haven't**.'
- **I've been** to Canada, but I **haven't been** to the United States.
- Mary is an interesting person. She **has had** many different jobs and **has lived** in many places.
- **I've seen** that woman before, but I can't remember where.
- How many times **has** Brazil **won** the World Cup?
- **'Have you read this book?'** 'Yes, I've **read** it twice.' (**twice** = two times)

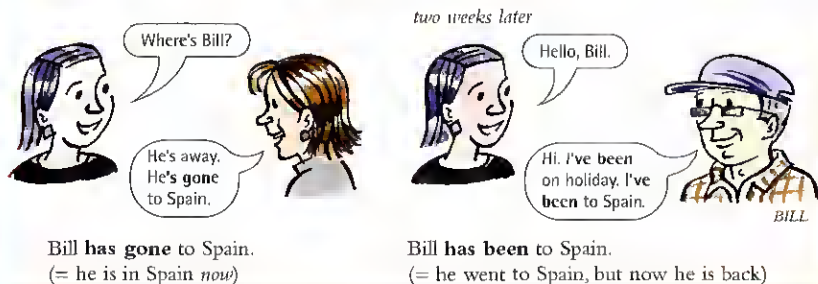
B

present perfect + **ever** (in questions) and **never**:

- **'Has Ann ever been to Australia?'** 'Yes, once.' (**once** = one time)
- **'Have you ever played golf?'** 'Yes, I play a lot.'
- My sister **has never travelled** by plane.
- I've **never ridden** a horse.
- 'Who is that man?' 'I don't know. I've **never seen** him before.'

C

gone and been



Compare:

- I can't find Susan. Where **has** she **gone**? (= where is she now?)
- Oh, hello Susan! I was looking for you. Where **have** you **been**?

- 17.1 You are asking Helen questions beginning Have you ever ... ?
Write the questions.

Helen



- (London?)
- (play / golf?)
- (Australia?)
- (lose / your passport?)
- (fly / in a helicopter?)
- (win / a race?)
- (New York?)
- (drive / a bus?)
- (break / your leg?)

Have you ever been to London?

Have you ever played golf?

Have

No, never.
Yes, many times.
Yes, once.
No, never.
Yes, a few times.
No, never.
Yes, twice.
No, never.
Yes, once.

- 17.2 Write sentences about Helen. (Look at her answers in Exercise 17.1.)

- (New York) She's been to New York twice.
- (Australia) She has been to Australia.
- (win / a race) She has won a race.
- (fly / in a helicopter) She has flown in a helicopter.

Now write about yourself. How often have you done these things?

- (New York) I have been to New York.
- (play / tennis) I have played tennis.
- (drive / a lorry) I have driven a lorry.
- (be / late for work or school) I have been late for work or school.

- 17.3 Mary is 65 years old. She has had an interesting life. What has she done?



Mary

~~have~~ be
do write
travel meet

all over the world a lot of interesting things
~~many different jobs~~ a lot of interesting people
ten books married three times

- She has had many different jobs.

2 She has been to all over the world.

3 She has married three times.

4 She has written many books.

5 She has met many interesting people.

6 She has been late for work many times.

- 17.4 Write gone or been.

- Bill is on holiday at the moment. He's gone to Spain.
- 'Where's Jane?' 'She's not here. I think she's gone to the bank.'
- Hello, Sue. Where have you been? Have you been to the bank?
- 'Have you ever been to Mexico?' 'No, never.'
- My parents aren't at home at the moment. They've gone out.
- There's a new restaurant in town. Have you been to it?
- Rebecca knows Paris well. She's been there many times.
- Helen was here earlier, but I think she's gone now.

How long have you ... ? (present perfect 4)

Jane is on holiday in Ireland.
She is there now.

She arrived in Ireland on Monday.
Today is Thursday.

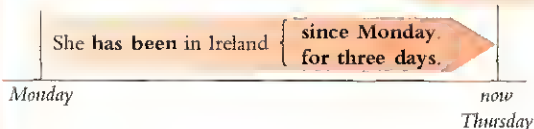
How long **has she been** in Ireland?

She **has been** in Ireland { **since Monday.**
for three days.



Compare **is** and **has been**:

She **is** in Ireland **now.** **is = present**



has been = present perfect

B

Compare:

present simple

present perfect simple (have been / have lived / have known etc.)

Dan and Kate **are** married.

They **have been** married for five years.
(not They are married for five years.)

Are you married?

How long have you been married?
(not How long are you married?)

Do you know Lisa?

How long have you known her?
(not How long do you know her?)

I know Lisa.

I've known her for a long time.
(not I know her for ...)

Vicky **lives** in London.

How long has she lived in London?
She **has lived** there all her life.

I have a car.

How long have you had your car?
I've had it since April.

present continuous

present perfect continuous (have been + -ing)

I'm learning German.

How long have you been learning German?
(not How long are you learning German?)

David **is watching** TV.

I've been learning German for two years.
How long has he been watching TV?

It's raining.

He's been (= He has been) watching TV since 5 o'clock.
It's been (= It has been) raining all day.

18.1 Complete these sentences.

- Jane is in Ireland. She has been in Ireland since Monday.
- I know Lisa. I have known her for a long time.
- Sarah and Andy are married. They married since 1999.
- Brian is ill. He ill for the last few days.
- We live in Scott Road. We there for a long time.
- Catherine works in a bank. She in a bank for five years.
- Alan has a headache. He a headache since he got up this morning.
- I'm learning English. I English for six months.

18.2 Make questions with How long ... ?

- Jane is on holiday.
- Scott and Judy are in Brazil.
- I know Amy.
- Diana is learning Italian.
- My brother lives in Canada.
- I'm a teacher.
- It is raining.

- How long has she been on holiday ?
- How long ?
- How long you ?
- ?
- ?
- ?
- ?
- ?

18.3



Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| for ten minutes | all day | all her life |
| for ten years | since he was 20 | since Sunday |

- They have been married for ten years.
- She
- They
- The sun
- She
- He

18.4 Which is right?

- Mark lives / has lived in Canada since April. (has lived is right)
- Jane and I are friends. I know / I've known her very well.
- Jane and I are friends. I know / I've known her for a long time.
- A: Sorry I'm late. How long are you waiting / have you been waiting?
B: Not long. Only five minutes.
- Martin works / has worked in a hotel now. He likes his job a lot.
- Ruth is reading the newspaper. She is reading / She has been reading it for two hours.
- 'How long do you live / have you lived in this house?' 'About ten years.'
- 'Is that a new coat?' 'No, I have / I've had this coat for a long time.'
- Tom is / has been in Spain at the moment. He is / He has been there for the last three days.

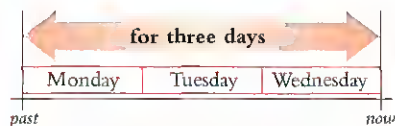
for since ago

A for and since

We use **for** and **since** to say *how long*:

- Jane is in Ireland. She **has been** there { **for three days.**
since Monday.

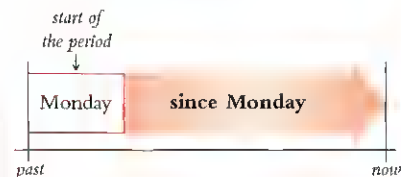
We use **for** + a period of time
(**three days** / **two years** etc.):



for	
three days	ten minutes
an hour	two hours
a week	four weeks
a month	six months
five years	a long time

- Richard has been in Canada **for six months**. (*not* since six months)
- We've been waiting **for two hours**. (*not* since two hours)
- I've lived in London **for a long time**.

We use **since** + the start of the period
(**Monday** / **9 o'clock** etc.):



since	
Monday	Wednesday
9 o'clock	12.30
24 July	Christmas
January	I was ten years old
1985	we arrived

- Richard has been in Canada **since January**. (= from January to now)
- We've been waiting **since 9 o'clock**. (= from 9 o'clock to now)
- I've lived in London **since I was ten years old**.

B ago

ago = before now:

- Susan started her new job **three weeks ago**. (= three weeks before now)
- 'When did Tom go out?' **'Ten minutes ago.'** (= ten minutes before now)
- I had dinner **an hour ago**.
- Life was very different **a hundred years ago**.

We use **ago** with the *past* (*started/did/had/was* etc.).

Compare **ago** and **for**:

- **When did** Jane arrive in Ireland?
She **arrived** in Ireland **three days ago**.
- **How long has** she **been** in Ireland?
She **has been** in Ireland **for three days**.

19.1 Write for or since.

- Jane has been in Ireland since Monday.
- Jane has been in Ireland for three days.
- My aunt has lived in Australia 15 years.
- Jennifer is in her office. She has been there 7 o'clock.
- India has been an independent country 1947.
- The bus is late. We've been waiting 20 minutes.
- Nobody lives in those houses. They have been empty many years.
- Michael has been ill a long time. He has been in hospital October.

19.2 Answer these questions. Use ago.

- When was your last meal? Three hours ago.
- When was the last time you were ill?
- When did you last go to the cinema?
- When was the last time you were in a car?
- When was the last time you went on holiday?

19.3 Complete the sentences. Use for or ago with these words.

- Jane arrived in Ireland three days ago. (three days)
- Jane has been in Ireland for three days. (three days)
- Lynn and Mark have been married (20 years)
- Lynn and Mark got married (20 years)
- Dan arrived (an hour)
- I bought these shoes (a few days)
- Silvia has been learning English (six months)
- Have you known Lisa ? (a long time)

19.4 Complete the sentences with for or since.

- (Jane is in Ireland – she arrived there three days ago)
Jane has been in Ireland for three days.
- (Jack is here – he arrived on Tuesday)
Jack has
- (It's raining – it started an hour ago)
It's been
- (I know Sue – I first met her in 2002)
I've
- (Claire and Matthew are married – they got married six months ago)
Claire and Matthew have
- (Liz is studying medicine at university – she started three years ago)
Liz has
- (David plays the piano – he started when he was seven years old)
David has

19.5 Write sentences about yourself. Begin your sentences with:

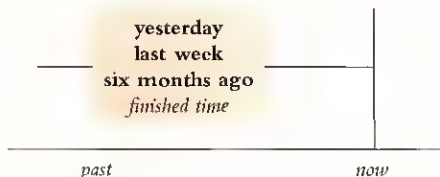
I've lived ... I've been ... I've been learning ... I've known ... I've had ...

- I've lived in this town for three years.
-
-
-
-

I have done (present perfect) and I did (past)

A With a *finished time* (**yesterday / last week** etc.), we use the past (**arrived/saw/was** etc.):

<i>past + finished time</i>	
We arrived	yesterday.
	last week.
	at 3 o'clock.
	in 2002.
	six months ago.



Do *not* use the present perfect (**have arrived / have done / have been** etc.) with a finished time:

- ☐ I **saw** Paula **yesterday**. (*not* I have seen)
- ☐ Where **were** you **on Sunday afternoon**? (*not* Where have you been)
- ☐ We **didn't have** a holiday **last year**. (*not* We haven't had)
- ☐ 'What **did** you **do last night**?' 'I **stayed** at home.'
- ☐ William Shakespeare **lived from 1564 to 1616**. He **was** a writer. He **wrote** many plays and poems.

Use the past to ask **When ... ?** or **What time ... ?**:

- ☐ **When did** you **buy** your computer? (*not* When have you bought?)
- ☐ **What time did** Andy **go out**? (*not* What time has Andy gone out)

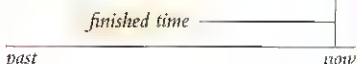
B Compare:

present perfect

- ☐ I **have lost** my key.
(= I can't find it *now*)
 - ☐ Ben **has gone** home.
(= he isn't here *now*)
 - ☐ **Have you seen** Kate?
(= where is she *now*?)
-
- A horizontal timeline with 'past' on the left and 'now' on the right. A thick orange arrow points from the 'past' towards the 'now' line, labeled 'time until now'.
- ☐ **Have you ever been** to Spain?
(= in your life, until *now*)
 - ☐ My friend is a writer. He **has written** many books.
 - ☐ The letter **hasn't arrived** yet.
 - ☐ We've **lived** in Singapore for six years.
(= we live there *now*)

past

- ☐ I **lost** my key **last week**.
 - ☐ Ben **went** home **ten minutes ago**.
 - ☐ **Did you see** Kate **on Saturday**?
-
- A horizontal timeline with 'past' on the left and 'now' on the right. A vertical line marks 'now'. To the left of this line, the words 'finished time' and a horizontal line segment are shown, indicating a specific point or period in the past.



- ☐ **Did you go** to Spain **last year**?
- ☐ Shakespeare **wrote** many plays and poems.
- ☐ The letter **didn't arrive yesterday**.
- ☐ We **lived** in Glasgow for six years, but now we live in Singapore.

20.1 Complete the answers to the questions.

- 1 Have you seen Kate?
- 2 Have you started your new job?
- 3 Have your friends arrived?
- 4 Has Sarah gone away?
- 5 Have you worn your new suit?

Yes, I saw her five minutes ago.
 Yes, I started last week.
 Yes, they arrived at 5 o'clock.
 Yes, she has on Friday.
 Yes, I have yesterday.

20.2 Are these sentences OK? Correct the verbs that are wrong. (The verbs are underlined.)

- 1 I've lost my key. I can't find it.
- 2 Have you seen Kate yesterday?
- 3 I've finished my work at 2 o'clock.
- 4 I'm ready now. I've finished my work.
- 5 What time have you finished your work?
- 6 Sue isn't here. She's gone out.
- 7 Steve's grandmother has died two years ago.
- 8 Where have you been last night?

OK

Did you see

20.3 Put the verb in the present perfect or past.

- 1 My friend is a writer. He has written (write) many books.
- 2 We didn't have (not/have) a holiday last year.
- 3 I played (play) tennis yesterday afternoon.
- 4 What time did you go (you/go) to bed last night?
- 5 Have you ever met (you/ever/meet) a famous person?
- 6 The weather was (not/be) very good yesterday.
- 7 Kathy travels a lot. She visits (visit) many countries.
- 8 I switched (switch) off the light before going out this morning.
- 9 I live in New York now, but I lived (live) in Mexico for many years.
- 10 'What's Canada like? Is it beautiful?' 'I don't know. I was (not/be) there.'

20.4 Put the verb in the present perfect or past.

- 1 A: Have you ever been (you/ever/be) to Florida?
 B: Yes, we went (go) there on holiday two years ago.
 A: Have you ever been (you/have) a good time?
 B: Yes, it was (be) great.
- 2 A: Where's Alau?
 B: Yes, he has gone (go) out a few minutes ago.
 A: And Rachel?
 B: I don't know. I haven't seen (not/see) her.
- 3 Rose works in a factory. She has worked (work) there for six months.
 Before that she was (be) a waitress in a restaurant. She worked (work) there for two years, but she didn't enjoy (not/enjoy) it very much.
- 4 A: Do you know Martin's sister?
 B: I have seen (see) her a few times, but I never speak (never/speak) to her. Have you ever spoken (you/ever/speak) to her?
 A: Yes. I met (meet) her at a party last week. She's very nice.

is done was done (passive 1)



The office **is cleaned** every day.

The office **was cleaned** yesterday.

Compare active and passive:

Somebody **cleans** the office every day. (active)

The office **is cleaned** every day. (passive)

Somebody **cleaned** the office yesterday. (active)

The office **was cleaned** yesterday. (passive)

B

The passive is:

					past participle
present simple	am/is/are	(not)	+	cleaned	done
past simple	was/were			invented	built
				injured	taken etc.

The past participle of regular verbs is **-ed** (**cleaned**/**damaged** etc.).

For a list of irregular past participles (**done**/**built**/**taken** etc.), see Appendix 2-3.

- ☐ Butter **is made** from milk.
- ☐ Oranges **are imported** into Britain.
- ☐ How often **are** these rooms **cleaned**?
- ☐ I **am** never **invited** to parties.
- ☐ This house **was built** 100 years ago.
- ☐ These houses **were built** 100 years ago.
- ☐ When **was** the telephone **invented**?
- ☐ We **weren't invited** to the party last week.
- ☐ 'Was anybody **injured** in the accident?' 'Yes, two people **were taken** to hospital.'

C

was/were born

- ☐ I **was born** in Berlin in 1989. (*not* I am born)
- ☐ 'Where **were you born**?' 'In Cairo.'

D

passive + by ...

- ☐ The telephone was invented **by Alexander Bell** in 1876. (= Alexander Bell invented it)
- ☐ I was bitten **by a dog** a few days ago.
- ☐ Do you like these paintings? They were painted **by a friend of mine**.

21.1 Write sentences from these words. Some of the sentences are questions.

Sentences 1-7 are present.

- (the office / clean / every day)
- (these rooms / clean / every day?)
- (glass / make / from sand)
- (stamps / sell / in a post office)
- (this room / not / use / very often)
- (we / allow / to park here?)
- (how / this word / pronounce?)

The office is cleaned every day.

Are these rooms cleaned every day?

Glass

Sentences 8-15 are past.

- (the office / clean / yesterday)
- (the house / paint / last month)
- (my phone / steal / a few days ago)
- (three people / injure / in the accident)
- (when / this bridge / build?)
- (I / not / wake up / by the noise)
- (how / these windows / break?)
- (you / invite / to Jon's party last week?)

The office was cleaned yesterday.

The house

21.2 These sentences are not correct. Correct them.

- This house built 100 years ago.
- Football plays in most countries of the world.
- Why did the letter send to the wrong address?
- A garage is a place where cars repair.
- Where are you born?
- How many languages are speaking in Switzerland?
- Somebody broke into our house, but nothing stolen.
- When was invented the bicycle?

This house was built

21.3 Complete the sentences. Use the passive (present or past) of these verbs:

clean damage find give invite make make show steal take

- The room is cleaned every day.
- I saw an accident yesterday. Two people were taken to hospital.
- Paper is made from wood.
- There was a fire at the hotel last week. Two of the rooms were damaged.
- 'Where did you get this picture?' 'It was given to me by a friend of mine.'
- Many American programmes are shown on British television.
- 'Did Jim and Sue go to the wedding?' 'No. They were invited, but they didn't go.'
- 'How old is this film?' 'It was made in 1965.'
- My car was stolen last week, but the next day it was found by the police.

21.4 Where were they born?

- (Ian / Edinburgh) Ian was born in Edinburgh.
- (Sally / Manchester) Sally was born in Manchester.
- (her parents / Ireland) Her parents were born in Ireland.
- (you / ???) I was born in London.
- (your mother / ???) My mother was born in Scotland.

is being done has been done
(passive 2)

A is/are being ... (present continuous passive)

Somebody **is painting** the door. (active)The door **is being painted**. (passive)

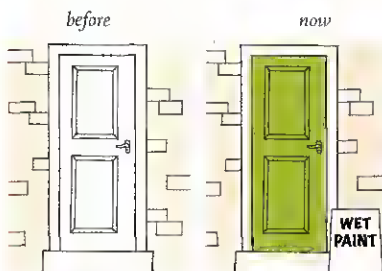
- My car is at the garage. It **is being repaired**. (= somebody is repairing it)
- Some new houses **are being built** opposite the park. (= somebody is building them)

Compare the present continuous and present simple:

- The office **is being cleaned** at the moment. (continuous)
- The office **is cleaned** every day. (simple)
- In Britain football matches **are often played** at the weekend, but no matches **are being played** next weekend.

For the present continuous and present simple, see Units 8 and 25.

B has/have been ... (present perfect passive)

Somebody **has painted** the door. (active)The door **has been painted**. (passive)

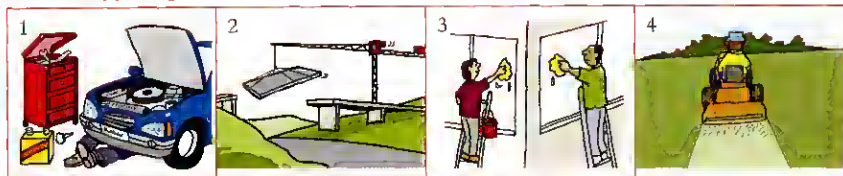
- My key **has been stolen**. (= somebody has stolen it)
- My keys **have been stolen**. (= somebody has stolen them)
- I'm not going to the party. I **haven't been invited**. (= nobody has invited me)
- **Has this shirt been washed?** (= has somebody washed it?)

Compare the present perfect and past simple:

- The room isn't dirty any more. It **has been cleaned**. (present perfect)
- The room **was cleaned** yesterday. (past simple)
- I can't find my keys. I think they've **been stolen**. (present perfect)
- My keys **were stolen** last week. (past simple)

For the present perfect and past simple, see Unit 20.

22.1 What's happening?



- 1 The car is being repaired.
- 2 A bridge is being built.
- 3 The windows are being painted.
- 4 The grass is being mowed.

22.2 Look at the pictures. What is happening or what has happened? Use the present continuous (is/are being ...) or the present perfect (has/have been ...).



- 1 (the office / clean) The office is being cleaned.
- 2 (the shirts / iron) The shirts have been ironed.
- 3 (the window / break) The window has been broken.
- 4 (the roof / repair) The roof is being repaired.
- 5 (the car / damage) The car has been damaged.
- 6 (the houses / knock / down) The houses are being knocked down.
- 7 (the trees / cut / down) The trees are being cut down.
- 8 (they / invite / to a party) They have been invited to a party.

22.3 Complete the sentences. (Study Unit 21 before you do this exercise.)

- 1 I can't use my office at the moment. It is being painted (paint).
- 2 We didn't go to the party. We weren't invited (not/invite).
- 3 The washing machine was broken, but it's OK now. It was repaired (repair).
- 4 The washing machine was repaired (repair) yesterday afternoon.
- 5 A factory is a place where things are made (make).
- 6 How old are these houses? When were they built (they/build)?
- 7 A: is it being used (the computer / use) at the moment?
B: Yes, Steve is using it.
- 8 I've never seen these flowers before. What are they called (they/call)?
- 9 My sunglasses were stolen (steal) at the beach yesterday.
- 10 The bridge is closed at the moment. It was damaged (damage) last week and it isn't being repaired (not/repair) yet.

be/have/do in present and past tenses

A be (= am/is/are/was/were) + -ing (cleaning/working etc.)

am/is/are + -ing
(present continuous)

→ Units 3-4 and 25

- ☐ Please be quiet. I'm **working**.
- ☐ It **isn't raining** at the moment.
- ☐ What **are** you **doing** this evening?

was/were + -ing
(past continuous)

→ Unit 13

- ☐ I **was working** when she arrived.
- ☐ It **wasn't raining**, so we didn't need an umbrella.
- ☐ What **were** you **doing** at 3 o'clock?

B be + past participle (cleaned/made/eaten etc.)

am/is/are + past participle
(passive present simple)

→ Unit 21

- ☐ I'm never **invited** to parties.
- ☐ Butter **is made** from milk.
- ☐ These offices **aren't cleaned** every day.

was/were + past participle
(passive past simple)

→ Unit 21

- ☐ The office **was cleaned** yesterday.
- ☐ These houses **were built** 100 years ago.
- ☐ How **was** the window **broken**?
- ☐ Where **were** you **born**?

C have/has + past participle (cleaned/lost/eaten/been etc.)

have/has + past participle
(present perfect)

→ Units 15-18

- ☐ I've **cleaned** my room.
- ☐ Tom **has lost** his passport.
- ☐ Kate **hasn't been** to Canada.
- ☐ Where **have** Paul and Nicole **gone**?

D do/does/did + infinitive (clean/like/eat/go etc.)

do/does + infinitive
(present simple negative and questions)

→ Units 6-7

- ☐ I like coffee, but I **don't like** tea.
- ☐ Chris **doesn't go** out very often.
- ☐ What **do** you usually **do** at weekends?
- ☐ **Does** Silvia **live** alone?

did + infinitive
(past simple negative and questions)

→ Unit 12

- ☐ I **didn't watch** TV yesterday.
- ☐ It **didn't rain** last week.
- ☐ What time **did** Paul and Nicole **go** out?

23.1 Write *is/are* or *do/does*.

- 1 Do you work in the evenings?
- 2 Where are they going?
- 3 Why are you looking at me?
- 4 Does Bill live near you?
- 5 Do you like cooking?
- 6 Is the sun shining?
- 7 What time are the shops close?
- 8 Is Maria working today?
- 9 What does this word mean?
- 10 Are you feeling all right?

23.2 Write *am not/isn't/aren't* or *don't/doesn't*. All these sentences are negative.

- 1 Tom doesn't work at weekends.
- 2 I'm very tired. I don't want to go out this evening.
- 3 I'm very tired. I am not going out this evening.
- 4 Gary isn't working this week. He's on holiday.
- 5 My parents are usually at home. They don't go out very often.
- 6 Nicole has travelled a lot, but she doesn't speak any foreign languages.
- 7 You can turn off the television. I am not watching it.
- 8 Liz has invited us to her party next week, but we aren't going.

23.3 Write *was/were/did/have/has*.

- 1 Where were your shoes made?
- 2 Did you go out last night?
- 3 What are you doing at 10.30?
- 4 Where was your mother born?
- 5 Has Barbara gone home?
- 6 What time will she go?
- 7 When were these houses built?
- 8 Has Steve arrived yet?
- 9 Why do you go home early?
- 10 How long have they been married?

23.4 Write *is/are/was/were/have/has*.

- 1 Joe has lost his passport.
- 2 This bridge was built ten years ago.
- 3 Did you finish your work yet?
- 4 This town is always clean. The streets are cleaned every day.
- 5 Where was you born?
- 6 I just made some coffee. Would you like some?
- 7 Glass is made from sand.
- 8 This is a very old photograph. It was taken a long time ago.
- 9 David has bought a new car.

23.5 Complete the sentences. Choose from the box and put the verb into the correct form.

damage	rain	enjoy	go	pronounce	eat
listen	use	open	go	understand	

- 1 I'm going to take an umbrella with me. It's raining.
- 2 Why are you so tired? Did you go to bed late last night?
- 3 Where are the chocolates? Have you eaten them all?
- 4 How is your new job? Are you enjoying it?
- 5 My car was badly damaged in the accident, but I was OK.
- 6 Chris has got a car, but she doesn't use it very often.
- 7 Mary isn't at home. She has gone away for a few days.
- 8 I don't understand the problem. Can you explain it again?
- 9 Martin is in his room. He's listening to music.
- 10 I don't know how to say this word. How is it pronounced?
- 11 How do you open this window? Can you show me?

Regular and irregular verbs

Regular verbs

The *past simple* and *past participle* of regular verbs is **-ed**:

clean → **cleaned** live → **lived** paint → **painted** study → **studied**

Past simple (→ Unit 11)

- I **cleaned** my room yesterday.
- Charlie **studied** engineering at university.

Past participle

have/has + *past participle* (present perfect → Units 15–18):

- I **have cleaned** my room.
- Tina **has lived** in London for ten years.

be (is/are/were/bas been etc.) + *past participle* (passive → Units 21–22):

- These rooms **are cleaned** every day.
- My car **has been repaired**.

Irregular verbs

The *past simple* and *past participle* of irregular verbs do *not* end in **-ed**:

	make	break	cut
<i>past simple</i>	made	broke	cut
<i>past participle</i>	made	broken	cut

Sometimes the *past simple* and *past participle* are the same. For example:

	make	find	buy	cut
<i>past simple</i>	made	found	bought	cut
<i>past participle</i>	made	found	bought	cut

- I **made** a cake yesterday. (*past simple*)
- I **have made** some coffee. (*past participle* – *present perfect*)
- Butter **is made** from milk. (*past participle* – *passive present*)

Sometimes the *past simple* and *past participle* are different. For example:

	break	know	begin	go
<i>past simple</i>	broke	knew	began	went
<i>past participle</i>	broken	known	begun	gone

- Somebody **broke** this window last night. (*past simple*)
- Somebody **has broken** this window. (*past participle* – *present perfect*)
- This window **was broken** last night. (*past participle* – *passive past*)

24.1 Write the past simple / past participle of these verbs. (The past simple and past participle are the same for all the verbs in this exercise.)

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1 make <u>made</u> | 6 enjoy | 11 hear |
| 2 cut <u>cut</u> | 7 buy | 12 put |
| 3 get | 8 sit | 13 catch |
| 4 bring | 9 leave | 14 watch |
| 5 pay | 10 happen | 15 understand |

24.2 Write the past simple and past participle of these verbs.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 break <u>broke</u> <u>broken</u> | 8 come |
| 2 begin | 9 know |
| 3 eat | 10 take |
| 4 drink | 11 go |
| 5 drive | 12 give |
| 6 speak | 13 throw |
| 7 write | 14 forget |

24.3 Put the verb in the right form.

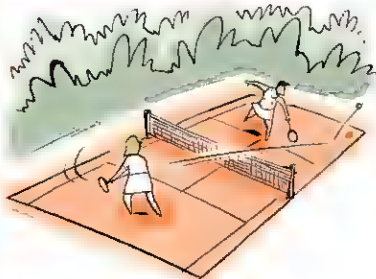
- I washed my hands because they were dirty. (wash)
- Somebody has broken this window. (break)
- I feel good. I slept very well last night. (sleep)
- We saw a really good film yesterday. (see)
- It rained a lot while we were on holiday. (rain)
- I've lost my bag. (lose) Have you seen it? (see)
- Rosa's bicycle was stolen last week. (steal)
- I went to bed early because I was tired. (go)
- Have you finished your work yet? (finish)
- The shopping centre was built about 20 years ago. (build)
- Anna learned to drive when she was 18. (learn)
- I've never ridden a horse. (ride)
- Julia is a good friend of mine. I've known her for a long time. (know)
- Yesterday I fell and hurt my leg. (fall / hurt)
- My brother ran in the London Marathon last year. Have you ever run in a marathon? (run / run)

24.4 Complete these sentences. Choose from the box and put the verb into the correct form.

cost	drive	fly	make	meet	sell
speak	swim	tell	think	wake up	win

- I have made some coffee. Would you like some?
- Have you met John about your new job?
- We played basketball on Sunday. We didn't play very well, but we lost the game.
- I know Gary, but I've never met his wife.
- We were amused by loud music in the middle of the night.
- Stephanie jumped into the river and swam to the other side.
- 'Did you like the film?' 'Yes, I thought it was very good.'
- Many different languages are spoken in the Philippines.
- Our holiday cost a lot of money because we stayed in an expensive hotel.
- Have you ever driven a very fast car?
- All the tickets for the concert were sold very quickly.
- A bird flew in through the open window while we were having our dinner.

What are you doing tomorrow?



They **are playing** tennis (now).

today is Sunday



He **is playing** tennis tomorrow.

We use **am/is/are + -ing** (*present continuous*) for something happening now:

- 'Where are Sue and Amanda?' 'They're **playing** tennis in the park.'
- Please be quiet. I'm **working**.

We also use **am/is/are + -ing** for the *future* (tomorrow / next week etc.):

- Andrew **is playing** tennis tomorrow.
- I'm **not working** next week.

B

I am doing something tomorrow = I have arranged to do it, I have a plan to do it:

- Sophie **is going** to the dentist on Friday.
(= she has an appointment with the dentist)
- We're **having** a party next weekend.
- Are you **meeting** your friends tonight?
- What **are you doing** tomorrow evening?
- I'm **not going** out tonight. I'm **staying** at home.

You can also say 'I'm **going to** do something' (→ Unit 26).



B

Be careful! Do not use the *present simple* (**I stay / do you go** etc.) to say what somebody has arranged to do:

- I'm **staying** at home this evening. (*not* I stay)
- Are you **going** out tonight? (*not* Do you go)
- Lisa **isn't coming** to the party next week. (*not* Lisa doesn't come)

But we use the *present simple* for timetables, programmes, trains, buses etc.:

- The train **arrives** at 7.30.
- What time **does** the film **finish**?

Compare:

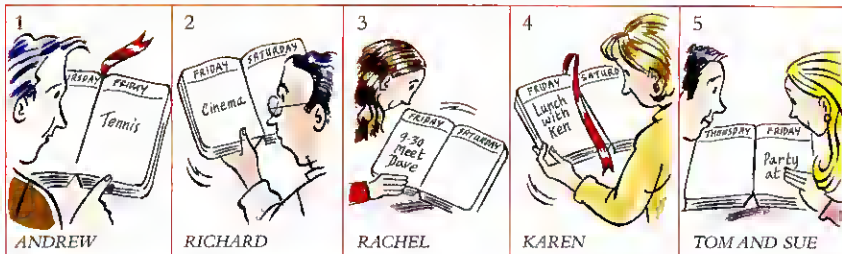
present continuous (usually for people)

- I'm **going** to a concert tomorrow.
- What time **are you leaving**?

present simple (for timetables, programmes etc.)

- The concert **starts** at 7.30.
- What time **does** your train **leave**?

25.1 Look at the pictures. What are these people doing next Friday?



- 1 Andrew is playing tennis on Friday.
- 2 Richard is going to the cinema.
- 3 Rachel is meeting Jane at 9.30 on Friday.
- 4 Karen is having lunch with Ken on Friday.
- 5 Tom and Sue are having a party on Friday.

25.2 Write questions. All the sentences are future.

- 1 (you / go / out / tonight?) Are you going out tonight?
- 2 (you / work / next week?) Are you working next week?
- 3 (what / you / do / tomorrow evening?) What are you doing tomorrow evening?
- 4 (what time / your friends / come?) What time are your friends coming?
- 5 (when / Liz / go / on holiday?) When is Liz going on holiday?

25.3 Write sentences about yourself. What are you doing in the next few days?

- 1 I'm staying at home tonight.
- 2 I'm going to the theatre on Monday.
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

25.4 Put the verb in the present continuous (he is leaving etc.) or present simple (the train leaves etc.).

- 1 'Are you going' (you/go) out tonight? 'No, I'm too tired.'
- 2 'We're going' (we/go) to a concert tonight. 'It starts' (it/start) at 7.30.
- 3 Do you know about Sally? (she/get) married next month!
- 4 A: My parents (go) on holiday next week.
B: Oh, that's nice. Where (they/go)?
- 5 Silvia is doing an English course at the moment. The course (finish) on Friday.
- 6 There's a party tomorrow night, but (I/not/go).
- 7 (I/go) out with some friends tonight. Why don't you come too? (we/meet) outside the Royal Hotel at 8 o'clock.
- 8 A: How (you/get) home after the party tomorrow? By taxi?
B: No, I can go by bus. The last bus (leave) at midnight.
- 9 A: Do you want to go to the cinema tonight?
B: Yes, what time (the film / begin)?
- 10 A: What (you/do) tomorrow afternoon?
B: (I/work).

I'm going to ...

A I'm going to do something

I'm going to watch TV this evening.



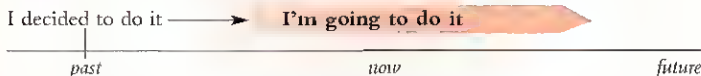
She is going to watch TV this evening.

We use **am/is/are going to ...** for the future:

I	am	do ...
he/she/it	is	(not) going to drink ...
we/you/they	are	watch ...

am	I	buy ... ?
is	he/she/it	eat ... ?
are	we/you/they	wear ... ?

B I am going to do something = I have decided to do it, my intention is to do it:



- ☐ I'm going to buy some books tomorrow.
- ☐ Sarah is going to sell her car.
- ☐ I'm not going to have breakfast this morning. I'm not hungry.
- ☐ What are you going to wear to the wedding next week?
- ☐ 'Your hands are dirty.' 'Yes, I know. I'm going to wash them.'
- ☐ Are you going to invite Martin to your party?

We also use the present continuous (**I am doing**) for the future, usually for arrangements (→ Unit 25):

- ☐ I am playing tennis with Julia tomorrow.

C Something is going to happen

Something is going to happen = we can see now that it is sure to happen:

- ☐ Look at the sky! It's going to rain.
(black clouds now → rain)
- ☐ Oh dear! It's 9 o'clock and I'm not ready.
I'm going to be late.
(9 o'clock now and not ready → late)



26.1 What are these people saying?

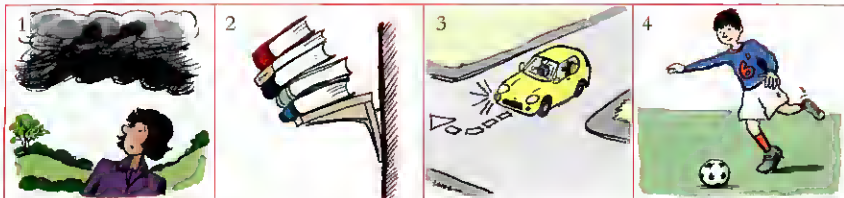


26.2 Complete the sentences. Use going to + these verbs:

do eat give lie down stay walk wash watch wear

- My hands are dirty. I'm going to wash them.
- What are you going to wear to the party tonight?
- It's a nice day. I don't want to take the bus. I am going to walk.
- Steve is going to London next week. He is going to stay with some friends.
- I'm hungry. I am going to eat this sandwich.
- It's Sharon's birthday next week. We are going to give her a present.
- Sue says she's feeling very tired. She is going to lie down for an hour.
- There's a good film on Channel 6 tonight. I am going to watch you it?
- What is Rachel going to do when she leaves school?

26.3 Look at the pictures. What is going to happen?



- It's going to rain.
- The shelf is going to fall.
- The car is going to crash.
- He is going to kick the ball.

26.4 What are you going to do today or tomorrow? Write three sentences.

- I'm going to study.
- I am going to visit my grandparents.
- I am going to go to the gym.

A



SARAH

Sarah goes to work every day. She is always there from 8.30 until 4.30.

It is 11 o'clock now. Sarah is at work.

At 11 o'clock yesterday, she was at work.

At 11 o'clock tomorrow, she will be at work.

will + infinitive (will be / will win / will come etc.):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	will ('ll) will not (won't)	be win eat come etc.
----------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------

will	I/we/you/they he/she/it	be? win? eat? come? etc.
------	----------------------------	-----------------------------------

'll = will: I'll (I will) / you'll / she'll etc.

won't = will not: I won't (= I will not) / you won't / she won't etc.

B

We use will for the *future* (tomorrow / next week etc.):

- ☐ Sue travels a lot. Today she is in Madrid. Tomorrow she'll be in Rome. Next week she'll be in Tokyo.
- ☐ You can call me this evening. I'll be at home.
- ☐ Leave the old bread in the garden. The birds will eat it.
- ☐ We'll probably go out this evening.
- ☐ Will you be at home this evening?
- ☐ I won't be here tomorrow. (= I will not be here)
- ☐ Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You won't sleep.

We often say I think ... will ... :

- ☐ I think Kelly will pass the exam.
- ☐ I don't think it will rain this afternoon.
- ☐ Do you think the exam will be difficult?

C

We do *not* use will for things we have already arranged or decided to do (→ Units 25–26):

- ☐ We're going to the cinema on Saturday. Do you want to come with us? (*not* We will go)
- ☐ I'm not working tomorrow. (*not* I won't work)
- ☐ Are you going to do the exam? (*not* Will you do)

D

shall

You can say I shall (= I will) and we shall (= we will):

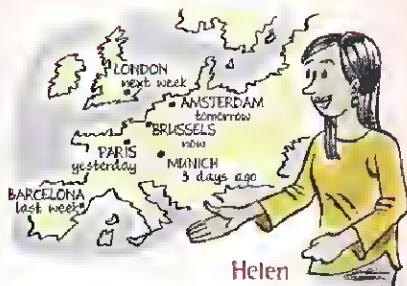
- ☐ I shall be late tomorrow. or I will (I'll) be late tomorrow.
- ☐ I think we shall win. or I think we will (we'll) win.

But *do not* use shall with you/they/he/she/it:

- ☐ Tom will be late. (*not* Tom shall be)

Helen is travelling in Europe. Complete the sentences with **she was**, **she's** or **she'll be**.

- 1 Yesterday she was in Paris.
- 2 Tomorrow she'll be in Amsterdam.
- 3 Last week she was in Barcelona.
- 4 Next week she'll be in London.
- 5 At the moment she's in Brussels.
- 6 Three days ago she was in Munich.
- At the end of her trip she'll be very tired.



Helen

Where will you be? Write sentences about yourself. Use:

I'll be ... or I'll probably be ... or I don't know where I'll be.

- 1 (at 10 o'clock tomorrow) I'll probably be on the beach.
- 2 (one hour from now) _____
- 3 (at midnight tonight) _____
- 4 (at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon) _____
- 5 (two years from now) _____

Put in **will** ('ll) or **won't**.

- 1 Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You won't sleep.
- 2 'Are you ready yet?' 'Not yet. I won't be ready in five minutes.'
- 3 I'm going away for a few days. I'm leaving tonight, so I won't be at home tomorrow.
- 4 It won't rain, so you don't need to take an umbrella.
- 5 A: I don't feel very well this evening.
B: Well, go to bed early and you will feel better in the morning.
- 6 It's Bill's birthday next Monday. He will be 25.
- 7 I'm sorry I was late this morning. It won't happen again.

Write sentences with **I think ...** or **I don't think ...**

- 1 Kelly will pass the exam) I think Kelly will pass the exam.
- 2 Kelly won't pass the exam) I don't think Kelly will pass the exam.
- 3 we'll win the game) I think we will win the game.
- 4 I won't be here tomorrow) I don't think I will be here tomorrow.
- 5 Sue will like her present) I think Sue will like her present.
- 6 they won't get married) I don't think they will get married.
- 7 you won't enjoy the film) I don't think you will enjoy the film.

Which is right? (Study Unit 25 before you do this exercise.)

- 1 We'll go / We're going to the theatre tonight. We've got tickets. (We're going is right)
- 2 'What will you do / are you doing tomorrow evening?' 'Nothing. I'm free.'
- 3 They'll go / They're going away tomorrow morning. Their train is at 8.40.
- 4 I'm sure your aunt will lend / is lending us some money. She's very rich.
- 5 'Why are you putting on your coat?' 'I'll go / I'm going out.'
- 6 Do you think Claire will phone / is phoning us tonight?
- 7 Steve can't meet us on Saturday. He'll work / He's working.
- 8 Will you / Shall you be at home tomorrow evening?
- 9 What are your plans for the weekend?
- 10 Some friends will come / are coming to stay with us.

A



You can use **I'll ... (I will)** when you offer something or decide to do something:

- 'My bag is very heavy.' **I'll carry** it for you.'
- **I'll phone** you tomorrow, OK?' 'OK, bye.'

We often say **I think I'll ... / I don't think I'll ...** when we decide to do something:

- I'm tired. **I think I'll go** to bed early tonight.
- It's a nice day. **I think I'll sit** outside.
- It's raining. **I don't think I'll go** out.

Do **not** use the present simple (**I go / I phone** etc.) in sentences like these:

- **I'll phone** you tomorrow, OK? (*not I phone you*)
- I think **I'll go** to bed early. (*not I go to bed*)

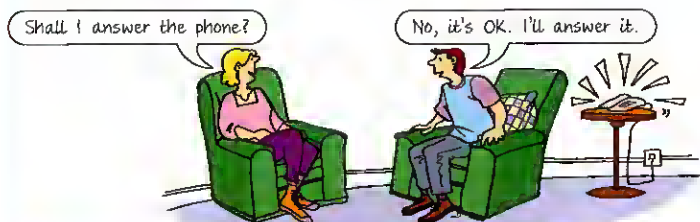
B

Do **not** use **I'll ...** for something you decided before (→ Units 25–26):

- I'm **working** tomorrow. (*not I'll work*)
- There's a good film on TV tonight. I'm **going to watch** it. (*not I'll watch*)
- What **are you doing** at the weekend? (*not What will you do*)

C

Shall I ... ? Shall we ... ?



Shall I / Shall we ... ? = Do you think this is a good thing to do? Do you think this is a good idea?

- It's very warm in this room. **Shall I open** the window?
- **'Shall I phone** you this evening?' 'Yes, please.'
- I'm going to a party tonight. What **shall I wear**?
- It's a nice day. **Shall we go** for a walk?
- Where **shall we go** for our holidays this year?
- 'Let's go out this evening.' 'OK, what time **shall we meet**?'

What are you doing tomorrow? → **Unit 25** I'm going to ... → **Unit 26** will/shall 1 → **Unit 27**
Let's → **Units 35, 53**

28.1 Complete the sentences. Use I'll (I will) + these verbs:

carry do eat send show sit stay

- My bag is very heavy.
- Enjoy your holiday.
- I don't want this banana.
- Do you want a chair?
- Did you phone Jenny?
- Are you coming with me?
- How do you use this camera?

I'll carry it for you.
 Thank you. you a postcard.
 Well, I'm hungry. it.
 No, it's OK. on the floor.
 Oh no, I forgot. it now.
 No, I don't think so. here.
 Give it to me and you.

28.2 Complete the sentences. Use I think I'll ... or I don't think I'll ... + these verbs:

buy buy go have play

- It's cold today. I don't think I'll go out.
- I'm hungry. I think I'll go something to eat.
- I feel very tired. I think I'll go tennis.
- I like this hat. I think I'll go it.
- This camera is too expensive. I think I'll go it.

28.3 Which is right?

- ~~I phone~~ / I'll phone you tomorrow, OK? (I'll phone is right)
- I haven't done the shopping yet. I do / I'll do it later.
- I like sport. I watch / I'll watch a lot of sport on TV.
- I need some exercise. I think I go / I'll go for a walk.
- Gerry is going to buy / will buy a new car. He told me last week.
- 'This letter is for Rose.' 'OK. I give / I'll give / I'm going to give it to her.'
- A: Are you doing / Will you do anything this evening?
 B: Yes, I'm going / I'll go out with some friends.
- I can't go out with you tomorrow night. I work / I'm working / I'll work.

28.4 Write sentences with Shall I ... ? Choose from the two boxes.



make turn off
 open turn on

some sandwiches the television
 the light the window



- It's very warm in this room.
- This programme isn't very good.
- I'm hungry.
- It's dark in this room.

Shall I open the window?

28.5 Write sentences with Shall we ... ? Choose from the two boxes.



what where
 what time who

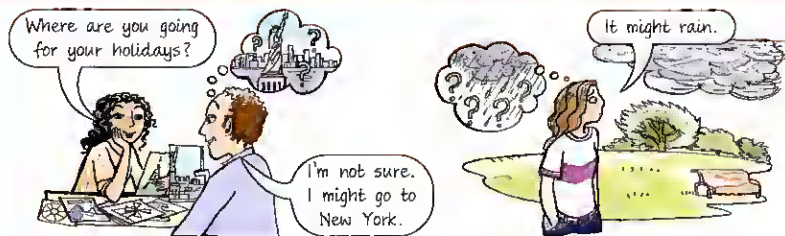
buy invite
 go meet



- Let's go out tonight.
- Let's have a holiday.
- Let's spend some money.
- Let's have a party.

OK, what time shall we meet?
 OK,
 OK,
 OK,

A

He **might go** to New York.

(= it is possible that he will go to New York)

It **might rain**.

(= it is possible that it will rain)

might + infinitive (**might go** / **might be** / **might rain** etc.):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	might (not)	be go play come etc.
----------------------------	--------------------	-------------------------------

B

I might = it is possible that I will:

- ☐ I **might go** to the cinema this evening, but I'm not sure. (= it is possible that I will go)
- ☐ A: When is Rebecca going to phone you?
B: I don't know. She **might phone** this afternoon.
- ☐ Take an umbrella with you. It **might rain**.
- ☐ Buy a lottery ticket. You **might be** lucky. (= perhaps you will be lucky)
- ☐ 'Are you going out tonight?' 'I **might**.' (= I might go out)

Study the difference:

- ☐ I'm **playing** tennis tomorrow. (*sure*)
I **might play** tennis tomorrow. (*possible*)
- ☐ Rebecca **is going to phone** later. (*sure*)
Rebecca **might phone** later. (*possible*)

C

I might not = it is possible that I will not:

- ☐ I **might not go** to work tomorrow. (= it is possible that I will not go)
- ☐ Sue **might not come** to the party. (= it is possible that she will not come)

E

mayYou can use **may** in the same way. **I may** = **I might**:

- ☐ I **may go** to the cinema this evening. (= I might go)
- ☐ Sue **may not come** to the party. (= Sue might not come)

May I ... ? = Is it OK to ... ? / Can I ... ?:

- ☐ **May I** ask a question? (= is it OK to ask / can I ask?)
- ☐ 'May I sit here?' 'Yes, of course.'

29.1 Write sentences with might.

- 1 (it's possible that I'll go to the cinema)
- 2 (it's possible that I'll see you tomorrow)
- 3 (it's possible that Sarah will forget to phone)
- 4 (it's possible that it will snow today)
- 5 (it's possible that I'll be late tonight)

I might go to the cinema.

I

Write sentences with might not.

- 6 (it's possible that Mark will not be here next week)
- 7 (it's possible that I won't have time to go out)

29.2 Somebody is asking you about your plans. You have some ideas, but you are not sure. Choose from the list and write sentences with I might.

fish go away Italy Monday a new car taxi

- 1 Where are you going for your holidays?
- 2 What are you doing at the weekend?
- 3 When will you see Kate again?
- 4 What are you going to have for dinner?
- 5 How are you going to get home tonight?
- 6 I hear you won some money. What are you going to do with it?

I'm not sure. I might go to Italy.

I don't know. I

I'm not sure.

I don't know.

I'm not sure.

I haven't decided yet.

29.3 You ask Bill questions about his plans for tomorrow. Sometimes he is sure, but usually he is not sure.

- 1 Are you playing tennis tomorrow?
- 2 Are you going out tomorrow evening?
- 3 Are you going to get up early?
- 4 Are you working tomorrow?
- 5 Will you be at home tomorrow morning?
- 6 Are you going to watch television?
- 7 Are you going out in the afternoon?
- 8 Are you going shopping?

Yes, in the afternoon.

Possibly.

Perhaps.

No, I'm not.

Maybe.

I might.

Yes, I am.

Perhaps.



Bill

Now write about Bill. Use might where necessary.

1 He's playing tennis tomorrow afternoon.

2 He might go out tomorrow evening.

3 He

4

5

6

7

8

29.4 Write three things that you might do tomorrow.

1

2

3

A

He **can** play the piano.

can + infinitive (can do / can play / can come etc.):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	can can't (cannot)	do play see come etc.
----------------------------	-------------------------------------	--

can	I/we/you/they he/she/it	do? play? see? come? etc.
------------	----------------------------	--

B

I can do something = I *know how* to do it, or *it is possible* for me to do it:

- ☐ I **can play** the piano. My brother **can play** the piano too.
- ☐ Sarah **can speak** Italian, but she **can't speak** Spanish.
- ☐ 'Can you swim?' 'Yes, but I'm not a very good swimmer.'
- ☐ 'Can you change twenty pounds?' 'I'm sorry, I **can't**.'
- ☐ I'm having a party next week, but Paul and Rachel **can't come**.

C

For the past (yesterday / last week etc.), we use **could/couldn't**:

- ☐ When I was young, I **could run** very fast.
- ☐ Before Maria came to Britain, she **couldn't understand** much English. Now she **can understand** everything.
- ☐ I was tired last night, but I **couldn't sleep**.
- ☐ I had a party last week, but Paul and Rachel **couldn't come**.

D

Can you ... ? Could you ... ? Can I ... ? Could I ... ?We use **Can you ... ?** or **Could you ... ?** when we ask people to do things:

- ☐ **Can you** open the door, please? or **Could you** open the door, please?
- ☐ **Can you** wait a moment, please? or **Could you** wait ... ?

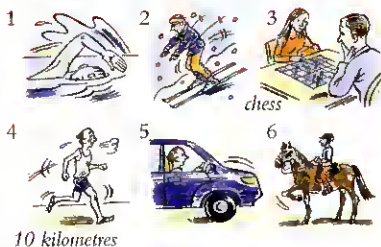
We use **Can I have ... ?** or **Could I have ... ?** to ask for something:

- ☐ (in a shop) **Can I have** these postcards, please? or **Could I have ... ?**

Can I ... ? or **Could I ... ?** = is it OK to do something?:

- ☐ Tom, **can I** borrow your umbrella? or Tom, **could I** borrow your umbrella?
- ☐ (on the phone) Hello, **can I** speak to Gary, please? or ... **could I** speak ... ?

30.1 Ask Steve if he can do these things:



You



Steve

1 Can you swim?

2

3

4

5

6

Can you do these things? Write sentences about yourself. Use I can or I can't.

7 I

10

8

11

9

12

30.2 Complete these sentences. Use can or can't + one of these verbs:

come find hear see speak

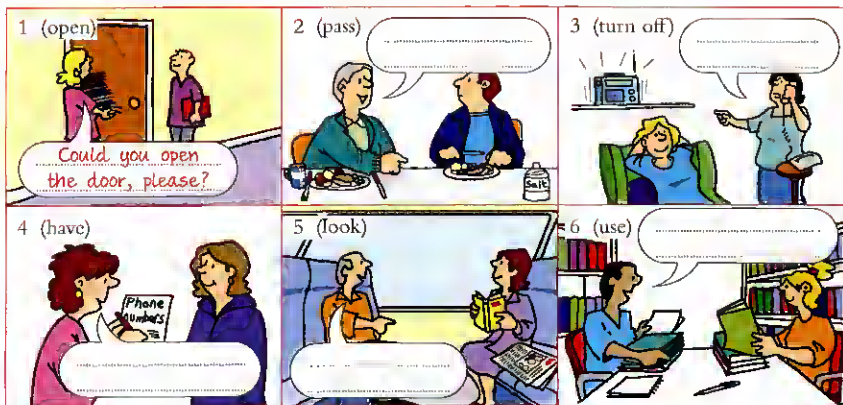
- I'm sorry, but we can't come to your party next Saturday.
- I like this hotel room. You can see the mountains from the window.
- You are speaking very quietly. I can't hear you.
- Have you seen my bag? I can't find it.
- Catherine got the job because she can speak five languages.

30.3 Complete these sentences. Use can't or couldn't + one of these verbs:

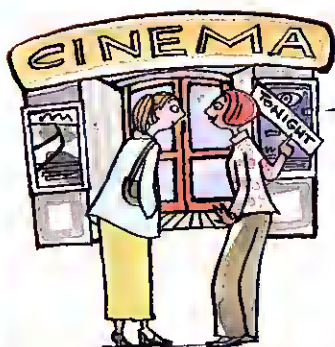
decide eat find go go sleep

- I was tired, but I couldn't sleep.
- I wasn't hungry yesterday. I couldn't eat my dinner.
- Kate doesn't know what to do. She can't decide.
- I wanted to speak to Martin yesterday, but I couldn't find him.
- James can't go to the concert next Saturday. He has to work.
- Paula couldn't go to the meeting last week. She was ill.

30.4 What do you say in these situations? Use can or could.



A



must + infinitive (must do / must work etc.):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	must	do go see eat etc.
----------------------------	------	-----------------------------

B

I **must** (do something) = I need to do it:

- ☐ I'm very hungry. I **must eat** something.
- ☐ It's a fantastic film. You **must see** it.
- ☐ The windows are very dirty. We **must clean** them.

For the past (yesterday / last week etc.), we use **had to** ... (not must):

- ☐ I was very hungry. I **had to eat** something. (not I must eat)
- ☐ We **had to walk** home last night. There were no buses. (not We must walk)

C

mustn't (= must not)I **mustn't** (do something) = it is necessary *not* to do it, it is the wrong thing to do:

- ☐ I **must hurry**. I **mustn't be** late.
- ☐ I **mustn't forget** to phone Jane.
(= I **must remember** to phone her)
- ☐ Be happy! You **mustn't be** sad. (= don't be sad)
- ☐ You **mustn't touch** the pictures.
(= don't touch the pictures)



D

don't need toI **don't need** (to do something) = it is not necessary:

- ☐ I **don't need to go** yet. I can stay a little longer.
- ☐ You **don't need to shout**. I can hear you OK.

You can also say **don't have to** ... :

- ☐ I **don't have to go** yet. I can stay a little longer.

Compare **don't need to** and **mustn't**:

- ☐ You **don't need to go**. You can stay here if you want.
- ☐ You **mustn't go**. You must stay here.

31.1 Complete the sentences. Use **must + these verbs**:

be eat go learn meet wash win

- I'm very hungry. I must eat something.
- Marilyn is a very interesting person. You must meet her.
- My hands are dirty. I must wash them.
- You must learn to drive. It will be very useful.
- I must go to the post office. I need some stamps.
- The game tomorrow is very important for us. We must win.
- You can't always have things immediately. You must wait for a patient.

31.2 Write **I must** or **I had to**.

- I had to walk home last night. There were no buses.
- It's late. I must go now.
- I don't usually work on Saturdays, but last Saturday I had to work.
- I must get up early tomorrow. I've got a lot to do.
- I went to London by train last week. The train was full and I had to stand all the way.
- I was nearly late for my appointment this morning. I must run to get there on time.
- I forgot to phone David yesterday. I must phone him later today.

31.3 Complete the sentences. Use **mustn't** or **don't need to + one of these verbs**:

forget go hurry lose phone wait

- I don't need to go home yet. I can stay a little longer.
- We have a lot of time. We mustn't hurry.
- Keep these papers in a safe place. You mustn't lose them.
- I'm not ready yet, but you mustn't phone for me. You can go now and I'll come later.
- We mustn't forget to turn off the lights before we leave.
- I must contact David, but I don't need to phone him - I can send him an email.

31.4 Find the sentences with the same meaning.

- We can leave the meeting early.
- We must leave the meeting early.
- We mustn't leave the meeting early.
- We had to leave the meeting early.
- We don't need to leave the meeting early.

- We must stay until the end.
- We couldn't stay until the end.
- We can't stay until the end.
- We can stay until the end.
- We don't need to stay until the end.

- E
-
-
-
-

31.5 Write **must / mustn't / had to / don't need to**.

- You don't need to go. You can stay here if you want.
- It's a fantastic film. You must see it.
- The restaurant won't be busy tonight. We mustn't reserve a table.
- I was very busy last week. I had to work every evening.
- I want to know what happened. You must tell me.
- You mustn't tell Sue what happened. I don't want her to know.
- I must hurry or I'll be late.
- 'Why were you so late?' 'I had to wait half an hour for a bus.'
- We must decide now. We can decide later.
- It's Lisa's birthday next week. I mustn't forget to buy her a present.

A



should + infinitive
(should do / should watch etc.):

I/we/you/they
he/she/it

should
shouldn't

do
stop
go
watch etc.

B

You **should** do something = it is a good thing to do, it is the right thing to do:

- ☐ Tom doesn't study enough. He **should** study harder.
- ☐ It's a good film. You **should** go and see it.
- ☐ When you play tennis, you **should** always watch the ball.

E

You **shouldn't** do something = it is not a good thing to do.

Shouldn't = should not:

- ☐ Tom **shouldn't** go to bed so late.
- ☐ You watch TV all the time. You **shouldn't** watch TV so much.

D

We often say **I think ... should ...**

I think ... should ... :

- ☐ I think Lisa **should** buy some new clothes.
(= I think it is a good idea.)
- ☐ It's late. I think I **should** go home now.
- ☐ A: Shall I buy this coat?
B: Yes, I **think** you **should**.

I don't think ... should ... :

- ☐ I **don't think** you **should** work so hard.
(= I don't think it is a good idea.)
- ☐ I **don't think** we **should** go yet. It's too early.

Do you think ... should ... ?:

- ☐ Do you **think** I **should** buy this hat?
- ☐ What time do you **think** we **should** go home?



E

Must is stronger than **should**:

- ☐ It's a **good** film. You **should** go and see it.
- ☐ It's a **fantastic** film. You **must** go and see it.

F

Another way to say **should** is **ought to**:

- ☐ It's a good film. You **ought to** go and see it. (= you should go)
- ☐ I think Lisa **ought to** buy some new clothes. (= Lisa should buy)

32.1 Complete the sentences. Use you should + these verbs:

eat go take visit ~~watch~~ wear

- 1 When you play tennis, you should watch the ball.
- 2 It's late and you're very tired. to bed.
- 3 plenty of fruit and vegetables.
- 4 If you have time, the Science Museum. It's very interesting.
- 5 When you're driving, a seat belt.
- 6 It's too far to walk from here to the station. a taxi.

32.2 Write about the people in the pictures. Use He/She shouldn't ... so ...



- 1 She shouldn't watch TV so much.
- 2 He
- 3 hard.
- 4

32.3 You are not sure what to do, so you ask a friend. Write questions with Do you think I should ... ?

- 1 You are in a shop. You are trying on a jacket. (buy?)
You ask your friend: Do you think I should buy this jacket?
- 2 You can't drive. (learn?)
You ask your friend: Do you think
- 3 You don't like your job. (get another job?)
You ask your friend:
- 4 You are going to have a party. (invite Gary?)
You ask your friend:

32.4 Write sentences with I think ... should ... and I don't think ... should ...

- 1 We have to get up early tomorrow. (go home now) I think we should go home now.
- 2 That coat is too big for you. (buy it) I don't think you should buy it.
- 3 You don't need your car. (sell it)
- 4 Karen needs a rest. (have a holiday)
- 5 Sally and Dan are too young. (get married)
- 6 You're not well this morning. (go to work)
- 7 James isn't well today. (go to the doctor)
- 8 The hotel is too expensive for us. (stay there)

32.5 What do you think? Write sentences with should.

- 1 I think everybody should learn another language.
- 2 I think everybody
- 3 I think
- 4 I don't think
- 5 I think I should

I have to ...

A



I have to do something = it is necessary for me to do it, I am obliged to do it

I/we/you/they	have	to do to work
he/she/it	has	to go to wear etc.

- ☐ I'll be late for work tomorrow. I **have to go** to the dentist.
- ☐ Jane starts work at 7 o'clock, so she **has to get up** at 6.
- ☐ You **have to pass** a test before you can get a driving licence.

B

The past (yesterday / last week etc.) is **had to** ... :

- ☐ I was late for work yesterday. I **had to go** to the dentist.
- ☐ We **had to walk** home last night. There were no buses.

C

In questions and negatives we use **do/does** (present) and **did** (past):

present

do	I/we/you/they	have to ... ?
does	he/she/it	

I/we/you/they	don't	have to ...
he/she/it	doesn't	

past

did	I/we/you/they he/she/it	have to ... ?
-----	----------------------------	---------------

I/we/you/they he/she/it	didn't have to ...
----------------------------	--------------------

- ☐ What time **do you have to go** to the dentist tomorrow?
- ☐ **Does Jane have to work** on Sundays?
- ☐ Why **did they have to leave** the party early?

I don't have to (do something) = it is not necessary to do it:

- ☐ I'm not working tomorrow, so I **don't have to get up** early.
- ☐ Ian **doesn't have to work** very hard. He's got an easy job.
- ☐ We **didn't have to wait** very long for the bus – it came in a few minutes.

D

must and have to

You can use **must** or **have to** when you say what *you* think is necessary, when you *give your* opinion:

- ☐ It's a fantastic film. You **must** see it. or You **have to** see it.

When you are *not* giving your personal opinion, use **have to** (*not must*). Compare:

- ☐ Jane won't be at work this afternoon. She **has to go** to the doctor.
(this is not my personal opinion – it is a fact)
- ☐ Jane isn't well. She doesn't want to go to the doctor, but I told her she **must go**.
(this is my personal opinion)

must / mustn't / don't need to → Unit 31

33.1 Complete the sentences. Use have to or has to + these verbs:

do hit read speak travel ~~wear~~

- My eyes are not very good. I have to wear glasses.
- At the end of the course all the students a test.
- Sarah is studying literature. She a lot of books.
- Albert doesn't understand much English. You very slowly to him.
- Kate is not often at home. She a lot in her job.
- In tennis you the ball over the net.

33.2 Complete the sentences. Use have to or had to + these verbs:

answer buy change go ~~walk~~

- We had to walk home last night. There were no buses.
- It's late. I now. I'll see you tomorrow.
- I went to the supermarket after work yesterday. I some food.
- This train doesn't go all the way to London. You at Bristol.
- We did an exam yesterday. We six questions out of ten.

33.3 Complete the questions. Some are present and some are past.

- I have to get up early tomorrow.
- George had to wait a long time.
- Liz has to go somewhere.
- We had to pay a lot of money.
- I have to do some work.

- What time do you have to get up ?
- How long ?
- Where ?
- How much ?
- What exactly ?

33.4 Write sentences with don't/doesn't/didn't have to ...

- Why are you going out? You don't have to go out.
- Why is Sue waiting? She
- Why did you get up early? You
- Why is Paul working so hard? He
- Why do you want to leave now? We

33.5 Which is correct? Sometimes must and have to are both correct. Sometimes only one is correct.

- It's a fantastic film. You must see / have to see it. (both are correct)
- Julia won't be at work this afternoon. She must go / has to go to the doctor.
(has to go is correct)
- You can't park your car here for nothing. You must pay / have to pay.
- I didn't have any money with me last night, so I must borrow / had to borrow some.
- I eat too much chocolate. I really must stop / have to stop.
- Paul is in a hurry. He must meet / has to meet somebody in five minutes.
- What's wrong? You must tell / have to tell me. I want to help you.

33.6 Write some things that you (or your friends or family) have to do or had to do.

- (every day) I have to travel ten miles every day.
- (every day)
- (yesterday)
- (tomorrow)

Would you like ... ? I'd like ...

A Would you like ... ? = Do you want ... ?

We use **Would you like ... ?** to offer things:

- A: **Would you like** some coffee?
B: No, thank you.
- A: **Would you like** a chocolate?
B: Yes, please.
- A: What **would you like**, tea or coffee?
B: Tea, please.



We use **Would you like to ... ?** to invite somebody:

- **Would you like to go** for a walk?
- A: **Would you like to have** dinner with us on Sunday?
B: Yes, I'd love to. (= I would love to have dinner with you)
- What **would you like to do** this evening?

B I'd like ... is a polite way to say 'I want'. I'd like = I would like:

- I'm thirsty. **I'd like** a drink.
- (in a tourist office) **I'd like** some information about hotels, please.
- I'm feeling tired. **I'd like to stay** at home this evening.

C Would you like ... ? and Do you like ... ?

Would you like ... ? / I'd like ...



Would you like some tea? = Do you want some tea?

- A: **Would you like** to go to the cinema tonight?
(= do you want to go tonight?)
B: Yes, I'd love to.
- **I'd like** an orange, please.
(= can I have an orange?)
- What **would you like** to do next weekend?

Do you like ... ? / I like ...



Do you like tea? = Do you think tea is nice?

- A: **Do you like** going to the cinema? (in general)
B: Yes, I go to the cinema a lot.
- **I like** oranges. (in general)
- What **do you like** to do at weekends?

34.1 What are the people in the pictures saying? Use *Would you like ...* ?34.2 What do you say to Sue in these situations? Use *Would you like to ...* ?

- You want to go to the cinema tonight. Perhaps Sue will go with you. (go)
You say: Would you like to go to the cinema tonight?
- You want to play tennis tomorrow. Perhaps Sue will play too. (play)
You say: Would you like to play tennis tomorrow?
- You have an extra ticket for a concert next week. Perhaps Sue will come. (come)
You say: Would you like to come to the concert next week?
- It's raining and Sue is going out. She hasn't got an umbrella, but you have one. (borrow)
You say: Would you like to borrow my umbrella?

34.3 Which is right?

- Do you like / Would you like a chocolate? 'Yes, please.' (Would you like is right)
- Do you like / Would you like bananas? 'Yes, I love them.'
- Do you like / Would you like an ice-cream? 'No, thank you.'
- What do you like / would you like to drink? 'A glass of water, please.'
- Do you like / Would you like to go out for a walk? 'Not now. Perhaps later.'
- I like / I'd like tomatoes, but I don't eat them very often.
- What time do you like / would you like to have dinner this evening?
- Do you like / Would you like something to eat? 'No, thanks. I'm not hungry.'
- Do you like / Would you like your new job? 'Yes, I'm enjoying it.'
- I'm tired. I like / I'd like to go to sleep now.
- I like / I'd like a sandwich, please.' 'Sure. What kind of sandwich?'
- 'What kind of music do you like / would you like?' 'All kinds.'

Do this! Don't do that! Let's do this!



We use **come/look/go/wait/do/be** etc. when we tell somebody to do something:

- 'Come here and **look** at this!' 'What is it?'
- I don't want to talk to you. **Go** away!
- I'm not ready yet. Please **wait** for me.
- Please **be** quiet. I'm working.

also

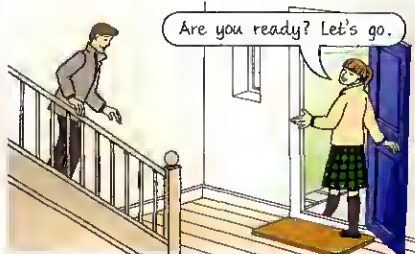
- Bye! **Have** a good holiday! / **Have** a nice time! / **Have** a good flight! / **Have** fun!
(= I hope you have a good holiday etc.)
- '**Have** a chocolate.' 'Oh, thanks.'
(= would you like a chocolate?)

We use **don't** ... when we tell somebody not to do something:

- Be careful! **Don't fall**.
- Please **don't go**. Stay here with me.
- Be here on time. **Don't be** late.

You can say **Let's** ... when you want people to do things with you. **Let's** = Let us.

- It's a nice day. **Let's go** out.
(= you and I can go out)
- Come on! **Let's dance**.
(= you and I can dance)
- Are you ready? **Let's go**.
- **Let's have** fish for dinner tonight.
- A: Shall we go out tonight?
B: No, I'm tired. **Let's stay** at home.



The negative is **Let's not** ... :

- It's cold. **Let's not go** out. Let's stay at home.
- **Let's not have** fish for dinner tonight. Let's have chicken.

Or you can say **Don't let's** ... :

- It's cold. **Don't let's go** out. Let's stay at home.

35.1 Look at the pictures. What are the people saying? Some sentences are positive (buy/come etc.) and some are negative (don't buy / don't come etc.). Use these verbs:

be buy ~~come~~ drink drop forget have sit sleep smile

1 Come in!	2 Don't drink the water!	3 It's too expensive. it.
4 OK, are you ready?	5 on the cat!	6 Bye! a nice time!
7 to phone me. Don't worry. I won't.	8 I'm going to bed now. OK. well.	9 careful with that vase. it!

35.2 Complete the sentences. Use let's with:

~~go for a swim~~ go to a restaurant take a taxi wait a little watch TV

- Would you like to play tennis?
- Do you want to walk home?
- Shall I put a CD on?
- Shall we have dinner at home?
- Would you like to go now?

No, let's go for a swim

No,

No,

No,

No,

No,

35.3 Answer with No, don't ... or No, let's not ...

- Shall I wait for you?
- Shall we go home now?
- Shall we go out?
- Do you want me to close the window?
- Shall I phone you tonight?
- Do you think we should wait for Andy?
- Do you want me to turn on the light?
- Shall we go by bus?

No, don't wait for me.

No, let's not go home yet.

I used to ...

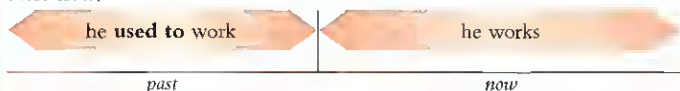
DAVE a few years ago

DAVE today



Dave **used to work** in a factory. Now he **works** in a supermarket.

Dave **used to work** in a factory = he worked in a factory before, but he doesn't work there now:



You can say **I used to work ... / she used to have ... / they used to be ...** etc.:

I/you/we/they he/she/it	used to	be work have play etc.
----------------------------	----------------	---

- ☐ When I was a child, I **used to like** chocolate.
- ☐ I **used to read** a lot of books, but I don't read much these days.
- ☐ Liz has got short hair now, but it **used to be** very long.
- ☐ They **used to live** in the same street as us, so we **used to see** them a lot. But we don't see them very often these days.
- ☐ Helen **used to have** a piano, but she sold it a few years ago.

The negative is **I didn't use to ...** :

- ☐ When I was a child, I **didn't use to like** tomatoes.

The question is **did you use to ... ?** :

- ☐ Where **did you use to live** before you came here?



We use **used to ...** only for the past. You cannot say 'I use to ...' for the present:

- ☐ I **used to play** tennis. These days I **play** golf. (*not* I use to play golf)
- ☐ We usually **get up** early. (*not* We use to get up early)

36.1 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with *used to* ...

<p>1 This is me a few years ago.</p> <p>She <u>used to have long hair</u>.</p>	<p>2 When I was younger ...</p> <p>He <u>used to play</u> football.</p>	<p>3 I'm a hairdresser now.</p> <p>a taxi driver.</p>
<p>4 We live in London now.</p> <p>in the country.</p>	<p>5 This is me 20 years ago. I never wear glasses now.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>This building</p>

36.2 Karen works very hard and has very little free time. A few years ago, things were different.

Karen a few years ago		Karen now
Do you do any sport?	Yes, I swim every day and I play volleyball.	<p>I work very hard in my job. I don't have any free time.</p>
Do you go out much?	Yes, most evenings.	
Do you play a musical instrument?	Yes, the guitar.	
Do you like reading?	Yes, I read a lot.	
Do you travel much?	Yes, I go away two or three times a year.	

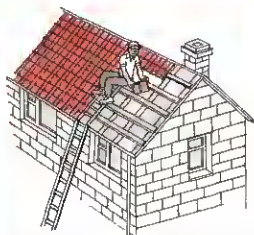
Write sentences about Karen with *used to* ...

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 <u>She used to swim every day.</u> | 4 |
| 2 She | 5 |
| 3 | 6 |

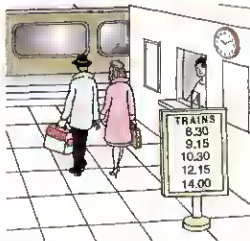
36.3 Complete these sentences. Use *used to* or the present simple (I play / he lives etc.).

- I used to play tennis. I stopped playing a few years ago.
- 'Do you do any sport?' 'Yes, I play basketball.'
- 'Have you got a car?' 'No, I used to have one, but I sold it.'
- George used to be a waiter. Now he's the manager of a hotel.
- 'Do you go to work by car?' 'Sometimes, but most days I go by train.'
- When I was a child, I never ate meat, but I eat it now.
- Mary loves watching TV. She watches TV every evening.
- We lived near the airport, but we moved to the city centre a few years ago.
- Normally I start work at 7 o'clock, so I get up very early.
- What games did you play when you were a child?

there is there are



There's a man on the roof.



There's a train at 10.30.

SUNDAY
MONDAY
TUESDAY
WEDNESDAY
THURSDAY
FRIDAY
SATURDAY

7

There are seven days in a week.

singular

there is ... (there's)
is there ... ?
there is not ... (there isn't
or there's not)

- There's a big tree in the garden.
- There's nothing on TV tonight.
- A: Have you got any money?
B: Yes, **there's** some in my bag.
- A: Excuse me, **is there** a hotel near here?
B: Yes, **there is**. / No, **there isn't**.
- We can't go skiing. **There isn't** any snow.

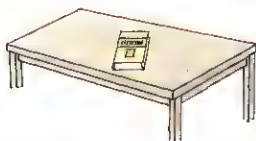
plural

there are ...
are there ... ?
there are not ... (there aren't)

- There are some big trees in the garden.
- There are a lot of accidents on this road.
- A: Are there any restaurants near here?
B: Yes, **there are**. / No, **there aren't**.
- This restaurant is very quiet. **There aren't** many people here.
- How many players are there in a football team?
- There are 11 players in a football team.

there is and it is

there is



There's a book on the table.
(not It's a book on the table.)

it is



I like this book. It's interesting.
(It = this book)

Compare:

- 'What's **that** noise?' 'It's a train.' (It = that noise)
There's a train at 10.30. It's a fast train. (It = the 10.30 train)
- There's a lot of salt in this soup.
I don't like **this** soup. It's too salty. (It = this soup)

- 37.1 Kentham is a small town. Look at the information in the box and write sentences about Kentham with *There is/are* or *There isn't/aren't*.

1 a castle?	No
2 any restaurants?	Yes (a lot)
3 a hospital?	Yes
4 a swimming pool?	No
5 any cinemas?	Yes (two)
6 a university?	No
7 any big hotels?	No

- 1 *There isn't a castle.*
 2 *There are a lot of restaurants.*
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7

- 37.2 Write sentences about your town (or a town that you know). Use *There is/are* or *There isn't/aren't*.

- 1 *There are a few restaurants.*
 2 *There's a big park.*
 3
 4
 5
 6

- 37.3 Write *there is / there isn't / is there or there are / there aren't / are there*.

- 1 Kentham isn't an old town. *There aren't* any old buildings.
 2 Look! a photograph of your brother in the newspaper!
 3 'Excuse me, a bank near here?' 'Yes, at the end of the street.'
 4 five people in my family: my parents, my two sisters and me.
 5 'How many students in the class?' 'Twenty.'
 6 The road is usually very quiet. much traffic.
 7 a bus from the city centre to the airport?' 'Yes, every 20 minutes.'
 8 any problems?' 'No, everything is OK.'
 9 nowhere to sit down. any chairs.

- 37.4 Write sentences with *There are ...*. Choose from the boxes.

seven	twenty-six
eight	thirty
fifteen	fifty

letters	days
players	days
planets	states

September	the solar system
the USA	a week
a rugby team	the English alphabet

- 1 *There are seven days in a week.*
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6

- 37.5 Write *there's / is there or it's / is it*.

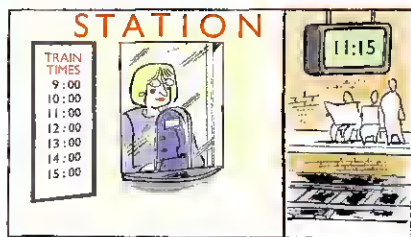
- 1 ' *There's* a train at 10.30. ' *Is it* a fast train?'
 2 I'm not going to buy this shirt. too expensive.
 3 'What's wrong?' something in my eye.'
 4 a red car outside your house. yours?
 5 ' anything good on TV tonight?' 'Yes, a film at 8.15.'
 6 'What's that building?' a school.'
 7 ' a restaurant in this hotel?' 'No, I'm afraid not.'

there was/were
there will be

there has/have been

A

there was / there were (past)

**There is** a train every hour.

The time now is 11.15.

There was a train at 11 o'clock.

Compare:

there is/are (present)

- ☐ **There is** a good film on TV tonight.
- ☐ We are staying at a very big hotel.
There are 550 rooms.
- ☐ **Are there** any phone messages for me this morning?
- ☐ I'm hungry, but **there isn't** anything to eat.

there was/were (past)

- ☐ **There was** a good film on TV last night.
- ☐ We stayed at a very big hotel.
There were 550 rooms.
- ☐ **Were there** any phone messages for me yesterday?
- ☐ I was hungry when I got home, but **there wasn't** anything to eat.

B

there has been / there have been (present perfect)



- ☐ Look! **There's been** an accident.
(there's been = there has been)
- ☐ This road is very dangerous. **There have been** many accidents.

Compare **there was (past)**:

- ☐ **There was** an accident **last night**.
(not There has been an accident last night.)

For past simple and present perfect, see Unit 20.

C

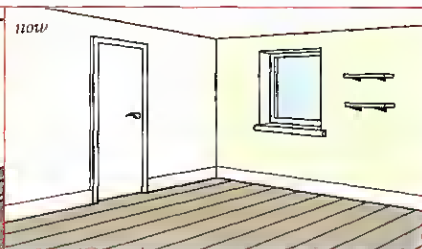
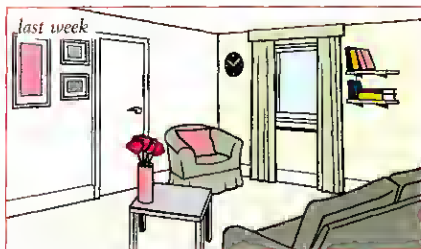
there will be



- ☐ Do you think **there will be** a lot of people at the party on Saturday?
- ☐ The manager of the company is leaving, so **there will be** a new manager soon.
- ☐ I'm going away tomorrow. I'll do my packing today because **there won't be** time tomorrow.
(there won't be = there will not be)

38.1 Look at the two pictures. Now the room is empty, but what was in the room last week? Choose from the box and write sentences with *There was ...* or *There were ...*.

an armchair	a carpet	some flowers	a sofa
some books	a clock	three pictures	a small table



- 1 *There was a clock* on the wall near the window.
- 2 on the floor.
- 3 on the wall near the door.
- 4 in the middle of the room.
- 5 on the table.
- 6 on the shelves.
- 7 in the corner near the door.
- 8 opposite the armchair.

38.2 Write *there was / there wasn't / was there or there were / there weren't / were there*.

- 1 I was hungry, but *there wasn't* anything to eat.
- 2 *Were there* any phone messages for me yesterday?
- 3 I opened the envelope, but it was empty. *nothing in it.*
- 4 'We stayed at a very nice hotel.' 'Really?' *a swimming pool?*
- 5 'Did you buy any eggs?' 'No, *any in the shop.*'
- 6 The wallet was empty. *any money in it.*
- 7 ' *many people at the meeting?* 'No, very *few*.'
- 8 We didn't visit the museum. *enough time.*
- 9 I'm sorry I'm late. *a lot of traffic.*
- 10 Twenty years ago *many tourists here.* Now there are a lot.

38.3 Write *there + is / are / was / were / has been / have been / will be*.

- 1 *There was* a good film on TV last night.
- 2 *There are* 24 hours in a day.
- 3 *There was* a party at the club last Friday, but I didn't go.
- 4 'Where can I buy a newspaper?' ' *There is* a shop at the end of the street.'
- 5 'Why are those policemen outside the bank?' ' *There is* a robbery.'
- 6 When we arrived at the theatre, *there was* a long queue outside.
- 7 When you arrive tomorrow, *there will be* somebody at the station to meet you.
- 8 Ten years ago *there were* 500 children at the school. Now *there are* more than a thousand.
- 9 Last week I went back to the town where I was born. It's very different now. *There have been* a lot of changes.
- 10 I think everything will be OK. I don't think *there will be* any problems.

It ...

A

We use **it** for time/day/distance/weather:

time



- ☐ What time is **it**?
- ☐ **It's** half past ten.
- ☐ **It's** late.
- ☐ **It's** time to go home.

day



- ☐ What day is **it**?
- ☐ **It's** Thursday.
- ☐ **It's** 16 March.
- ☐ **It** was my birthday yesterday.

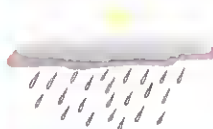
distance



- ☐ **It's** three kilometres from our house to the city centre.
- ☐ How far is **it** from New York to Los Angeles?
- ☐ **It's** a long way from here to the station.
- ☐ We can walk home. **It** isn't far.

We use **far** in questions (**is it far?**) and negatives (**it isn't far**).
In positive sentences, we use a **long way** (**it's a long way**).

weather



- ☐ **It's** raining. **It** isn't raining. **Is it** snowing?
- ☐ **It** rains a lot here. **It** didn't rain yesterday.
Does **it** snow very often?
- ☐ **It's** warm/hot/cold/fine/cloudy/windy/sunny/foggy/dark etc.
- ☐ **It's** a nice day today.

Compare **it** and **there**:

- ☐ **It rains** a lot in winter.
There is a lot of rain in winter.
- ☐ **It** was very windy.
There was a strong wind yesterday.

B

It's nice to ... etc.

It's	easy / difficult / impossible / dangerous / safe expensive / interesting / nice / wonderful / terrible etc.	to ...
-------------	--	---------------

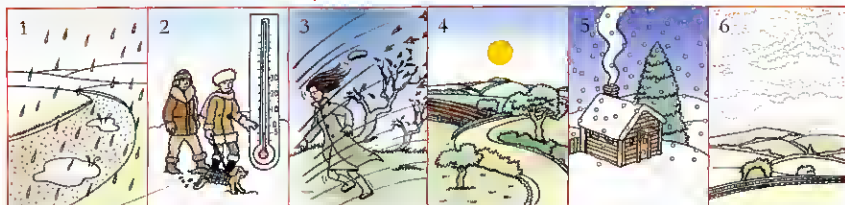
- ☐ **It's** nice to see you again.
- ☐ **It's** impossible to understand her.
- ☐ **It** wasn't easy to find your house.

C

Don't forget **it**:

- ☐ **It's** raining again. (*not* Is raining again)
- ☐ Is **it** true that you're going away? (*not* Is true that ...)

39.1 Write about the weather in the pictures. Use It's ...



- 1 It's raining. 4 _____
 2 _____ 5 _____
 3 _____ 6 _____

39.2 Write it is (it's) or is it.

- 1 What time is it ?
 2 We must go now. _____ very late.
 3 _____ true that Bill can fly a helicopter?
 4 'What day _____ today? Tuesday?' 'No, _____ Wednesday.'
 5 _____ ten kilometres from the airport to the city centre.
 6 _____ possible to phone you at your office?
 7 'Do you want to walk to the hotel?' 'I don't know. How far _____ ?'
 8 _____ Lisa's birthday today. She's 27.
 9 I don't believe it! _____ impossible.

39.3 Write questions with How far ... ?

- 1 (here / the station) How far is it from here to the station?
 2 (the hotel / the beach) How _____
 3 (New York / Washington) _____
 4 (your house / the airport) _____

39.4 Write it or there.

- 1 The weather isn't so nice today. It 's cloudy.
 2 There was a strong wind yesterday.
 3 _____ 's hot in this room. Open a window.
 4 _____ was a nice day yesterday. _____ was warm and sunny.
 5 _____ was a storm last night. Did you hear it?
 6 I was afraid because _____ was very dark.
 7 _____ 's often cold here, but _____ isn't much rain.
 8 _____ 's a long way from here to the nearest shop.

39.5 Complete the sentences. Choose from the boxes.

it's	easy	dangerous	to	work in this office	get up early
	difficult	nice		visit different places	go out alone
	impossible	interesting		see you again	make friends

- 1 If you go to bed late, it's difficult to get up early in the morning.
 2 Hello, Jane. _____ . How are you?
 3 _____ . There is too much noise.
 4 Everybody is very nice at work. _____
 5 I like travelling. _____
 6 Some cities are not safe. _____ at night.

I am, I don't etc.



She isn't tired, but **he is**.
(**he is** = he is tired)



He likes tea, but **she doesn't**.
(**she doesn't** = she doesn't like tea)

In these examples, it is not necessary to repeat some words ('he is tired', 'she doesn't like tea').

You can use these verbs in the same way:

am/is/are
was/were
have/has
do/does/did
can
will
might
must

- ☐ I haven't got a car, but my sister **has**. (= my sister has got a car)
- ☐ A: Please help me.
B: I'm sorry. I **can't**. (= I can't help you)
- ☐ A: Are you tired?
B: I **was**, but I'm **not** now. (= I was tired, but I'm not tired now)
- ☐ A: Do you think Jane will phone this evening?
B: She **might**. (= she might phone)
- ☐ A: Are you going now?
B: Yes, I'm afraid I **must**. (= I must go)

You *cannot* use **'m/'s/'ve** etc. (short forms) in this way. You must use **am/is/are** etc.:

- ☐ She isn't tired, but he **is**. (not ... but he's)

But you *can* use **isn't / haven't / won't** etc. (negative short forms):

- ☐ My sister has got a car, but I **haven't**.
- ☐ 'Are you and Jane working tomorrow?' 'I am, but Jane **isn't**.'

B

You can use **I am / I'm not** etc. after **Yes** and **No**:

- ☐ 'Are you tired?' 'Yes, I **am**. / No, I'm **not**.'
- ☐ 'Will Alan be here tomorrow?' 'Yes, he **will**. / No, he **won't**.'
- ☐ 'Is there a bus to the airport?' 'Yes, there **is**. / No, there **isn't**.'

C

We use **do/does** for the *present simple* (→ Units 6-7):

- ☐ I don't like hot weather, but Sue **does**. (= Sue likes hot weather)
- ☐ Sue works hard, but I **don't**. (= I don't work hard)
- ☐ 'Do you enjoy your work?' 'Yes, I **do**.'

We use **did** for the *past simple* (→ Unit 12):

- ☐ A: Did you and Chris enjoy the film?
B: I **did**, but Chris **didn't**. (= I enjoyed it, but Chris didn't enjoy it)
- ☐ 'I had a good time.' 'I **did** too.' (= I enjoyed it too)
- ☐ 'Did it rain yesterday?' 'No, it **didn't**.'

40.1 Complete these sentences. Use only one verb (is/have/can etc.) each time.

- 1 Kate wasn't hungry, but we were. 4 I haven't seen the film, but Tom
 2 I'm not married, but my brother 5 Karen won't be here, but Chris
 3 Bill can't help you, but I 6 You weren't late, but I

40.2 Complete these sentences with a negative verb (isn't/haven't/can't etc.).

- 1 My sister can play the piano, but I can't. 4 Mark has been to China, but I
 2 Sam is working today, but I 5 I'm ready to go, but Tom
 3 I was working, but my friends 6 I've got a key, but Sally

40.3 Complete these sentences with do/does/did or don't/doesn't/didn't.

- 1 I don't like hot weather, but Sue does.
 2 Sue likes hot weather, but I don't.
 3 My mother wears glasses, but my father
 4 You don't know Paul very well, but I
 5 I didn't enjoy the party, but my friends
 6 I don't watch TV much, but Peter
 7 Kate lives in London, but her parents
 8 You had breakfast this morning, but I

40.4 Complete the sentences. Write about yourself and other people.

- 1 I didn't go out last night, but my friends did.
 2 I like , but
 3 I don't , but
 4 I'm
 5 I haven't

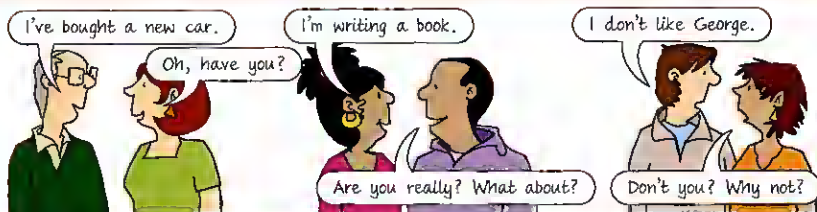
40.5 Put in a verb, positive or negative.

- 1 'Are you tired?' 'I was earlier, but I'm not now.'
 2 Steve is happy today, but he yesterday.
 3 The post office isn't open yet, but the shops
 4 I haven't got a telescope, but I know somebody who
 5 I would like to help you, but I'm afraid I
 6 I don't usually go to work by car, but I yesterday.
 7 A: Have you ever been to the United States?
 B: No, but Sandra She went there on holiday last year.
 8 'Do you and Chris watch TV a lot?' 'I , but Chris doesn't.'
 9 I've been invited to Sam's wedding, but Kate
 10 'Do you think Sarah will pass her driving test?' 'Yes, I'm sure she'
 11 'Are you going out tonight?' 'I I don't know for sure.'

40.6 Answer these questions about yourself. Use Yes, I have. / No, I'm not. etc.

- 1 Are you American? No, I'm not.
 2 Have you got a car?
 3 Do you feel OK?
 4 Is it snowing?
 5 Are you hungry?
 6 Do you like classical music?
 7 Will you be in Paris tomorrow?
 8 Have you ever broken your arm?
 9 Did you buy anything yesterday?
 10 Were you asleep at 3 a.m.?

Have you? Are you? Don't you? etc.



You can say **have you?** / **is it?** / **can't he?** etc. to show that you are interested or surprised:

- 'You're late.' 'Oh, **am I?** I'm sorry.'
- 'I was ill last week.' 'Were you? I didn't know that.'
- 'It's raining again.' 'Is it? It was sunny ten minutes ago.'
- 'There's a letter for you.' 'Is there? Where is it?'
- 'Bill can't drive.' 'Can't he? I didn't know that.'
- 'I'm not hungry.' 'Aren't you? I am.'
- 'Sue isn't at work today.' 'Isn't she? Is she ill?'

Use **do/does** for the *present simple*, and **did** for the *past simple*:

- 'I **speak** four languages.' 'Do you? Which ones?'
- 'Tim **doesn't** eat meat.' 'Doesn't he? Does he eat fish?'
- 'Nicole **got** married last week.' 'Did she? Really?'

Question tags

You can use **have you?** / **is it?** / **can't she?** etc. at the end of a sentence.

These 'mini-questions' are *question tags*.



positive sentence → *negative question tag*

It's a beautiful day, **isn't it?**
Sally lives in London, **doesn't she?**
You closed the window, **didn't you?**
Those shoes are nice, **aren't they?**
Tom will be here soon, **won't he?**

Yes, it's perfect.
Yes, that's right.
Yes, I think so.
Yes, very nice.
Yes, probably.

negative sentence → *positive question tag*

That **isn't** your car, **is it?**
You **haven't** met my mother, **have you?**
Sally **doesn't** go out much, **does she?**
You **won't** be late, **will you?**

No, it's my mother's.
No, I haven't.
No, she doesn't.
No, I'm never late.

41.1 Answer with **Do you?** / **Doesn't she?** / **Did they?** etc.

- 1 I speak four languages.
- 2 I work in a bank.
- 3 I didn't go to work yesterday.
- 4 Jane doesn't like me.
- 5 You look tired.
- 6 Kate phoned me last night.

- Do you** ? Which ones?
 ? I work in a bank too.
 ? Were you ill?
 ? Why not?
 ? I feel fine.
 ? What did she say?

41.2 Answer with **Have you?** / **Haven't you?** / **Did she?** / **Didn't she?** etc.

- 1 I've bought a new car.
- 2 Tim doesn't eat meat.
- 3 I've lost my key.
- 4 Sue can't drive.
- 5 I was born in Italy.
- 6 I didn't sleep well last night.
- 7 There's a film on TV tonight.
- 8 I'm not happy.
- 9 I saw Paula last week.
- 10 Maria works in a factory.
- 11 I won't be here next week.
- 12 The clock isn't working.

- Have you** ? What make is it?
Doesn't he ? Does he eat fish?
 ? When did you last have it?
 ? She should learn.
 ? I didn't know that.
 ? Was the bed uncomfortable?
 ? Are you going to watch it?
 ? Why not?
 ? How is she?
 ? What kind of factory?
 ? Where will you be?
 ? It was working yesterday.

41.3 Complete these sentences with a question tag (**isn't it?** / **haven't you?** etc.).

- 1 It's a beautiful day, **isn't it** ?
- 2 These flowers are nice, ?
- 3 Jane was at the party, ?
- 4 You've been to Paris, ?
- 5 You speak German, ?
- 6 Martin looks tired, ?
- 7 You'll help me, ?

- Yes, it's perfect.
 Yes, what are they?
 Yes, but I didn't speak to her.
 Yes, many times.
 Yes, but not very well.
 Yes, he works very hard.
 Yes, of course I will.

41.4 Complete these sentences with a question tag, positive (**is it?** / **do you?** etc.) or negative (**isn't it?** / **don't you?** etc.).

- 1 You haven't got a car, **have you** ?
- 2 You aren't tired, ?
- 3 Lisa is a very nice person, ?
- 4 You can play the piano, ?
- 5 You don't know Mike's sister, ?
- 6 Sarah went to university, ?
- 7 The film wasn't very good, ?
- 8 Anna lives near you, ?
- 9 You won't tell anybody what I said, ?

- No, I can't drive.
 No, I feel fine.
 Yes, everybody likes her.
 Yes, but I'm not very good.
 No, I've never met her.
 Yes, she studied psychology.
 No, it was terrible.
 That's right. In the same street.
 No, of course not.

too/either so am I / neither do I etc.

A

too and either

We use **too** and **either** at the end of a sentence.We use **too** after a *positive* verb:

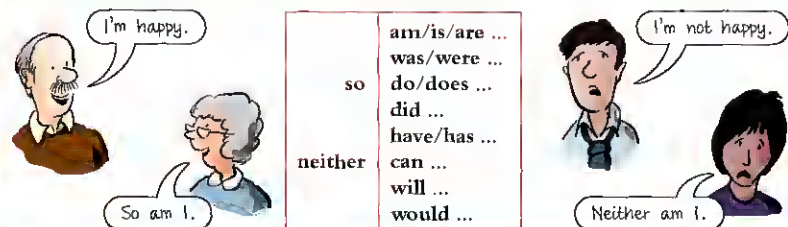
- A: I'm happy.
B: I'm happy **too**.
- A: I enjoyed the film.
B: I **enjoyed** it **too**.
- Jane is a doctor. Her husband is a doctor **too**.

We use **either** after a *negative* verb:

- A: I'm not happy.
B: I'm **not** happy **either**.
(not I'm not ... too)
- A: I can't cook.
B: I **can't** **either**. (not I can't too)
- Bill doesn't watch TV. He **doesn't** read newspapers **either**.

B

so am I / neither do I etc.



so am I = I am too

so have I = I have too (etc.):

- A: I'm working.
B: **So am I**. (= I'm working too)
- A: I was late for work today.
B: **So was Sam**. (= Sam was late too)
- A: I work in a bank.
B: **So do I**.
- A: We went to the cinema last night.
B: Did you? **So did we**.
- A: I'd like to go to Australia.
B: **So would I**.

so

neither

am/is/are ...
was/were ...
do/does ...
did ...
have/has ...
can ...
will ...
would ...

neither am I = I'm not either

neither can I = I can't either (etc.):

- A: I haven't got a key.
B: **Neither have I**. (= I haven't either)
- A: Kate can't cook.
B: **Neither can Tom**.
(= Tom can't either)
- A: I won't (= will not) be here tomorrow.
B: **Neither will I**.
- A: I never go to the cinema.
B: **Neither do I**.

You can also use **Nor** (= Neither):

- A: I'm not married.
B: **Nor am I**. or **Neither am I**.

Remember: So **am I** (not So I am), Neither **have I** (not Neither I have).

I am / I don't etc. → Unit 40

42.1 Write too or either.

- 1 I'm happy.
- 2 I'm not hungry.
- 3 I'm going out.
- 4 It rained on Saturday.
- 5 Jenny can't drive a car.
- 6 I don't like shopping.
- 7 Emma's mother is a teacher.

I'm happy too.

I'm not hungry.

I'm going out.

It rained on Sunday.

She can't ride a bicycle.

I don't like shopping.

Her father is a teacher.

42.2 Answer with So ... I (So am I / So do I / So can I etc.).

- 1 I went to bed late last night.
- 2 I'm thirsty.
- 3 I've just had dinner.
- 4 I need a holiday.
- 5 I'll be late tomorrow.
- 6 I was very tired this morning.

So did I.

Answer with Neither ... I.

- 7 I can't go to the party.
- 8 I didn't phone Alex last night.
- 9 I haven't got any money.
- 10 I'm not going out tomorrow.
- 11 I don't know what to do.

42.3 You are talking to Maria. Write sentences about yourself. Where possible, use So ... I or Neither ... I. Look at these examples carefully:



I'm tired today.

I don't work hard.

Maria

You can answer: So am I. or I'm not.

You can answer: Neither do I. or I do.

You

- 1 I'm learning English.
- 2 I can ride a bicycle.
- 3 I'm not American.
- 4 I like cooking.
- 5 I don't like cold weather.
- 6 I slept well last night.
- 7 I've never been to Scotland.
- 8 I don't use my phone much.
- 9 I'm going out tomorrow evening.
- 10 I haven't got a headache.
- 11 I didn't watch TV last night.
- 12 I go to the cinema a lot.

isn't, haven't, don't etc. (negatives)

A

We use **not** (n't) in negative sentences:

positive → negative

am	am not ('m not)
is	is not (isn't or 's not)
are	are not (aren't or 're not)
was	was not (wasn't)
were	were not (weren't)
have	have not (haven't)
has	has not (hasn't)
will	will not (won't)
can	cannot (can't)
could	could not (couldn't)
must	must not (mustn't)
should	should not (shouldn't)
would	would not (wouldn't)

- ☐ I'm **not** tired.
- ☐ It **isn't** (or It's **not**) raining.
- ☐ They **aren't** (or They're **not**) here.
- ☐ Julian **wasn't** hungry.
- ☐ The shops **weren't** open.
- ☐ I **haven't** finished my work.
- ☐ Sue **hasn't** got a car.
- ☐ We **won't** be here tomorrow.
- ☐ George **can't** drive.
- ☐ I **couldn't** sleep last night.
- ☐ I **mustn't** forget to phone Jane.
- ☐ You **shouldn't** work so hard.
- ☐ I **wouldn't** like to be an actor.

B

don't/doesn't/didn't

present simple negative

I/we/you/they	do not (don't)
he/she/it	does not (doesn't)

work/live/go etc.

past simple negative

I/they/he/she etc.	did not (didn't)
--------------------	-------------------------

positive → negative

I want to go out.	→	I don't want to go out.
They work hard.	→	They don't work hard.
Liz plays the guitar.	→	Liz doesn't play the guitar.
My father likes his job.	→	My father doesn't like his job.
I got up early this morning.	→	I didn't get up early this morning.
They worked hard yesterday.	→	They didn't work hard yesterday.
We played tennis.	→	We didn't play tennis.
Diane had dinner with us.	→	Diane didn't have dinner with us.

Don't ...

Look!	→	Don't look!
Wait for me.	→	Don't wait for me.

Sometimes **do** is the main verb (**don't do / doesn't do / didn't do**):

Do something!	→	Don't do anything!
Sue does a lot at weekends.	→	Sue doesn't do much at weekends.
I did what you said.	→	I didn't do what you said.

43.1 Make these sentences negative.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1 He's gone away. <u>He hasn't gone away.</u> | 4 It's cold today. |
| 2 They're married. | 5 We'll be late. |
| 3 I've had dinner. | 6 You should go. |

43.2 Make these sentences negative. Use don't/doesn't/didn't.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1 She saw me. <u>She didn't see me.</u> | 4 He lives here. |
| 2 I like cheese. | 5 Go away! |
| 3 They understood. | 6 I did the shopping. |

43.3 Make these sentences negative.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 She can swim. <u>She can't swim.</u> | 6 He'll be pleased. |
| 2 They've arrived. | 7 Phone me tonight. |
| 3 I went to the bank. | 8 It rained yesterday. |
| 4 He speaks German. | 9 I could hear them. |
| 5 We were angry. | 10 I believe you. |

43.4 Complete these sentences with a negative verb (isn't/haven't/don't etc.).

- They aren't rich. They haven't got much money.
- 'Would you like something to eat?' 'No, thank you. I am hungry.'
- I can't find my glasses. Have you seen them?
- Steve doesn't use email much. He prefers to talk on the phone.
- We can walk to the station from here. It isn't very far.
- 'Where's Jane?' 'I don't know. I haven't seen her today.'
- Be careful! Don't fall!
- We went to the cinema last night. I didn't like the film very much.
- I've been to Japan many times, but I haven't been to Korea.
- Julia isn't be here tomorrow. She's going away.
- 'Who broke that window?' 'Not me. I didn't do it.'
- We didn't see what happened. We weren't looking at the time.
- Lisa bought a new coat a few days ago, but she isn't worn it yet.
- You don't drive so fast. It's dangerous.

43.5 You ask Gary some questions. He answers 'Yes' or 'No'. Write sentences about Gary, positive or negative.

You

- Are you married?
Do you live in London?
Were you born in London?
Do you like London?
Would you like to live in the country?
Can you drive?
Have you got a car?
Do you read newspapers?
Are you interested in politics?
Do you watch TV most evenings?
Did you watch TV last night?
Did you go out last night?



Gary

- | | |
|------|------------------------------|
| No. | 1 <u>He isn't married.</u> |
| Yes. | 2 <u>He lives in London.</u> |
| No. | 3 |
| No. | 4 |
| Yes. | 5 |
| Yes. | 6 |
| No. | 7 |
| No. | 8 |
| No. | 9 |
| Yes. | 10 |
| No. | 11 |
| Yes. | 12 |

Unit 44 is it ... ? have you ... ? do they ... ? etc. (questions 1)

A

positive **you are** You are eating.
 question **are you** Are you eating? What **are you** eating?

In questions, the first verb (**is/are/have** etc.) is before the subject:

positive subject + verb		question verb + subject
I am late.	→	Am I late?
That seat is free.	→	Is that seat free?
She was angry.	→	Why was she angry?
David has gone.	→	Where has David gone?
You have got a car.	→	Have you got a car?
They will be here soon.	→	When will they be here?
Paula can swim.	→	Can Paula swim?

Remember: the subject is after the first verb.

- ☐ Where **has** David gone? (not Where has gone David?)
- ☐ **Are** those people waiting for something? (not Are waiting ... ?)
- ☐ When **was** the telephone invented? (not When was invented ... ?)

B

do ... ? / does ... ? / did ... ?

present simple questions	do I/we/you/they does he/she/it	work/live/go etc. ... ?
past simple questions	did I/they/he/she etc.	

positive		question
They work hard.	→	Do they work hard?
You watch television.	→	How often do you watch television?
Chris works hard.	→	Does Chris work hard?
She gets up early.	→	What time does she get up ?
They worked hard.	→	Did they work hard?
You had dinner.	→	What did you have for dinner?
She got up early.	→	What time did she get up ?

Sometimes **do** is the main verb (do you **do** / did he **do** etc.):

- ☐ What **do** you usually **do** at weekends?
- ☐ 'What **does** your brother **do**?' 'He works in a bank.'
- ☐ 'I broke my finger last week.' 'How **did** you **do** that?' (not How did you that?)

C

Why isn't ... ? / Why don't ... ? etc. (Why + negative):

- ☐ Where's John? **Why isn't** he here? (not Why he isn't here?)
- ☐ **Why can't** Paula come to the meeting tomorrow? (not Why Paula can't ... ?)
- ☐ **Why didn't** you phone me last night?

44.1 Write questions.

- 1 I can swim. (and you?)
- 2 I work hard. (and Jack?)
- 3 I was late this morning. (and you?)
- 4 I've got a key. (and Kate?)
- 5 I'll be here tomorrow. (and you?)
- 6 I'm going out this evening. (and Paul?)
- 7 I like my job. (and you?)
- 8 I live near here. (and Nicole?)
- 9 I enjoyed the film. (and you?)
- 10 I had a good holiday. (and you?)

Can you swim?

Does Jack work hard?

44.2 You are talking to a friend about driving. Write the full questions.

You

- 1 (have / a car?) Have you got a car?
- 2 (use / a lot?) it
- 3 (use / yesterday?)
- 4 (enjoy driving?)
- 5 (a good driver?)
- 6 (ever / have / an accident?)



Yes, I have.
Yes, nearly every day.
Yes, to go to work.
Not very much.
I think I am.
No, never.

44.3 Make questions with these words. Put the words in the right order.

- 1 (has / gone / where / David?) Where has David gone?
- 2 (working / Rachel / is / today?) Is Rachel working today?
- 3 (the children / what / are / doing?) What
- 4 (made / is / how / cheese?)
- 5 (to the party / coming / is / your sister?)
- 6 (you / the truth / tell / don't / why?)
- 7 (your guests / have / yet / arrived?)
- 8 (leave / what time / your train / does?)
- 9 (to work / Emily / why / go / didn't?)
- 10 (your car / in the accident / was / damaged?)

44.4 Complete the questions.

- 1 I want to go out.
- 2 Kate and Paul aren't going to the party.
- 3 I'm reading.
- 4 Sue went to bed early.
- 5 My parents are going on holiday.
- 6 I saw Tom a few days ago.
- 7 I can't come to the party.
- 8 Tina has gone away.
- 9 I need some money.
- 10 Angela doesn't like me.
- 11 It rains sometimes.
- 12 I did the shopping.

Where do you want to go?

Why aren't they going?

What

What time

When

Where

Why

Where

How much

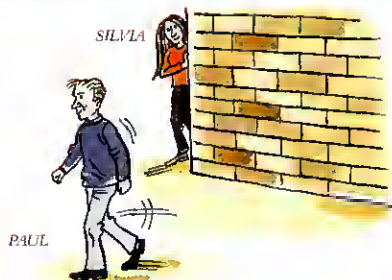
Why

How often

When

Who saw you?
(questions 2)

Who did you see?



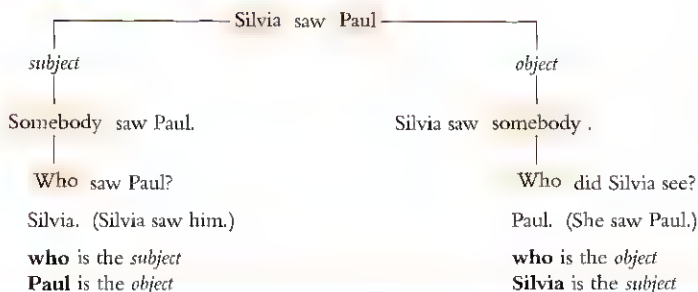
Silvia saw Paul.

Who **saw** Paul?

Silvia. (Silvia saw him.)

Who **did** Silvia see?

Paul. (She saw Paul.)



B

In these questions, **who/what** is the *subject*:

- ☐ **Who** lives in this house? (= somebody lives in it – who?)
(not Who does live?)
- ☐ **What happened?** (= something happened – what?)
(not What did happen?)
- ☐ **What's happening?** (What's = What is)
- ☐ **Who's got** my key? (Who's = Who has)

In these questions, **who/what** is the *object*:

- ☐ Who did **you** meet yesterday? (= **you** met somebody – who?)
- ☐ What did **Paul** say? (= **Paul** said something – what?)
- ☐ Who are **you** phoning?
- ☐ What was **Silvia** wearing?

Compare:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> George likes oranges. | → | Who likes oranges? – George.
What does George like? – Oranges. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jane won a new car. | → | Who won a new car? – Jane.
What did Jane win? – A new car. |

C

Use **who** for people (somebody). Use **what** for things, ideas etc. (something):

- ☐ **Who** is your favourite **singer**?
- ☐ **What** is your favourite **song**?

45.1 Make questions with who or what. In these questions, who/what is the subject.

- 1 Somebody broke the window.
- 2 Something fell off the shelf.
- 3 Somebody wants to see you.
- 4 Somebody took my umbrella.
- 5 Something made me ill.
- 6 Somebody is coming.

Who broke the window?

What me?

45.2 Make questions with who or what (subject or object).

- 1 I bought something.
- 2 Somebody lives in this house.
- 3 I phoned somebody.
- 4 Something happened last night.
- 5 Somebody knows the answer.
- 6 Somebody did the washing-up.
- 7 Jane did something.
- 8 Something woke me up.
- 9 Somebody saw the accident.
- 10 I saw somebody.
- 11 Somebody has got my pen.
- 12 This word means something.

What did you buy?

Who lives in this house?

45.3 You want the missing information (XXXXX). Write questions with who or what.

- 1 I lost XXXXX yesterday, but fortunately XXXXX found it and gave it back to me.

What did you lose?

Who found it?

- 2 XXXXX phoned me last night. She wanted XXXXX.

Who

What

- 3 I needed some advice, so I asked XXXXX. He said XXXXX.

- 4 I hear that XXXXX got married last week. XXXXX told me.

- 5 I met XXXXX on my way home this evening. She told me XXXXX.

- 6 Steve and I played tennis yesterday. XXXXX won. After the game we XXXXX.

- 7 It was my birthday last week and I had some presents. XXXXX gave me a book and Catherine gave me XXXXX.

Who is she talking to? What is it like?
(questions 3)

Julia is talking to somebody.

Who is she talking to?

In questions beginning **Who ... ? / What ... ? / Where ... ? / Which ... ?**, prepositions (**to/from/with** etc.) usually go at the end:

- **'Where** are you **from**?' 'I'm from Thailand.'
- 'Jack was afraid.' **'What** was he afraid **of**?'
- **'Who** do these books belong **to**?' 'They're mine.'
- 'Tom's father is in hospital.' **'Which** hospital is he **in**?'
- 'Kate is going on holiday.' **'Who** with?' / **'Who** is she going with?'
- 'Can we talk?' 'Sure. **What** do you want to talk **about**?'

What's it like? / What are they like? etc.



What's it like? = What **is** it like?

What's it like? = tell me something about it – is it good or bad, big or small, old or new (etc.)?

When we say **'What is it like?'**, **like** is a *preposition*. It is not the verb **like** (**'Do you like your new house?'** etc.).

- A: There's a new restaurant in our street.
B: **What's it like?** Is it good?
A: I don't know. I haven't eaten there yet.
- A: **What's** your new teacher **like**?
B: She's very good. We learn a lot.
- A: I met Nicole's parents yesterday.
B: Did you? **What** are they **like**?
A: They're very nice.
- A: Did you have a good holiday? **What** was the weather **like**?
B: It was lovely. It was sunny every day.

46.1 You want the missing information (XXXXX). Write questions with who or what.

1 The letter is from XXXXX.

Who is the letter from?

2 I'm looking for a XXXXX.

What _____ you _____

3 I went to the cinema with XXXXX.

4 The film was about XXXXX.

5 I gave the money to XXXXX.

6 The book was written by XXXXX.

46.2 Write questions about the people in the pictures. Use these verbs + a preposition:

go listen look talk wait



1 Who is she talking to?

2 What _____

3 Which restaurant _____

4 What _____

5 What _____

6 Which bus _____

46.3 Write questions beginning Which ... ?

1 Tom's father is in hospital.

2 We stayed at a hotel.

3 Jack plays for a football team.

4 I went to school in this town.

Which hospital is he in?

you _____

46.4 You want some information about another country. You ask somebody who has been there. Ask questions with What is/are ... like?

1 (the roads) What are the roads like?

2 (the food) _____

3 (the people) _____

4 (the weather) _____

46.5 Ask questions with What was/were ... like?

1 Your friend has just come back from holiday. Ask about the weather.

What was the weather like?

2 Your friend has just come back from the cinema. Ask about the film.

3 Your friend has just finished an English course. Ask about the lessons.

4 Your friend has just come back from holiday. Ask about the hotel.

What ... ? Which ... ? How ... ? (questions 4)

A

What + *noun* (What colour ... ? / What kind ... ? etc.)

- ☐ **What colour** is your car? ☐ **What colour** are your eyes?
- ☐ **What size** is this shirt? ☐ **What make** is your TV set?
- ☐ **What time** is it? ☐ **What day** is it today?
- ☐ **What kind** of job do you want? (or **What type** of job ... ? / **What sort** of job ... ?)

What without a noun:

- ☐ **What's** your favourite colour?
- ☐ **What** do you want to do tonight?

B

Which + *noun* (things or people):

- ☐ **Which train** did you catch – the 9.50 or the 10.30?
- ☐ **Which doctor** did you see – Doctor Ellis, Doctor Gray or Doctor Hill?

We use **which** without a noun for things, not people:

- ☐ **Which** is bigger – Canada or Australia?

We use **who** for people (without a noun):

- ☐ **Who** is taller – Joe or Gary? (not Which is taller?)

C

What or **which**?

We use **which** when we are thinking about a small number of possibilities (perhaps 2, 3 or 4):

- ☐ We can go this way or that way.
Which way shall we go?
- ☐ There are four umbrellas here.
Which is yours?



or



or



or



WHICH?

What is more general:

- ☐ **What's** the capital of Argentina? (of all the cities in Argentina)
- ☐ **What sort** of music do you like? (of all kinds of music)

Compare:

- ☐ **What colour** are his eyes? (not Which colour?)
Which colour do you prefer, **pink** or **yellow**?
- ☐ **What** is the longest river in the world?
Which is the longest river – **the Mississippi**, **the Amazon** or **the Nile**?

D

How ... ?

- ☐ **'How** was the party last night?' 'It was great.'
- ☐ **'How** do you usually go to work?' 'By bus.'

You can use **how** + *adjective/adverb* (**how tall** / **how old** / **how often** etc.):

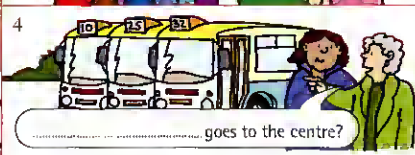
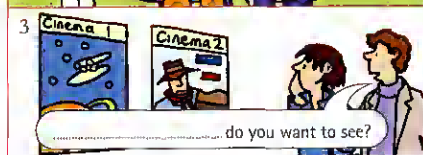
'How	tall are you?' 'I'm 1 metre 70.'
	big is the house?' 'Not very big.'
	old is your mother?' 'She's 45.'
	far is it from here to the airport?' 'Five kilometres.'
	often do you use your car?' 'Every day.'
	long have they been married?' 'Ten years.'
	much was the meal?' 'Thirty pounds.'

47.1 Write questions with what.

- I've got a new TV set.
- I want a job.
- I've got a new sweater.
- I got up early this morning.
- I like music.
- I want to buy a car.

- {make?} *What make is it?*
 {kind?} *What kind of job do you want?*
 {colour?} What
 {time?} get up?
 {type?}
 {kind?}

47.2 Complete the questions. Use Which ... ?



47.3 Write what/which/who.

- What is that man's name?
- Which way shall we go? Left or right?
- You can have tea or coffee. do you prefer?
- ' day is it today?' 'Friday.'
- This is a nice office. desk is yours?
- is your favourite sport?
- is more expensive, meat or fish?
- is older, Liz or Steve?
- kind of camera have you got?
- A: I've got three cameras.
B: camera do you use most?
nationality are you?

47.4 Complete the questions with How + adjective or adverb (high/long etc.).

- How high is Mount Everest?
- is it to the station?
- is Helen?
- do the buses run?
- is the water in the pool?
- have you lived here?

- Nearly 9000 metres.
 It's about two kilometres from here.
 She's 26.
 Every ten minutes.
 Two metres.
 Nearly three years.

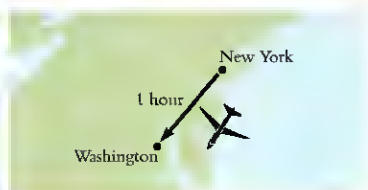
47.5 Write questions with How ... ?

- Are you 1 metre 70? 1.75? 1.80?
- Is this box one kilogram? Two? Three?
- Are you 20 years old? 22? 25?
- Did you spend £20? £30? £50?
- Do you watch TV every day? Once a week? Never?
- Is it 1000 miles from Paris to Moscow? 1500? 2000?

How tall are you?

How long does it take ... ?

A How long does it take from ... to ... ?



How long **does it take** by plane from New York to Washington?

It takes an hour.

- ☐ How long **does it take** by train from London to Manchester?
- ☐ **It takes** two hours by train from London to Manchester.
- ☐ How long **does it take** by car from your house to the station?
- ☐ **It takes** ten minutes by car from my house to the station.

B How long does it take to do something?

How long	does did will	it take to ... ?			
It	takes took will take	a week a long time three hours	to ...		
	doesn't didn't won't	take long			

- ☐ How long **does it take to cross** the Atlantic by ship?
- ☐ 'I came by train.' 'Did you? How long **did it take (to get here)?**'
- ☐ How long **will it take to get** from here to the hotel?
- ☐ **It takes** a long time **to learn** a language.
- ☐ **It doesn't take** long **to cook** an omelette.
- ☐ **It won't take** long to fix the computer.

C How long does it take you to do something?



How long	does did will	it take	you Tom them	to ... ?
It	takes took will take	me Tom them	a week a long time three hours	to ...

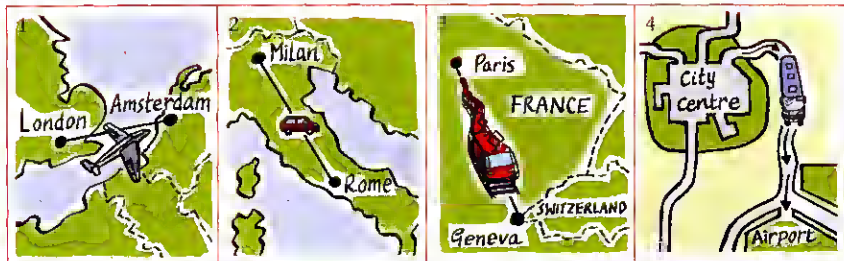
I started reading the book on Monday.

I finished it on Wednesday evening.

It took me three days **to read** it.

- ☐ How long **will it take me to learn** to drive?
- ☐ **It takes** Tom 20 minutes **to get** to work in the morning.
- ☐ **It took us** an hour to do the shopping.
- ☐ **Did it take you** a long time **to find** a job?
- ☐ **It will take me** an hour **to cook** dinner.

48.1 Look at the pictures and write questions with How long ... ?



- 1 How long does it take by plane from London to Amsterdam?
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

48.2 How long does it take to do these things? Write full sentences.

- 1 fly from your city/country to London
It takes two hours to fly from Madrid to London.
- 2 fly from your city/country to New York _____
- 3 study to be a doctor in your country _____
- 4 walk from your home to the nearest shop _____
- 5 get from your home to the nearest airport _____

48.3 Write questions with How long did it take ... ?

- 1 (Jane found a job.) How long did it take her to find a job?
- 2 (I walked to the station.) _____ you
- 3 (Tom painted the bathroom.) _____
- 4 (I learnt to ski.) _____
- 5 (They repaired the computer.) _____

48.4 Read the situations and write sentences with It took ...

- 1 I read a book last week. I started reading it on Monday. I finished it three days later.
It took me three days to read the book.
- 2 We walked home last night. We left at 10 o'clock and we arrived home at 10.20. _____
- 3 I learnt to drive last year. I had my first driving lesson in January. I passed my driving test six months later. _____
- 4 Mark drove to London yesterday. He left home at 7 o'clock and got to London at 10. _____
- 5 Lisa began looking for a job a long time ago. She got a job last week. _____
- 6 Write a sentence about yourself. _____

Do you know where ... ?
I don't know what ... etc.

A



We say:

Where **is** Paula?

but **Do you know** where Paula **is** ?
(not Do you know where is Paula?)

In the same way we say:

I know
I don't know } where Paula is.
Can you tell me

Compare:

Who **are** those people?
How old **is** Nicole?
What time **is** it?
Where **can** I go?
How much **is** this camera?
When **are** you going away?
Where **have** they gone?
What **was** Kate wearing?

but

Do you know Can you tell me	who those people are how old Nicole is what time it is where I can go how much this camera is when you're going away where they have gone what Kate was wearing	?
I know I don't know I don't remember		.

B

Questions with **do/does/did** (present simple and past simple)Where **does** he live ?

but **Do you know** where **he lives** ? (not Do you know where does he live?)

Compare:

How **do** aeroplanes fly?
What **does** Jane want?
Why **did** she go home?
Where **did** I put the key?

but

Do you know I don't know I don't remember I know	how aeroplanes fly what Jane wants why she went home where I put the key	?
		.

C

Questions beginning **Is ... ? / Do ... ? / Can ... ?** etc. (yes/no questions)

Compare:

Is **Jack** at home?
Have **they** got a car?
Can **Brian** swim?
Do **they** live near here?
Did **anybody** see you?

but

Do you know I don't know	if or whether	Jack is at home they've got a car Brian can swim they live near here anybody saw you	?
			.

You can use **if** or **whether** in these sentences:

- ☐ Do you know **if** they've got a car? or Do you know **whether** they've got a car?
☐ I don't know **if** anybody saw me. or I don't know **whether** anybody saw me.

49.1 Answer these questions with I don't know where/when/why ... etc.

- 1 Have your friends gone home?
- 2 Is Kate in her office?
- 3 Is the castle very old?
- 4 Will Paul be here soon?
- 5 Was he angry because I was late?
- 6 Has Sally lived here a long time?

(where) I don't know where they've gone.
 (where) I don't know
 (how old)
 (when)
 (why)
 (how long)

49.2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 (How do aeroplanes fly?) Do you know how aeroplanes fly?
- 2 (Where does Susan work?) I don't know
- 3 (What did Peter say?) Do you remember
- 4 (Why did he go home early?) I don't know
- 5 (What time does the meeting begin?) Do you know
- 6 (How did the accident happen?) I don't remember

49.3 Which is right?

- 1 Do you know what time is it / it is? (Do you know what time it is? is right)
- 2 Why are you / you are going away?
- 3 I don't know where are they / they are going.
- 4 Can you tell me where is the museum / the museum is?
- 5 Where do you want / you want to go for your holidays?
- 6 Do you know what do elephants eat / elephants eat?
- 7 I don't know how far is it / it is from the hotel to the station.

49.4 Write questions with Do you know if ... ?

- 1 (Have they got a car?) Do you know if they've got a car?
- 2 (Are they married?) Do you know
- 3 (Does Sue know Bill?)
- 4 (Will Gary be here tomorrow?)
- 5 (Did he pass his exam?)

49.5 Write questions beginning Do you know ... ?

- 1 (What does Laura want?) Do you know what Laura wants?
- 2 (Where is Paula?) Do
- 3 (Is she working today?)
- 4 (What time does she start work?)
- 5 (Are the shops open tomorrow?)
- 6 (Where do Sarah and Tim live?)
- 7 (Did they go to Jane's party?)

49.6 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

- 1 Do you know why the bus was late?
- 2 Do you know what time
- 3 Excuse me, can you tell me where
- 4 I don't know what
- 5 Do you know if
- 6 Do you know how much

She said that ... He told me that ...

A

Last week you went to a party. A lot of your friends were there. Here are some things they said to you:

DIANE



I'm enjoying my new job.

My father isn't well.

am
is } → was

- ☐ Diane said that **she was** enjoying her new job.
- ☐ She said that **her father wasn't** well.

SARAH



We're going to buy a house.

are → were

- ☐ Sarah and Tim said that **they were** going to buy a house.

PETER



I have to leave early.

My sister has gone to Australia.

have
has } → had

- ☐ Peter said that **he had** to leave early.
- ☐ He said that **his sister had** gone to Australia.

KATE



I can't find a job.

can → could

- ☐ Kate said that **she couldn't** find a job.



I'll phone you.

will → would

- ☐ Steve said that **he would** phone me.

RACHEL



I don't like my job.

My son doesn't like school.

do
does } → did

- ☐ Rachel said that **she didn't** like her job.
- ☐ She said that **her son didn't** like school.



You look tired.

I feel fine.

look → looked

feel → felt

etc. etc.

(present) (past)

- ☐ Mike said that **I looked** tired.
- ☐ I said that **I felt** fine.

B

say and tell

say (→ said)

- ☐ He **said** that he was tired.
(not He said me)
- ☐ What did she **say** to you?
(not say you)

We say **he said to me, I said to Ann** etc.
but not 'he said me', 'I said Ann'.

tell (→ told)

- ☐ He **told me** that he was tired.
(not He told that)
- ☐ What did she **tell you**?
(not tell to you)

We say **he told me, I told Ann** etc.
but not 'he told to me', 'I told to Ann'.


C

You can say:

- ☐ He said **that** he was tired. or He said he was tired. (without that)
- ☐ Kate told me **that** she couldn't find a job. or Kate told me she couldn't find a job.


I told you to ... → Unit 53

50.1 Read what these people say and write sentences with He/She/They said (that) ...


1  I've lost my watch.


He said he had lost his watch.


2  I'm very busy.


3  I can't go to the party.


4  I have to go out.


5  I'm learning Russian.

6  I don't feel very well.





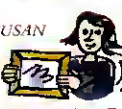




7  We'll be home late.

8  I've just come back from holiday.

9  I'm going to buy a new computer.

10  We haven't got a key.

50.2 Use the pictures to complete the sentences.

1  I'm enjoying my new job. DIANE	2  I'm not hungry. EMMA	3  I need it. MIKE
4  I don't want to go. INVITATION HANNAH	5  You can have it. SUSAN	6  I'll send you a postcard. MARTIN
7  Where's Robert? He's gone home. NICOLE	8  I want to watch TV. DAVID	9  I'm going to the cinema. MARY

1 I met Diane last week. She said she was enjoying her new job.

2 Emma didn't want anything to eat. She said

3 I wanted to borrow Mike's ladder, but he said

4 Hannah was invited to the party, but she said

5 Susan told me she didn't want the picture. She said

6 Martin has just gone away on holiday. He said

7 I was looking for Robert. Nicole said

8 'Why did David stay at home?' 'He said

9 'Has Mary gone out?' 'I think so. She said

50.3 Write say/said or tell/told.

1 He said he was tired.

2 What did she tell you?

3 Anna said she didn't like Peter.

4 Jack told me that you were ill.

5 Please don't tell Dan what happened.

6 Did Lucy say she would be late?

7 The woman said she was a reporter.

8 The woman told us she was a reporter.

9 They asked me a lot of questions, but I

didn't say them anything.

10 They asked me a lot of questions, but I

didn't tell anything.

A

work/go/be etc. (*infinitive*)We use the infinitive with **will/can/must** etc.:

will	<input type="checkbox"/> Anna will be here soon.	} → Units 27–28
shall	<input type="checkbox"/> Shall I open the window?	
might	<input type="checkbox"/> I might phone you later.	} → Unit 29
may	<input type="checkbox"/> May I sit here?	
can	<input type="checkbox"/> I can't meet you tomorrow.	} → Unit 30
could	<input type="checkbox"/> Could you pass the salt, please?	
must	<input type="checkbox"/> It's late. I must go now.	→ Unit 31
should	<input type="checkbox"/> You shouldn't work so hard.	→ Unit 32
would	<input type="checkbox"/> Would you like some coffee?	→ Unit 34

We use the infinitive with **do/does/did**:

do/does (<i>present simple</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> Do you work?	→ Units 6–7
	<input type="checkbox"/> They don't work very hard.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Helen doesn't know many people.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> How much does it cost?	
did (<i>past simple</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> What time did the train leave?	→ Unit 12
	<input type="checkbox"/> We didn't sleep well.	

B

to work / to go / to be etc. (*to + infinitive*)

(I'm) going to ...	<input type="checkbox"/> I'm going to play tennis tomorrow.	→ Unit 26
	<input type="checkbox"/> What are you going to do?	
(I) have to ...	<input type="checkbox"/> I have to go now.	→ Unit 33
	<input type="checkbox"/> Everybody has to eat .	
(I) want to ...	<input type="checkbox"/> Do you want to go out?	→ Unit 52
	<input type="checkbox"/> They don't want to come with us.	
(I) would like to ...	<input type="checkbox"/> I'd like to talk to you.	→ Unit 34
	<input type="checkbox"/> Would you like to go out?	
(I) used to ...	<input type="checkbox"/> Dave used to work in a factory.	→ Unit 36

C

working/going/playing etc.

am/is/are + -ing (<i>present continuous</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> Please be quiet. I'm working .	→ Units 3–4, 8, 25
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tom isn't working today.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> What time are you going out?	
was/were + -ing (<i>past continuous</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/> It was raining , so we didn't go out.	→ Units 13–14
	<input type="checkbox"/> What were you doing when the phone rang?	

51.1 Complete the sentences. Write: ... phone Paul or ... to phone Paul.

- 1 I'll phone Paul.
- 2 I'm going to phone Paul.
- 3 Can you phone Paul?
- 4 Shall I phone Paul?
- 5 I'd like to phone Paul.
- 6 Do you have Paul's phone number?
- 7 You should phone Paul.
- 8 I want to phone Paul.
- 9 I might phone Paul.
- 10 You must phone Paul.

51.2 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box. Sometimes you need the infinitive (work/go etc.) and sometimes you need -ing (working/going etc.).

do/doing	get/getting	sleep/sleeping	watch/watching
eat/eating	go/going	stay/staying	wear/wearing
fly/flying	listen/listening	wait/waiting	work/working

- 1 Please be quiet. I'm working.
- 2 I feel tired today. I didn't sleep very well last night.
- 3 What time do you usually get up in the morning?
- 4 'Where are you going?' 'To the bank.'
- 5 Did you watch television last night?
- 6 Look at that plane! It's flying very low.
- 7 You can turn off the radio. I'm not listening to it.
- 8 They didn't eat anything because they weren't hungry.
- 9 My friends were waiting for me when I arrived.
- 10 'Does Susan always wear glasses?' 'No, only for reading.'
- 11 'What are you doing tonight?' 'I'm working at home.'

51.3 Put the verb in the correct form. Choose from:

the infinitive (work/go etc.) or
to ... (to work / to go etc.) or
-ing (working/going etc.)

- 1 Shall I open the window? (open)
- 2 It's late. I have to go now. (go)
- 3 Amanda isn't working this week. She's on holiday. (work)
- 4 I'm tired. I don't want to go out. (go)
- 5 It might rain, so take an umbrella with you. (rain)
- 6 What time do you have to go tomorrow morning? (leave)
- 7 I'm sorry I can't help you. (help)
- 8 My brother is a student. He's studying physics. (study)
- 9 Would you like to go on a trip round the world? (go)
- 10 When you saw Maria, what was she doing? (wear)
- 11 When you go to London, where are you going to stay? (stay)
- 12 I'm hungry. I must eat something to eat. (have)
- 13 'Where's Gary?' 'He's in the bath.' (have)
- 14 I used to have a car, but I sold it last year. (have)
- 15 He spoke very quietly. I couldn't hear him. (hear)
- 16 You don't look well. I don't think you should go to work today. (go)
- 17 I don't know what he said. I wasn't listening to him. (listen)
- 18 I'm sorry I'm late. I had to make a phone call. (make)
- 19 I want to know what happened. (know) You must tell me. (tell)
- 20 May I use your phone? (use)

to ... (I want to do) and
-ing (I enjoy doing)

A

verbs + to ... (I want to do)

want	plan	decide	try
hope	expect	offer	forget
need	promise	refuse	learn

+ to ... (to do / to work / to be etc.)

- ☐ What do you **want to do** this evening?
- ☐ It's not very late. We don't **need to go** home yet.
- ☐ Tina has **decided to sell** her car.
- ☐ You **forgot to switch** off the light when you went out.
- ☐ My brother is **learning to drive**.
- ☐ I **tried to read** my book, but I was too tired.

B

verbs + -ing (I enjoy doing)

enjoy	stop	suggest
mind	finish	

+ -ing (doing / working / being etc.)

- ☐ I **enjoy dancing**. (*not enjoy to dance*)
- ☐ I don't **mind getting** up early.
- ☐ Has it **stopped raining**?
- ☐ Sonia **suggested going** to the cinema.

I enjoy dancing.



C

verbs + -ing or to ...

like	love	start	continue
prefer	hate	begin	

+ -ing (doing etc.) or to ... (to do etc.)

- ☐ Do you **like getting** up early? or Do you **like to get** up early?
- ☐ I **prefer travelling** by car. or I **prefer to travel** by car.
- ☐ Anna **loves dancing**. or Anna **loves to dance**.
- ☐ I **hate being** late. or I **hate to be** late.
- ☐ It **started raining**. or It **started to rain**.

D

would like to ... etc.

would like	would love
would prefer	would hate

+ to ... (to do / to work / to be etc.)

- ☐ Julia **would like to meet** you.
- ☐ I'd **love to go** to Australia. (I'd = I would)
- ☐ 'Would you **like to sit** down?' 'No, I'd **prefer to stand**, thank you.'
- ☐ I like this city very much. I **wouldn't like to move**.
- ☐ I'd **hate to lose** my address book.

52.1 Put the verb in the right form, to ... or -ing.


- I enjoy dancing (dance)
- What do you want to do tonight? (do)
- Bye! I hope you again soon. (see)
- I learnt when I was five years old. (swim)
- Have you finished the kitchen? (clean)
- Where's Anna? I need her something. (ask)
- Do you enjoy other countries? (visit)
- The weather was nice, so I suggested for a walk by the river. (go)
- Where's Bill? He promised here on time. (be)
- I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind (wait)
- What have you decided ? (do)
- Gary was very angry and refused to me. (speak)
- I'm tired. I want to bed. (go)
- I was very upset and started (cry)
- I'm trying (work) Please stop (talk)


52.2 Complete the sentences using to ... or -ing. Use these verbs:

go go help lose rain read see send wait watch

- 'Have you ever been to Australia?' 'No, but I'd love to go.'
- Jane had a lot to do, so I offered her.
- I'm surprised that you're here. I didn't expect you.
- Nicole has a lot of books. She enjoys
- This ring was my grandmother's. I'd hate it.
- Don't forget us a postcard when you're on holiday.
- I'm not going out until it stops
- What shall we do this afternoon? Would you like to the beach?
- When I'm tired in the evenings, I like television.
- 'Shall we go now?' 'No, I'd prefer a few minutes.'

52.3 Complete the answers to the questions.

- 
- Do you usually get up early?
 - Do you ever go to museums?
 - Would you like to go to a museum now?
 - Do you often write letters?
 - Have you ever been to New York?
 - Do you often travel by train?
 - Shall we walk home or take a taxi?

- 
- Yes, I like to get up early.
- Yes, I enjoy
- No, I'm hungry. I'd prefer to a restaurant.
- No, I don't like
- No, but I'd love one day.
- Yes, I enjoy
- I don't mind, but a taxi would be quicker.

52.4 Complete these sentences. Write about yourself. Use to ... or -ing.

- I enjoy
- I don't like
- If it's a nice day tomorrow, I'd like
- When I'm on holiday, I like
- I don't mind, but
- I wouldn't like

I want you to ... I told you to ...

A I want you to ...



The woman **wants to go**.

The man **doesn't want** the woman to go.
He **wants** her to stay.

We say:

I want	you somebody Sarah	to do something
--------	--------------------------	-----------------

- ☐ I want you to be happy. (*not* I want that you are happy)
- ☐ They didn't **want anybody to know** their secret.
- ☐ Do you **want me to lend** you some money?

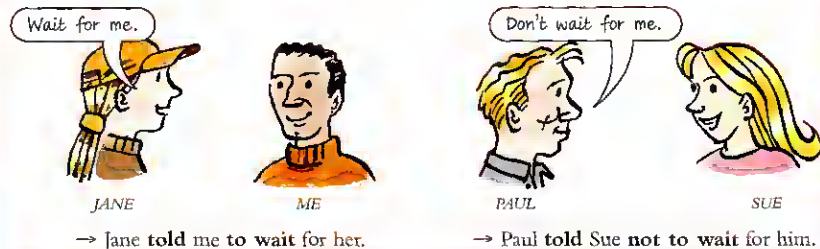
We use **would like** in the same way:

- ☐ **Would you like me to lend** you some money?

B We also use this structure (verb + somebody + to ...) with:

	verb	+	somebody	to ...	
ask	Sue	asked	a friend	to lend	her some money.
tell	I	told	you	to be	careful.
advise	What do you	advise	me	to do?	
expect	I didn't	expect	them	to be	here.
persuade	We	persuaded	Gary	to come	with us.
teach	I	am teaching	my brother	to swim.	

C I told you to ... / I told you not to ...



D make and let

After **make** and **let**, we do *not* use **to**:

- ☐ He's very funny. He **makes me laugh**. (*not* makes me to laugh)
- ☐ At school our teacher **made us work** very hard.
- ☐ Sue **let me use** her computer because mine wasn't working. (*not* let me to use)

You can say **Let's ... (= Let us)** when you want people to do things with you:

- ☐ Come on! **Let's dance**.
- ☐ 'Do you want to go out tonight?' 'No, I'm tired. **Let's stay** at home.'

Let's ... → Unit 35 He told me that ... → Unit 50

53.1 Write sentences beginning **I want you ... / I don't want you ... / Do you want me ... ?**

- (you must come with me)
- (listen carefully)
- (please don't be angry)
- (shall I wait for you?)
- (don't phone me tonight)
- (you must meet Sarah)

I want you to come with me.**I want****I don't****Do you**

53.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

1 Come on! Let's go to the cinema! It's a good film. Um ... er ... OK. DAN	2 Where's the station? Turn left after the bridge. you	3 I'm not well. You should go to the doctor. BRIAN	4 Can you help me? LINDA
5 I'm busy now. Come back in ten minutes. you	6 Can I use your phone? Of course. PAUL	7 Don't phone before 8 o'clock. SUE	8 Do you play the piano? Yes, my mother taught me. ANN

1 Dan persuaded **me to go to the cinema.**

2 I wanted to get to the station. A woman told

3 Brian wasn't well. I advised

4 Linda had a lot of luggage. She asked

5 I was too busy to talk to Tom. I told

6 I wanted to make a phone call. Paul let

7 Sue is going to phone later. I told

8 Ann's mother taught

53.3 Complete these sentences with the verbs in the list. Sometimes to is necessary (to go / to wait etc.); sometimes to is not necessary (go/wait etc.).

arrive borrow get go go make repeat tell think wait

1 Please stay here. I don't want you **to go** yet.2 I didn't hear what she said, so I asked her **to repeat** it.3 'Shall we begin?' 'No, let's **wait** a few minutes.'4 Are they already here? I expected them **to arrive** much later.5 Kevin's parents didn't want him **to get** married.6 I want to stay here. You can't make me **to go** with you.7 'Is that your bicycle?' 'No, it's John's. He let me **to borrow** it.'8 Rachel can't come to the party. She told me **to tell** you.9 Would you like a drink? Would you like me **to make** some coffee?10 'Kate doesn't like me.' 'What makes you **to think** that?'

I went to the shop to ...

Paula wanted a newspaper, so she went to the shop.

Why did she go to the shop?
To get a newspaper.

She went to the shop **to get** a newspaper.



to ... (to get / to see etc.) tells us *why* a person does something:

- ☐ 'Why are you going out?' 'To get some bread.'
- ☐ Catherine went to the station **to meet** her friend.
- ☐ Sue turned on the television **to watch** the news.
- ☐ I'd like to go to Spain **to learn** Spanish.

money/time to (do something):

- ☐ We need some **money to buy** food.
- ☐ I haven't got **time to watch** television.

B

to ... and for ...

to + verb

(**to get / to see etc.**)

- ☐ I went to the shop **to get** a newspaper.
(*not for get*)
- ☐ They're going to Brazil **to see** their friends.
- ☐ We need some money **to buy** food.

for + noun

(**for a newspaper / for food etc.**)

- ☐ I went to the shop **for** a newspaper.
- ☐ They're going to Brazil **for** a holiday.
- ☐ We need some money **for** food.

C

wait for ... :

- ☐ Please **wait for** me.
- ☐ Are you **waiting for** the bus?

wait to (do something):

- ☐ Hurry up! I'm **waiting to go**.
- ☐ Are you **waiting to see** the doctor?

wait for (somebody/something) **to ... :**

- ☐ I can't go out yet. I'm **waiting for John to phone**.
- ☐ Are you **waiting for the doctor to come**?



54.1 Write sentences beginning I went to Choose from the boxes.

the café
the chemistthe post office
the supermarket

+

buy some food
get some medicineget some stamps
meet a friend

1 I went to the post office to get some stamps.

2 I went

3

4

54.2 Complete the sentences. Choose from the box.

to get some fresh air
to open this doorto read the newspaper
to see who it wasto wake him up
~~to watch the news~~1 I turned on the television to watch the news.

2 Alice sat down in an armchair

3 Do I need a key

4 I went for a walk by the river

5 I knocked on the door of David's room

6 The doorbell rang, so I looked out of the window

54.3 Use your own ideas to finish these sentences. Use to

1 I went to the shop to get a newspaper.

2 I'm very busy. I haven't got time

3 I phoned Ann

4 I'm going out

5 I borrowed some money

54.4 Write to or for.

1 I went out to get some bread.2 We went to a restaurant to have dinner.3 Robert wants to go to university to study economics.4 I'm going to London to an interview next week.5 I'm going to London to visit some friends of mine.6 Have you got time to a cup of coffee?7 I got up late this morning. I didn't have time to wash.8 Everybody needs money to live.9 We didn't have any money to a taxi, so we walked home.10 The office is very small. There's space only for a desk and chair.11 A: Excuse me, are you waiting for use the phone?B: No, I'm waiting for somebody.

54.5 Complete these sentences. Choose from:

~~John / phone~~ it / to arrive you / tell me the film / begin1 I can't go out yet. I'm waiting for John to phone.

2 I sat down in the cinema and waited

3 We called an ambulance and waited

4 'Do you know what to do?' 'No, I'm waiting

go to ... go on ... go for ... go -ing

A go to ... (go to work / go to London / go to a concert etc.)

- ☐ What time do you usually **go to work**?
- ☐ I'm **going to China** next week.
- ☐ Sophie didn't want to **go to the concert**.
- ☐ 'Where's Tom?' 'He's **gone to bed**.'
- ☐ I **went to the dentist** yesterday.

go to



go to sleep = start to sleep:

- ☐ I was very tired and **went to sleep** quickly.

go home (without to)

- ☐ I'm **going home** now. (*not* going to home)

B go on ...

go on

holiday
a trip
a tour
an excursion
a cruise
strike

- ☐ We're **going on holiday** next week.
- ☐ Children often **go on school trips**.
- ☐ When we were in Scotland, we **went on a lot of excursions** to different places.
- ☐ Workers at the airport have **gone on strike**.
(= they are refusing to work)

C go for ...

go (somewhere) for

a walk
a run
a swim
a drink
a meal

- ☐ 'Where's Emma?' 'She's **gone for a walk**.'
- ☐ Do you **go for a run** every morning?
- ☐ The water looks nice. I'm **going for a swim**.
- ☐ I met Chris in town, so we **went for a coffee**.
- ☐ Shall we **go out for a meal**? I know a good restaurant.

D go + -ing

We use **go + -ing** for many sports (swimming / skiing etc.) and also shopping.

I go
he is going
we went
they have gone
she wants to go

shopping
swimming
fishing
sailing
skiing
jogging etc.

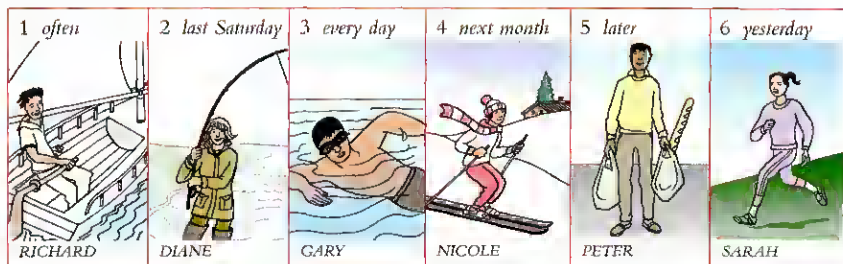
- ☐ Are you **going shopping** this afternoon?
- ☐ It's a nice day. Let's **go swimming**.
(or Let's **go for a swim**.)
- ☐ Richard has a small boat and he often **goes sailing**.
- ☐ I **went jogging** before breakfast this morning.



55.1 Write to/on/for where necessary.

- I'm going to China next week.
- Richard often goes — sailing. (no preposition)
- Sue went — Mexico last year.
- Would you like to go — the cinema this evening?
- Jack goes — jogging every morning.
- I'm going out — a walk. Do you want to come?
- I'm tired because I went — bed very late last night.
- Martin is going — holiday — Italy next week.
- The weather was warm and the river was clean, so we went — a swim.
- The taxi drivers went — strike when I was in New York.
- I need some stamps, so I'm going — the post office.
- It's late. I have to go — home now.
- Would you like to go — a tour of the city?
- Shall we go out — dinner this evening?
- My parents are going — a cruise this summer.

55.2 Use the pictures to complete the sentences. Use go/goes/going/went + -ing.



- Richard has a boat. He often goes sailing.
- Last Saturday Diane went —.
- Gary — every day.
- Nicole is going on holiday next month. She is —.
- Peter is going out later. He has to —.
- Sarah — after work yesterday.

55.3 Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box. Use to/on/for if necessary.

a swim	holiday	Portugal	shopping	sleep
a walk	home	riding	skiing	university

- The water looks nice. Let's go for a swim.
- After leaving school, Tina went — where she studied psychology.
- I'm going — now. I have to buy a few things.
- I was very tired last night. I sat down in an armchair and went —.
- I wasn't enjoying the party, so I went — early.
- We live near the mountains. In winter we go — most weekends.
- Richard has got a horse. He goes — a lot.
- The weather is nice. Shall we go — along the river?
- A: Are you going — soon?
B: Yes, next month. We're going —. We've never been there before.

get

A

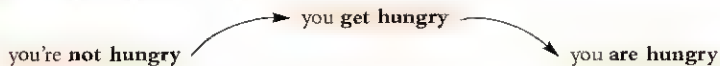
get a letter / get a job etc. (**get + noun**) = receive/buy/find:

- ☐ 'Did you **get** my postcard?' 'Yes, I **got** it yesterday.' (= receive)
- ☐ I like your sweater. Where did you **get** it? (= buy)
- ☐ Is it difficult to **get** a job at the moment? (= find)
- ☐ (on the phone) 'Hello, can I speak to Lisa, please?' 'Sure. I'll **get** her.'

also **get a bus / a train / a taxi** (= take a bus/train etc.):

- ☐ 'Did you walk here?' 'No, I **got** the bus.'

B

get hungry / get cold / get tired etc. (**get + adjective**) = become:

- ☐ If you don't eat, you **get hungry**.
- ☐ Drink your coffee. It's **getting cold**.
- ☐ I'm sorry your mother is ill. I hope she **gets better** soon.
- ☐ It was raining very hard. We didn't have an umbrella, so we **got** very wet.

also **get married****get dressed** (= put your clothes on)**get lost** (= lose your way)

- ☐ Nicole and Frank are **getting married** soon.
- ☐ I got up and **got dressed** quickly.
- ☐ We didn't have a map, so we **got lost**.

C

get to a place = arrive:

- ☐ I usually **get to work** before 8.30. (= arrive at work)
- ☐ We left London at 10 o'clock and **got to Manchester** at 12.45.

get here/there (without to):

- ☐ How did you **get here**? By bus?

get home (without to):

- ☐ What time did you **get home** last night?



D

get in/out/on/off

get in (a car)



get out (of a car)

get on
(a bus / a train / a plane)

get off

- ☐ Kate **got in the car** and drove away. (You can also say: Kate got **into** the car and ...)
- ☐ A car stopped and a man **got out**. (*but* A man got out **of the car**.)
- ☐ We **got on the bus** outside the hotel and **got off** in Church Street.

56.1 Complete these sentences. Use get/gets and choose from the box.

a doctor	a lot of rain	a taxi	my postcard	the job
a good salary	a new computer	a ticket	some milk	your jacket

- Did you get my postcard ? I sent it a week ago.
- Where did you ? It's very nice.
- Quick! This man is ill. We must
- I don't want to walk home. Let's
- Tom has an interview tomorrow. I hope he
- When you go out, can you ?
- 'Are you going to the concert?' 'Yes, if I can
- Margaret has got a well-paid job. She
- The weather is horrible here in winter. We
- I'm going to The one I have is too slow.

56.2 Complete these sentences. Use getting + these words:

~~cold~~ dark late married ready

- Drink your coffee. It's getting cold .
- Turn on the light. It's
- I'm next week.' 'Really? Congratulations!'
- 'Where's Karen?' 'She's to go out.'
- It's It's time to go home.

56.3 Complete the sentences. Use get/gets/got + these words:

angry better ~~hungry~~ lost married old wet

- If you don't eat, you get hungry .
- Don't go out in the rain. You'll
- My brother last year. His wife's name is Sarah.
- Martin is always very calm. He never
- We tried to find the hotel, but we
- Everybody wants to stay young, but we all
- Yesterday the weather wasn't so good at first, but it during the day.

56.4 Write sentences with I left ... and got to

- home / 7.30 → work / 8.15
I left home at 7.30 and got to work at 8.15.
- London / 10.15 → Bristol / 11.45
I left London at 10.15 and
- the party / 11.15 → home / midnight
.....
- Write a sentence about yourself.
I left

56.5 Write got in / got out of / got on / got off.

- Kate got in the car and drove away.
- I the bus and walked to my house from the bus stop.
- Isabel the car, shut the door and went into a shop.
- I made a stupid mistake. I the wrong train.

do and make

A

Do is a general word for actions:

- ☐ What are you **doing** this evening? (*not* What are you making?)
- ☐ 'Shall I open the window?' 'No, it's OK. I'll **do** it.'
- ☐ Rachel's job is very boring. She **does** the same thing every day.
- ☐ I **did** a lot of things yesterday.

What do you do? = What's your job?:

- ☐ 'What do you **do**?' 'I work in a bank.'

B

Make = produce/create. For example:

She's **making** coffee. He has **made** a cake. They **make** umbrellas. It was **made** in China.

Compare **do** and **make**:

- ☐ I **did** a lot yesterday. I **cleaned** my room, I **wrote** some letters and I **made** a cake.
- ☐ A: What do you **do** in your free time? Sport? Reading? Hobbies?
- B: I **make** clothes. I **make** dresses and jackets. I also **make** toys for my children.

C

Expressions with **do**

do	an exam / a test
	a course
	homework
	housework
	somebody a favour
	an exercise

- ☐ I'm **doing** my driving test next week.
- ☐ John has just **done** a training course.
- ☐ Our children have to **do** a lot of **homework**.
- ☐ I hate **doing** **housework**, especially cleaning.
- ☐ Sue, could you **do** me a favour?
- ☐ I go for a run and **do** **exercises** every morning.

also **do** the shopping / **do** the washing / **do** the washing-up / **do** the ironing / **do** the cooking etc. :

- ☐ I **did** the washing, but I didn't **do** the shopping.

D

Expressions with **make**

make	a mistake
	an appointment
	a phone call
	a list
	a noise
	a bed

- ☐ I'm sorry, I **made** a mistake.
- ☐ I need to **make** an **appointment** to see the doctor.
- ☐ Excuse me, I have to **make** a **phone call**.
- ☐ Have you **made** a **shopping list**?
- ☐ It's late. Don't **make** a **noise**.
- ☐ Sometimes I forget to **make** my **bed** in the morning.

We say **make** a film *but* **take** a photograph:

- ☐ When was **this film made**? *but* When was **this photograph taken**?

57.1 Write make/making/made or do/doing/did/done.

- 1 'Shall I open the window?' 'No, it's OK. I'll do it.'
- 2 What did you do at the weekend? Did you go away?
- 3 Do you know how to make bread?
- 4 Paper is made from wood.
- 5 Richard didn't help me. He sat in an armchair and did nothing.
- 6 'What do you do?' 'I'm a doctor.'
- 7 I asked you to clean the bathroom. Have you done it?
- 8 'What do they make in that factory?' 'Shoes.'
- 9 I'm making some coffee. Would you like some?
- 10 Why are you angry with me? I didn't do anything wrong.
- 11 'What are you doing tomorrow afternoon?' 'I'm working.'

57.2 What are these people doing?



- 1 He's making a cake.
- 2 They are doing homework.
- 3 He is shopping.
- 4 She is making a jacket.
- 5 They are taking an exam.
- 6 He is sleeping.
- 7 She is washing the car.
- 8 He is reading the newspaper.
- 9 He is operating the camera.
- 10 He is taking a photo.

57.3 Write make or do in the correct form.

- 1 I hate doing housework, especially cleaning.
- 2 Why do you always do the same mistake?
- 3 'Can you do me a favour?' 'It depends what it is.'
- 4 'Have you done your homework?' 'Not yet.'
- 5 I need to see the dentist, but I haven't made an appointment.
- 6 I'm doing a course in photography at the moment. It's very good.
- 7 The last time I did an exam was ten years ago.
- 8 How many phone calls did you make yesterday?
- 9 When you've finished Exercise 1, you can do Exercise 2.
- 10 There's something wrong with the car. The engine is making a strange noise.
- 11 It was a bad mistake. It was the worst mistake I've ever made.
- 12 Let's make a list of all the things we have to do today.

A

have and have got

I've got (something) or **I have** (something) = it is mine:

- ☐ I've got a new car. or I have a new car.
- ☐ Sue has got long hair. or Sue has long hair.
- ☐ Have they got any children? or Do they have any children?
- ☐ Tim hasn't got a job. or Tim doesn't have a job.
- ☐ How much time have you got? or How much time do you have?

also

I've got	a headache / (a) toothache / a pain (in my leg etc.)
I have	a cold / a cough / a sore throat / a temperature / flu etc.

- ☐ I've got a headache. or I have a headache.
- ☐ Have you got a cold? or Do you have a cold?

The past is **I had** (without **got**) / **I didn't have** / **Did you have?** etc.:

- ☐ When I first met Sue, she had short hair.
- ☐ He didn't have any money because he didn't have a job.
- ☐ Did you have enough time to do everything you wanted?

B

have breakfast / have a shower etc.

In these expressions **have** = eat/drink/take etc. You can't use 'have got'.

have	breakfast / lunch / dinner a meal / a sandwich / a pizza etc. a cup of coffee / a glass of milk etc. something to eat/drink
-------------	--

- ☐ 'Where's Liz?' 'She's having lunch.'
- ☐ I don't usually have breakfast.
- ☐ I had three cups of coffee this morning.
- ☐ 'Have a biscuit!' 'Oh, thank you.'

We also use **have** (not have got) in these expressions:

have	a bath / a shower a rest / a holiday / a party a nice time / a good trip / fun etc. a walk / a swim / a game (of tennis etc.) a dream / an accident a baby a look (at something)
-------------	--

- ☐ I had a shower this morning.
- ☐ We're having a party next week.
You must come.
- ☐ Enjoy your holiday. Have a nice time!
- ☐ Did you have a good time in Tokyo?
- ☐ Sandra has just had a baby.
- ☐ Can I have a look at your newspaper?

C

Compare:

Have got or have

- ☐ I've got / I have a new shower. It's very good.

Have (not have got)

- ☐ I have a shower every morning.
(not I've got a shower every morning)
- ☐ A: Where's Paul?
B: He's having a shower.
(= he's washing now)

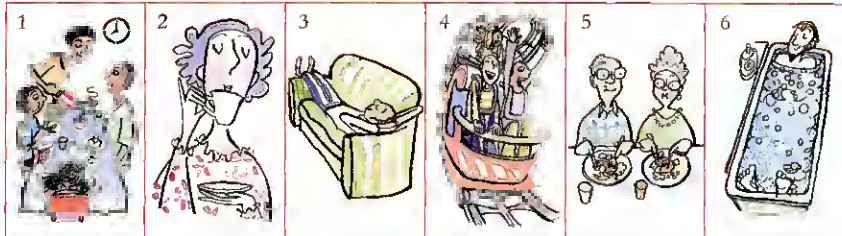


58.1 Write the correct form of have or have got.

- 1 I didn't have time to do the shopping yesterday. (I / not / have)
 2 'Has Lisa got (OR Does Lisa have) a car?' 'No, she can't drive.' (Lisa / have?)
 3 He can't open the door. a key. (he / not / have)
 4 a cold last week. He's better now. (Gary / have)
 5 What's wrong? a headache? (you / have?)
 6 We wanted to go by taxi, but enough money. (we / not / have)
 7 Liz is very busy. much free time. (she / not / have)
 8 any problems when you were on holiday? (you / have?)

58.2 What are these people doing? Choose from the list:

a bath breakfast a cup of tea dinner a good time a rest



- 1 They're having breakfast.
 2 She
 3 He
 4 They
 5
 6

58.3 What do you say in these situations? Use have.

- 1 Emily is going on holiday. What do you say to her before she goes?
Have a nice holiday!
 2 You meet Claire at the airport. She has just got off her plane. Ask her about the flight.
Did you have a good flight?
 3 Tim is going on a long trip. What do you say to him before he leaves?
 4 It's Monday morning. You are at work. Ask Paula about her weekend.
 5 Paul has just come home after playing tennis with a friend. Ask him about the game.
 6 Rachel is going out this evening. What do you say to her before she goes?
 7 Mark has just returned from holiday. Ask him about his holiday.

58.4 Complete the sentences. Use have/had and choose from the list.

an accident a glass of water a look a walk a party something to eat

- 1 We had a party a few weeks ago. We invited 50 people.
 2 'Shall we?' 'No, I'm not hungry.'
 3 I was thirsty, so I
 4 I like to get up early and before breakfast.
 5 Tina is a very good driver. She has never
 6 There's something wrong with the engine of my car. Can you at it?

I/me he/him they/them etc.

People

subject
objectI
mewe
usyou
youhe
himshe
herthey
them

subject

I I know Tom.
we We know Tom.
you You know Tom.
he He knows Tom.
she She knows Tom.
they They know Tom.

Tom knows **me**.
 Tom knows **us**.
 Tom knows **you**.
 Tom knows **him**.
 Tom knows **her**.
 Tom knows **them**.

object

me
us
you
him
her
them

KO 20
 koany

B

Things

subject
objectit
itthey
them

- ☐ I don't want **this book**. You can have **it**.
- ☐ I don't want **these books**. You can have **them**.
- ☐ Diane never drinks **milk**. She doesn't like **it**.
- ☐ I never go to **parties**. I don't like **them**.

C

We use **me/her/them** etc. (object) after a *preposition* (**for/to/with** etc.):

- ☐ This letter isn't **for me**. It's **for you**.
- ☐ Who is that woman? Why are you looking at **her**?
- ☐ We're going to the cinema. Do you want to come **with us**?
- ☐ Sue and Kevin are going to the cinema. Do you want to go **with them**?
- ☐ 'Where's the newspaper?' 'You're sitting **on it**.'

give it/them to ... :

- ☐ I want that book. Please give **it to me**.
- ☐ Robert needs these books. Can you give **them to him**, please?

59.1 Complete the sentences with him/her/them.

- I don't know those girls. Do you know them ?
- I don't know that man. Do you know him ?
- I don't know those people. Do you know them ?
- I don't know David's wife. Do you know her ?
- I don't know Mr Stevens. Do you know him ?
- I don't know Sarah's parents. Do you know them ?
- I don't know the woman in the black coat. Do you know her ?

those - TE, TEX

59.2 Complete the sentences. Use I/me/you/she/her etc.

- I want to see her, but she doesn't want to see me.
- They want to see me, but I don't want to see them.
- She wants to see him, but he doesn't want to see her.
- We want to see them, but they don't want to see us.
- He wants to see us, but we don't want to see him.
- They want to see her, but she doesn't want to see them.
- I want to see them, but they don't want to see me.
- You want to see her, but she doesn't want to see you.

59.3 Write sentences beginning I like ... , I don't like ... or Do you like ... ?

- I don't eat tomatoes. I don't like them.
- George is a very nice man. I like.
- This jacket isn't very nice. I don't.
- This is my new car. Do ?
- Mrs Clark is not very friendly. I.
- These are my new shoes. ?

59.4 Complete the sentences. Use I/me/he/him etc.

- Who is that woman? Why are you looking at her ?
- 'Do you know that man?' 'Yes, I work with him.'
- Where are the tickets? I can't find them.
- I can't find my keys. Where are they ?
- We're going out. You can come with us.
- I've got a new computer. Do you want to see it ?
- Maria likes music. She plays the piano.
- I don't like dogs. I'm afraid of them.
- I'm talking to you. Please listen to me.
- Where is Anna? I want to talk to her.
- You can have these CDs. I don't want them.
- My brother has a new job, but he doesn't like it very much.

59.5 Complete the sentences.

- I need that book. Can you give it to me ?
- He wants the key. Can you give it ?
- She wants the keys. Can you give them ?
- I want that letter. Can you show it ?
- They want the money. Can you give it ?
- We want the photographs. Can you show them ?

A



I → **my**
we → **our**
you → **your**
he → **his**
she → **her**
they → **their**

I like **my** house.
We like **our** house.
You like **your** house.
He likes **his** house.
She likes **her** house.
They like **their** house.

it → **its**

Oxford (= **it**) is famous for **its** university.

We use **my/your/his** etc. + *noun*:

my hands **his** new car **her** parents
our clothes **your** best friend **their** room

B

his/her/their

DONNA



her car
(= Donna's car)



her husband
(= Donna's husband)



her children
(= Donna's children)



ANDY



his bicycle



his sister



his parents



MR AND
MRS LEE



their son



their daughter



their children



C

its and it's

its Oxford is famous for **its** university.
it's (= it is) I like Oxford. **It's** a nice place. (= It **is** a nice place.)

mine/yours etc. → **Unit 61** I/me/my/mine → **Unit 62**

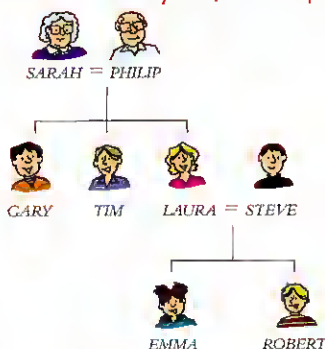
60.1 Complete the sentences in the same way.

- I'm going to wash my hands.
- She's going to wash her hands.
- We're going to wash our hands.
- He's going to wash his hands.
- They're going to wash their hands.
- Are you going to wash your hands?

60.2 Complete the sentences in the same way.

- He lives with his parents.
- They live with their parents.
- We live with our parents.
- Jane lives with her parents.
- I live with my parents.
- John lives with his parents.
- Do you live with your parents?
- Most children live with their parents.

60.3 Look at the family tree, and complete the sentences with his/her/their.



- I saw Sarah with her husband, Philip.
- I saw Laura and Steve with their children.
- I saw Steve with his wife, Laura.
- I saw Gary with his brother, Tim.
- I saw Laura with her brother, Tim.
- I saw Sarah and Philip with their son, Tim.
- I saw Laura with her parents.
- I saw Emma and Robert with their parents.

60.4 Write my/our/your/his/her/their/its.

- Do you like your job?
- I know Mr Watson, but I don't know his wife.
- Alice and Tom live in London. His son lives in Australia.
- We're going to have a party. We're going to invite all our friends.
- Anna is going out with her friends this evening.
- I like tennis. It's my favourite sport.
- 'Is that your car?' 'No, I haven't got a car.'
- I want to phone Maria. Do you know her phone number?
- Do you think most people are happy in their jobs?
- I'm going to wash my hair before I go out.
- This is a beautiful tree. Its leaves are a beautiful colour.
- John has a brother and a sister. His brother is 25, and his sister is 21.

60.5 Complete the sentences. Use my/his/their etc. with these words:

coat homework house husband job key name

- Jim doesn't enjoy his job. It's not very interesting.
- I can't get in. I haven't got my key.
- Sally is married. Her husband works in a bank.
- Please take off your coat and sit down.
- 'What are the children doing?' 'They're doing their homework'.
- 'Do you know that man?' 'Yes, but I don't know his name'.
- We live in Barton Street. It is at the end on the left.

Whose is this? It's mine/yours/hers etc.



I	→	my	→	mine
we	→	our	→	ours
you	→	your	→	yours
he	→	his	→	his
she	→	her	→	hers
they	→	their	→	theirs

It's my money.	It's mine .
It's our money.	It's ours .
It's your money.	It's yours .
It's his money.	It's his .
It's her money.	It's hers .
It's their money.	It's theirs .

B

We use **my/your** etc. + *noun* (**my** hands / **your** book etc.):

- ☐ **My** hands are cold.
- ☐ Is this **your** book?
- ☐ Helen gave me **her** umbrella.
- ☐ It's **their** problem, not **our** problem.

We use **mine/yours** etc. without a noun:

- ☐ Is this book **mine** or **yours**? (= my book or your book)
- ☐ I didn't have an umbrella, so Helen gave me **hers**. (= her umbrella)
- ☐ It's their problem, not **ours**. (= not our problem)
- ☐ We went in our car, and they went in **theirs**. (= their car)

You can use **his** with or without a noun:

- ☐ 'Is this **his** camera or **hers**?' 'It's **his**.'

C

a friend of **mine** / a friend of **his** / some friends of **yours** etc.

- ☐ I went out to meet a friend of **mine**. (*not* a friend of me)
- ☐ Tom was in the restaurant with a friend of **his**. (*not* a friend of him)
- ☐ Are those people friends of **yours**? (*not* friends of you)

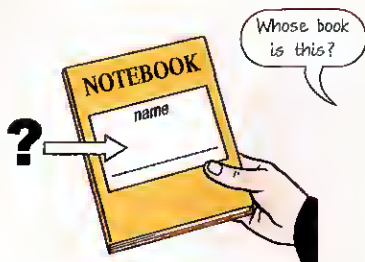
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Whose ... ?

- ☐ **Whose** book is this? (= Is it your book? his book? my book? etc.)

You can use **whose** with or without a noun:

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Whose money is this? | } | It's mine. |
| Whose is this? | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Whose shoes are these? | } | They're John's. |
| Whose are these? | | |



61.1 Complete the sentences with mine/yours etc.

- 1 It's your money. It's yours.
- 2 It's my bag. It's mine.
- 3 It's our car. It's ours.
- 4 They're her shoes. They're hers.
- 5 It's their house. It's theirs.
- 6 They're your books. They're yours.
- 7 They're my glasses. They're mine.
- 8 It's his coat. It's his.

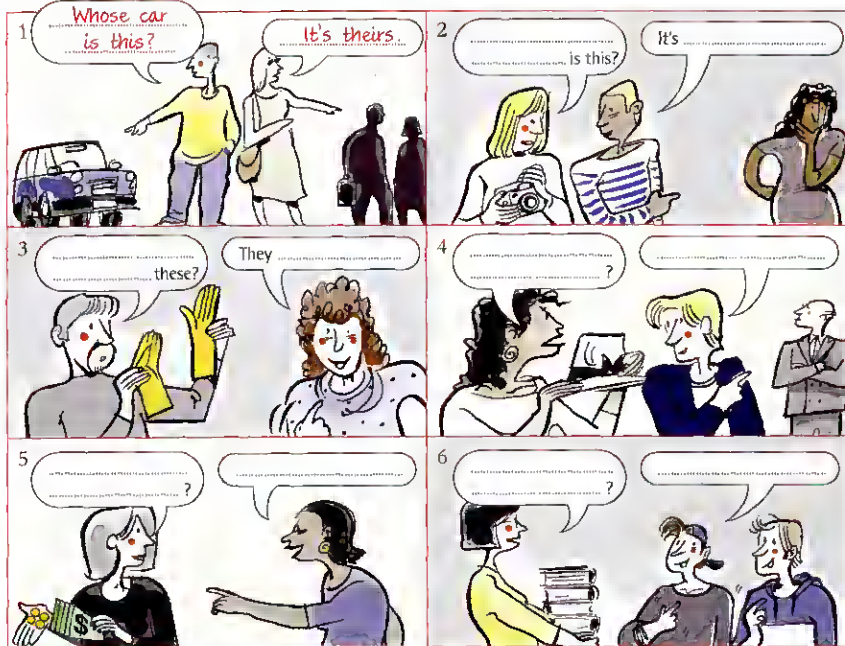
61.2 Choose the right word.

- 1 It's their/theirs problem, not our/ours. (their and ours are right)
- 2 This is a nice camera. Is it your/yours?
- 3 That's not my/mine umbrella. My/Mine is black.
- 4 Whose books are these? Your/Yours or my/mine?
- 5 Catherine is going out with her/hers friends this evening.
- 6 My/Mine room is bigger than her/hers.
- 7 They've got two children, but I don't know their/theirs names.
- 8 Can we use your washing machine? Our/Ours isn't working.

61.3 Complete these sentences. Use friend(s) of mine/yours etc.

- 1 I went to the cinema with a friend of mine.
- 2 They went on holiday with some friends of theirs.
- 3 She's going out with a friend
- 4 We had dinner with some
- 5 I played tennis with a
- 6 Tom is going to meet a
- 7 Do you know those people? Are they

61.4 Look at the pictures. What are the people saying?



A

I etc.
(→ Unit 59)me etc.
(→ Unit 59)my etc.
(→ Unit 60)mine etc.
(→ Unit 61)

	I know Tom.	Tom knows me .	It's my car.	It's mine .
	We know Tom.	Tom knows us .	It's our car.	It's ours .
	You know Tom.	Tom knows you .	It's your car.	It's yours .
	He knows Tom.	Tom knows him .	It's his car.	It's his .
	She knows Tom.	Tom knows her .	It's her car.	It's hers .
	They know Tom.	Tom knows them .	It's their car.	It's theirs .

B

Study these examples:

- 'Do **you** know that man?' 'Yes, I know **him**, but **I** can't remember **his** name.'
- **She** was very pleased because **we** invited **her** to stay with **us** at **our** house.
- A: Where are the children? Have **you** seen them?
B: Yes, **they** are playing with **their** friends in the park.
- That's **my** pen. Can **you** give it to **me**, please?
- 'Is this **your** umbrella?' 'No, it's **yours**.'
- **He** didn't have an umbrella, so **she** gave **him** **hers**. (= she gave her umbrella to him)
- I'm going out with a friend of **mine** this evening. (not a friend of me)

myself/yourself etc. → Unit 63 Give me that book / Give it to me → Unit 96

62.1 Answer the questions in the same way.



Yes, I know him, but I can't remember his name.



Yes, I know her, but I can't remember her name.



Yes, I know them, but I can't remember their names.



Yes, I know you, but I can't remember your name.

62.2 Complete the sentences in the same way.

- 1 We invited her to stay with us at our house.
- 2 He invited us to stay with him at his house.
- 3 They invited me to stay with them house.
- 4 I invited them to stay at my house.
- 5 She invited us to stay at her house.
- 6 Did you invite him to stay at his house?

62.3 Complete the sentences in the same way.

- 1 I gave him my address, and he gave me his.
- 2 I gave her my address, and she gave me her.
- 3 He gave me his address, and I gave him.
- 4 We gave them our address, and they gave us.
- 5 She gave him her address, and he gave her.
- 6 You gave us your address, and we gave you.
- 7 They gave you their address, and you gave them.

62.4 Write him/her/yours etc.

- 1 Where's Amanda? Have you seen her?
- 2 Where are my keys? Where did I put them?
- 3 This letter is for Bill. Can you give it to him?
- 4 We don't see our neighbours much. They're not at home very often.
- 5 'I can't find my pen. Can I use yours?' 'Yes, of course.'
- 6 We're going to the cinema. Why don't you come with us?
- 7 Did your sister pass her exams?
- 8 Some people talk about their jobs all the time.
- 9 Last night I went out for a meal with a friend of mine.

myself/yourself/themselves etc.

He's looking at **himself**.They're enjoying **themselves**.

i	→	me	→	myself
he	→	him	→	himself
she	→	her	→	herself
you	→	you	→	{ yourself yourselves
we	→	us	→	ourselves
they	→	them	→	themselves

- ☐ I looked at **myself** in the mirror.
- ☐ **He** cut **himself** with a knife.
- ☐ **She** fell off her bike, but she didn't hurt **herself**.
- ☐ Please help **yourself**. (*one person*)
- ☐ Please help **yourselves**. (*two or more people*)
- ☐ We had a good holiday. **We** enjoyed **ourselves**.
- ☐ They had a nice time. **They** enjoyed **themselves**.

B

Compare:

me/him/them etc.

**She** is looking at **him**.*different people*

- ☐ You never talk to **me**.
- ☐ I didn't pay for **them**.
- ☐ I'm sorry. Did I hurt **you**?

myself/himself/themselves etc.

**He** is looking at **himself**.*the same person*

- ☐ Sometimes I talk to **myself**.
- ☐ They paid for **themselves**.
- ☐ Be careful. Don't hurt **yourself**.

C

by myself / by yourself etc. = alone:

- ☐ I went on holiday **by myself**. (= I went alone)
- ☐ 'Was she with friends?' 'No, she was **by herself**'.

D

each other

- ☐ Kate and Helen are good friends. They know **each other** well.
(= Kate knows Helen / Helen knows Kate)
- ☐ Paul and I live near **each other**. (= he lives near me / I live near him)

Compare **each other** and **-selves**:

TIM



SUE



- ☐ Tim and Sue looked at **each other**.
(= he looked at her, she looked at him)



TIM

SUE

- ☐ Tim and Sue looked at **themselves**.
(= he looked at himself, she looked at herself)

63.1 Complete the sentences with myself/yourself etc.

- 1 He looked at himself in the mirror.
- 2 I'm not angry with you. I'm angry with myself.
- 3 Karen had a good time in Australia. She enjoyed herself.
- 4 My friends had a good time in Australia. They enjoyed themselves.
- 5 I picked up a very hot plate and burnt myself.
- 6 He never thinks about other people. He only thinks about himself.
- 7 I want to know more about you. Tell me about yourself. (one person)
- 8 Goodbye! Have a good trip and look after yourself! (two people)

63.2 Write sentences with by myself / by yourself etc.

- 1 I went on holiday alone. I went on holiday by myself.
- 2 When I saw him, he was alone. When I saw him, he was by himself.
- 3 Don't go out alone. Don't go out by yourself.
- 4 I went to the cinema alone. I went to the cinema by myself.
- 5 My sister lives alone. My sister lives by herself.
- 6 Many people live alone. Many people live by themselves.

63.3 Write sentences with each other.



63.4 Complete the sentences. Use:

each other or ourselves/yourselves/themselves or us/you/them

- 1 Paul and I live near each other.
- 2 Who are those people? Do you know them?
- 3 You can help Tom, and Tom can help you. So you and Tom can help each other.
- 4 There's food in the kitchen. If you and Chris are hungry, you can help each other.
- 5 We didn't go to Emily's party. She didn't invite us.
- 6 When we go on holiday, we always enjoy ourselves.
- 7 Mary and Jane were at school together, but they never see each other now.
- 8 Diane and I are very good friends. We've known each other for a long time.
- 9 'Did you see Sam and Laura at the party?' 'Yes, but I didn't speak to them'.
- 10 Many people talk to themselves when they're alone.

-s (Kate's camera / my brother's car etc.)



Kate's camera
(her camera)



my brother's car
(his car)



the manager's office
(his or her office)

We normally use -s for people:

- I stayed at **my sister's** house. (not the house of my sister)
- Have you met **Mr Black's** wife? (not the wife of Mr Black)
- Are you going to **James's** party?
- Paul is a **man's** name. Paula is a **woman's** name.

You can use -s without a noun after it:

- Sophie's hair is longer than **Kate's**. (= Kate's hair)
- 'Whose umbrella is this?' 'It's **my mother's**.' (= my mother's umbrella)
- 'Where were you last night?' 'I was at **Paul's**.' (= Paul's house)

B

friend's and friends'



my **friend's** house = one friend
(= his house or her house)

We write 's after

friend/student/mother etc. (singular):

my mother's car (one mother)

my father's car (one father)



my **friends'** house = two or more friends
(= their house)

We write ' after

friends/students/parents etc. (plural):

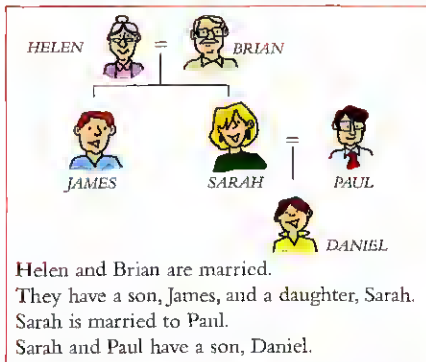
my parents' car (two parents)

C

We use **of** ... for things, places etc.:

- Look at the roof **of that building**. (not that building's roof)
- We didn't see the beginning **of the film**. (not the film's beginning)
- What's the name **of this village**?
- Do you know the cause **of the problem**?
- You can sit in the back **of the car**.
- Madrid is the capital **of Spain**.

64.1 Look at the family tree. Complete the sentences about the people in the family.



- 1 Brian is Helen's husband.
- 2 Sarah is Daniel's mother.
- 3 Helen is Brian's wife.
- 4 James is Sarah's brother.
- 5 James is Brian's uncle.
- 6 Sarah is Paul's wife.
- 7 Helen is Daniel's grandmother.
- 8 Sarah is James's sister.
- 9 Paul is Sarah's husband.
- 10 Paul is Daniel's father.
- 11 Daniel is James's nephew.

64.2 Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use one word only.



- 1 Whose is this?
Alice's

- 3 And this?
Andy's

- 5 And this?
Diane's

- 2 Whose is this?
Andy's

- 4 And these?
Andy's

- 6 And these?
Diane's

64.3 Are these sentences OK? Change them where necessary.

- 1 I stayed at the house of my sister.
- 2 What is the name of this village?
- 3 Do you like the colour of this coat?
- 4 Do you know the phone number of Simon?
- 5 The job of my brother is very interesting.
- 6 Write your name at the top of the page.
- 7 For me, the morning is the best part of the day.
- 8 The favourite colour of Paula is blue.
- 9 When is the birthday of your mother?
- 10 The house of my parents isn't very big.
- 11 The walls of this house are very thin.
- 12 The car stopped at the end of the street.
- 13 Are you going to the party of Silvia next week?
- 14 The manager of the hotel is not here at the moment.

my sister's house
OK

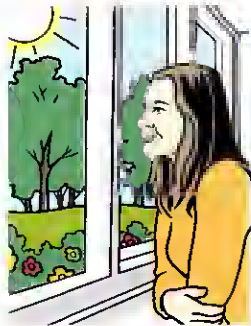
A



He's got a camera.



She's waiting for a taxi.



It's a beautiful day.

a ... = one thing or person:

- ☐ Rachel works in a **bank**. (*not in bank*)
- ☐ Can I ask a **question**? (*not ask question*)
- ☐ I haven't got a **computer**.
- ☐ There's a **woman** at the bus stop.

B

an (*not a*) before a/e/i/o/u:

- ☐ Do you want an **apple** or a **banana**?
- ☐ I'm going to buy a **hat** and an **umbrella**.
- ☐ There was an **interesting** programme on TV last night.

also an **hour** (*h is not pronounced; an ~~h~~our*)but a **university** (*pronounced yuniversity*)a **European** country (*pronounced yuropean*)

another (= an + other) is one word:

- ☐ Can I have another cup of coffee?

C

We use a/an ... when we say what a thing or a person is. For example:

- ☐ The sun is a **star**.
- ☐ Football is a **game**.
- ☐ Dallas is a **city** in Texas.
- ☐ A mouse is an **animal**. It's a **small animal**.
- ☐ Joe is a **very nice person**.

We use a/an ... for jobs etc.:

- ☐ A: What's your job?
- B: I'm a **dentist**. (*not I'm dentist*)
- ☐ 'What does Mark do?' 'He's an **engineer**.'
- ☐ Would you like to be a **teacher**?
- ☐ Beethoven was a **composer**.
- ☐ Picasso was a **famous painter**.
- ☐ Are you a **student**?



65.1 Write a or an.

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 <u>an</u> old book | 4 airport | 7 university |
| 2 window | 5 new airport | 8 hour |
| 3 horse | 6 organisation | 9 economic problem |

65.2 What are these things? Choose from the box.

bird	fruit	mountain	river	musical instrument
flower	game	planet	tool	vegetable

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 A duck is <u>a bird</u> . | 6 Saturn is |
| 2 A carrot is | 7 A banana is |
| 3 Tennis is | 8 The Amazon is |
| 4 A hammer is | 9 A rose is |
| 5 Everest is | 10 A trumpet is |

65.3 What are their jobs? Choose from the list and complete the sentences.

architect	dentist	shop assistant	photographer
electrician	nurse	taxi driver	



- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 <u>She's a dentist.</u> | 5 |
| 2 He's | 6 |
| 3 She | 7 |
| 4 | 8 And you? I'm |

65.4 Write sentences. Choose from the two boxes. Use a/an where necessary.

I want to ask you	Rebecca works in
Tom never wears	Jane wants to learn
I can't ride	Mike lives in
My brother is	This evening I'm going to

+

old house	artist
party	question
bookshop	foreign language
hat	bicycle

- | |
|--|
| 1 <u>I want to ask you a question.</u> |
| 2 |
| 3 |
| 4 |
| 5 |
| 6 |
| 7 |
| 8 |

train(s) bus(es) (singular and plural)

A

The plural of a noun is usually -s:

singular (= one)	→	plural (= two or more)
a flower	→	some flowers
a train	→	two trains
one week	→	a few weeks
a nice place	→	some nice places
this student	→	these students



a flower



some flowers

Spelling (→ Appendix 5):

-s / -sh / -ch / -x →	-es	bus → buses	dish → dishes
		church → churches	box → boxes
	also	potato → potatoes	tomato → tomatoes
-y →	-ies	baby → babies	dictionary → dictionaries
		party → parties	
but -ay / -ey / -oy →	-ys	day → days	monkey → monkeys
			boy → boys
-f / -fe →	-ves	shelf → shelves	knife → knives
			wife → wives

B

These things are plural in English:



scissors



glasses



trousers



jeans



shorts



tights



pyjamas

- ☐ Do you wear **glasses**?
- ☐ Where are the **scissors**? I need **them**.

You can also say a **pair of scissors** / a **pair of trousers** / a **pair of pyjamas** etc.:

- ☐ I need a new **pair of jeans**. or I need **some new jeans**. (not a new jeans)

C

Some plurals do *not* end in -s:

this man → these men	one foot → two feet	that sheep → those sheep
a woman → some women	a tooth → all my teeth	a fish → a lot of fish
a child → many children	a mouse → some mice	

also a **person** → two **people** / some **people** / a lot of **people** etc.:

- ☐ She's a nice **person**.
- but ☐ They are nice **people**. (not nice persons)

D

People is plural (= they), so we say **people are** / **people have** etc.:

- ☐ A lot of **people speak** English. (not speaks)
- ☐ I like the **people** here. **They are** very friendly.

Police is plural:

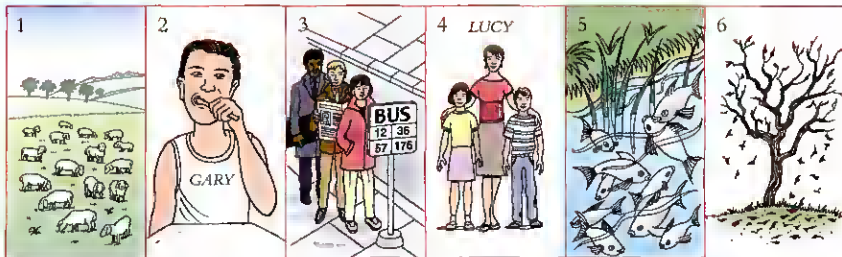
- ☐ **The police want** to talk to anybody who saw the accident. (not The police wants)

by → Units 21, 63, 109 at/on → Units 103, 106-107 preposition + -ing → Unit 112

66.1 Write the plural.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------|------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1 flower | <u>flowers</u> | 5 umbrella | <u>umbrellas</u> | 9 family | <u>families</u> |
| 2 boat | <u>boats</u> | 6 address | <u>addresses</u> | 10 foot | <u>feet</u> |
| 3 woman | <u>women</u> | 7 knife | <u>knives</u> | 11 holiday | <u>holidays</u> |
| 4 city | <u>cities</u> | 8 sandwich | <u>sandwiches</u> | 12 potato | <u>potatoes</u> |

66.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 There are a lot of <u>sheep</u> in the field. | 4 Lucy has got two <u>children</u> . |
| 2 Gary is cleaning his <u>teeth</u> . | 5 There are a lot of <u>fish</u> in the river. |
| 3 There are three <u>people</u> at the bus stop. | 6 The <u>leaves</u> are falling from the tree. |

66.3 Are these sentences OK? Change the sentences where necessary.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 I'm going to buy some flowers. | OK |
| 2 I need a <u>new jeans</u> . | <u>I need a new pair of jeans. OR</u>
<u>I need some new jeans.</u> |
| 3 It's a lovely park with a lot of beautiful tree. | |
| 4 There was a woman in the car with two mens. | |
| 5 Sheep eat grass. | |
| 6 David is married and has three childs. | |
| 7 Most of my friend are student. | |
| 8 He put on his pyjama and went to bed. | |
| 9 We went fishing, but we didn't catch many fish. | |
| 10 Do you know many persons in this town? | |
| 11 I like your trouser. Where did you get it? | |
| 12 The town centre is usually full of tourist. | |
| 13 I don't like mice. I'm afraid of them. | |
| 14 This scissor isn't very sharp. | |

66.4 Which is right? Complete the sentences.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 It's a nice place. Many people <u>go</u> there on holiday. | go or goes? |
| 2 Some people <u>are</u> always late. | is or are? |
| 3 The new city hall is not a very beautiful building. Most people <u>like</u> it. | don't or doesn't? |
| 4 A lot of people <u>watch</u> television every day. | watch or watches? |
| 5 Three people <u>were</u> injured in the accident. | was or were? |
| 6 How many people <u>live</u> in that house? | live or lives? |
| 7 <u>The</u> police know the cause of the explosion? | Do or Does? |
| 8 The police <u>are</u> looking for the stolen car. | is or are? |
| 9 I need my glasses, but I can't find <u>them</u> . | it or them? |
| 10 I'm going to buy <u>some</u> new jeans today. | a or some? |

a bottle / some water
(countable/uncountable 1)

A

A noun can be *countable* or *uncountable*.

Countable nouns

For example: (a) **car** (a) **man** (a) **bottle** (a) **house** (a) **key** (an) **idea** (an) **accident**You can use **one/two/three** (etc.) + *countable nouns* (you can count them):one **bottle**two **bottles**three **men**four **houses**Countable nouns can be *singular* (= one) or *plural* (= two or more):*singular*a **car** the **car** my **car** etc.*plural***cars** two **cars** the **cars** some **cars** many **cars** etc.

- ☐ I've got a **car**.
- ☐ New **cars** are very expensive.
- ☐ There aren't **many cars** in the car park.

You can't use the singular (**car/bottle/key** etc.) alone. You need a/an:

- ☐ We can't get into the house without a **key**. (*not* without key)

B

Uncountable nouns

For example: **water** **air** **rice** **salt** **plastic** **money** **music** **tennis****water****salt****money****music**You can't say **one/two/three** (etc.) + these things: ~~one water~~ ~~two musics~~Uncountable nouns have only *one* form:**money** the **money** my **money** some **money** much **money** etc.





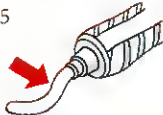

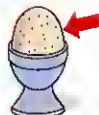

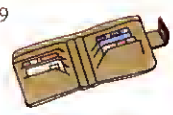


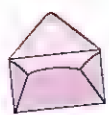
- ☐ I've got **some money**.
- ☐ There isn't **much money** in the box.
- ☐ **Money** isn't everything.

You can't use **a/an** + *uncountable nouns*: ~~✗ money~~ ~~✗ music~~ ~~✗ water~~But you can say **a piece of ... / a bottle of ...** etc. + *uncountable noun*:

a bottle of water	a carton of milk	a bar of chocolate
a piece of cheese	a bottle of perfume	a piece of music
a bowl of rice	a cup of coffee	a game of tennis

67.1 What are these things? Some are countable and some are uncountable. Write a/an if necessary. The names of these things are:

bucket	envelope	money	sand	toothbrush	wallet
egg	jug	salt	spoon	toothpaste	water

1  It's <u>salt</u>	2  It's <u>a spoon</u>	3  It's _____	4  It's _____
5  It's _____	6  It's _____	7  It's _____	8  It's _____
9  It's _____	10  It's _____	11  It's _____	12  It's _____

67.2 Some of these sentences are OK, but some need a/an. Write a/an where necessary.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 I haven't got watch. <u>a watch</u> | 9 Jamaica is island. |
| 2 Do you like cheese? <u>OK</u> | 10 I don't need key. |
| 3 I never wear hat. | 11 Everybody needs food. |
| 4 Are you looking for job? | 12 I've got good idea. |
| 5 Kate doesn't eat meat. | 13 Can you drive car? |
| 6 Kate eats apple every day. | 14 Do you want cup of coffee? |
| 7 I'm going to party tonight. | 15 I don't like coffee without milk. |
| 8 Music is wonderful thing. | 16 Don't go out without umbrella. |

67.3 What are these things? Write a ... of ... for each picture. Use the words in the boxes.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 	6 	7 	8 	9 
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

bar	cup	loaf	bread	milk	tea
bowl	glass	piece	chocolate	paper	water
carton	jar	piece	honey	soup	wood

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1 <u>a carton of milk</u> | 4 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 5 _____ | 8 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 6 _____ | 9 _____ |

a cake / some cake / some cakes
(countable/uncountable 2)

A

a/an and some

a/an + singular countable nouns (car/apple/shoe etc.):

- ☐ I need **a** new **car**.
- ☐ Would you like **an** apple?



an apple

some + plural countable nouns (cars/apples/shoes etc.):

- ☐ I need **some** new **shoes**.
- ☐ Would you like **some** apples?



some apples

some + uncountable nouns (water/money/music etc.):

- ☐ I need **some** **water**.
- ☐ Would you like **some** **cheese**?
(or Would you like **a** piece of cheese?)

some cheese or
a piece of cheeseCompare **a** and **some**:

- ☐ Nicole bought **a** hat, **some** shoes and **some** perfume.
- ☐ I read **a** newspaper, made **some** phone calls, and listened to **some** music.

B

Many nouns are sometimes countable and sometimes uncountable. For example:



a cake



some cakes



some cake or a piece of cake



a chicken



some chickens



some chicken or a piece of chicken

Compare **a paper** (= a newspaper) and **some paper**:

- ☐ I want something to read. I'm going to buy **a paper**.
- but ☐ I want to make a shopping list. I need **some paper** / **a piece of paper**. (not a paper)

C

Be careful with:

advice bread furniture hair information news weather work

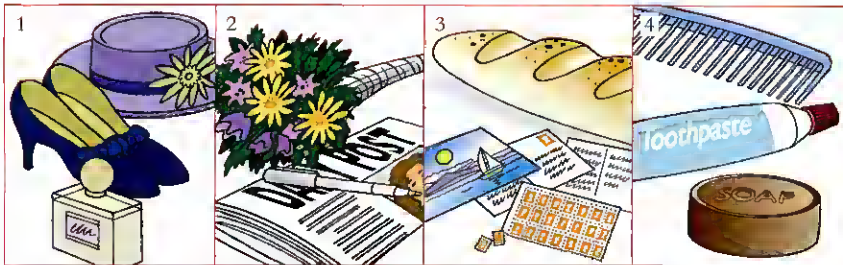
These nouns are usually **uncountable**. So you can't say **a/an** ... (~~a bread, an advice~~), and they can't be plural (~~advices, furnitures~~ etc.).

- ☐ Can I talk to you? I need **some advice**. (not an advice)
- ☐ I'm going to buy **some bread**. (not a bread)
- ☐ They've got **some** very nice **furniture** in their house. (not furnitures)
- ☐ Silvia has got very long **hair**. (not hairs)
- ☐ I'd like **some information** about hotels in London. (not informations)
- ☐ Listen! I've just had **some** good **news**. (not a good news)
- ☐ It's nice **weather** today. (not a nice weather)
- ☐ 'Do you like your job?' 'Yes, but it's hard **work**.' (not a hard work)

We say **a job** (but not a work):

- ☐ I've got **a** new **job**. (not a new work)

68.1 What did you buy? Use the pictures to write sentences (I bought ...).



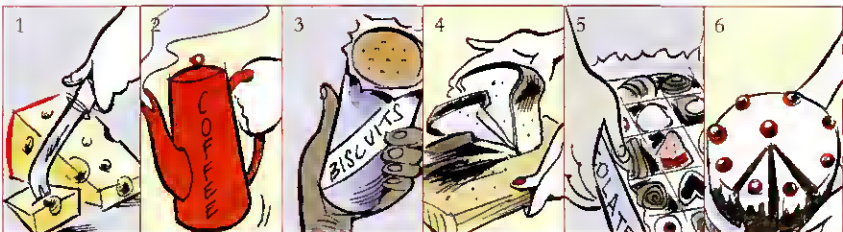
1 I bought some perfume, a hat and some shoes.

2 I bought

3

4

68.2 Write sentences with Would you like a ... ? or Would you like some ... ?



1 Would you like some cheese?

2 Would you like

3 Would

4

5

6

68.3 Write a/an or some.

1 I read a book and listened to some music.

2 I need money. I want to buy food.

3 We met interesting people at the party.

4 I'm going to open a window to get fresh air.

5 Rachel didn't eat much for lunch - only an apple and bread.

6 We live in a big house. There's a nice garden with beautiful trees.

7 I'm going to make a table. First I need wood.

8 Listen to me carefully. I'm going to give you advice.

9 I want to write a letter. I need paper and a pen.

68.4 Which is right?

1 I'm going to buy some new shoe/shoes. (shoes is right)

2 Martin has got brown eye/eyes.

3 Paula has got short black hair/hairs.

4 The tour guide gave us some information/informations about the city.

5 We're going to buy some new chair/chairs.

6 We're going to buy some new furniture/furnitures.

7 It's hard to find a work/job at the moment.

8 We had wonderful weather / a wonderful weather when we were on holiday.

a/an



There are *three* windows here.
a window = window 1 or 2 or 3

- I've got **a car**.
(there are many cars and I've got one)
- Can I ask **a question**? (there are many questions – can I ask one?)
- Is there **a hotel** near here? (there are many hotels – is there one near here?)
- Paris is **an interesting city**. (there are many interesting cities and Paris is one)
- Lisa is **a student**.
(there are many students and Lisa is one)

the



There is only *one* window here –
the window.

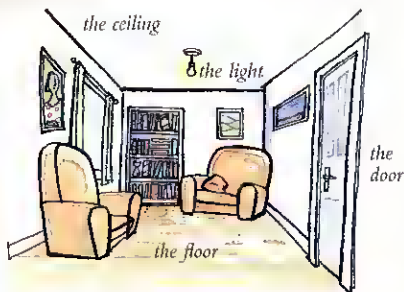
- I'm going to clean **the car** tomorrow.
(= my car)
- Can you repeat **the question**, please?
(= the question that you asked)
- We enjoyed our holiday. **The hotel** was very nice. (= our hotel)
- Paris is **the capital of France**.
(there is only one capital of France)
- Lisa is **the youngest student** in her class. (there is only one youngest student in her class)

Compare a and the:

- I bought **a jacket** and **a shirt**. **The jacket** was cheap, but **the shirt** was expensive.
(= the jacket and the shirt that I bought)

We say **the** ... when it is clear which thing or person we mean. For example:**the door / the ceiling / the floor / the carpet / the light** etc. (*of a room*)**the roof / the garden / the kitchen / the bathroom** etc. (*of a house*)**the centre / the station / the airport / the town hall** etc. (*of a town*)

- 'Where's Tom?' 'In **the kitchen**.'
(= the kitchen of this house or flat)
- Turn off **the light** and close **the door**.
(= the light and the door of the room)
- Do you live far from **the centre**?
(= the centre of your town)
- I'd like to speak to **the manager**, please.
(= the manager of this shop etc.)




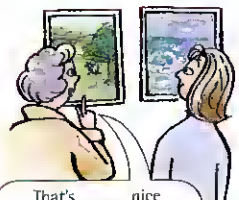
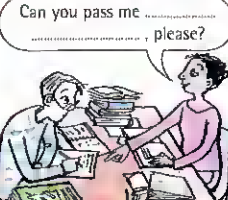



69.1 Write a/an or the.

- We enjoyed our trip. The hotel was very nice.
- 'Can I ask a question?' 'Sure. What do you want to know?'
- You look very tired. You need a holiday.
- 'Where's Tom?' 'He's in the garden.'
- Eve is a very interesting person. You should meet her.
- A: Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to the city centre?
B: Yes, go straight on and then take the next turning left.
- A: Shall we go out for a meal this evening?
B: Yes, that's a good idea.
- It's a nice morning. Let's go for a walk.
- Amanda is a student. When she finishes her studies, she wants to be a journalist.
She lives with two friends in a apartment near a college where she is studying.
The apartment is small, but she likes it.
- Peter and Mary have got two children, a boy and a girl. The boy is seven years old, and the girl is three. Peter works in a factory. Mary hasn't got a job at the moment.

69.2 Complete the sentences. Use a or the + these words:

airport cup dictionary ~~door~~ floor picture

<p>1</p>  <p>Can you open <u>the door</u>, please?</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>How far is it to <u>the airport</u>?</p>	<p>3</p>  <p>Can I have <u>a cup</u> of coffee, please?</p>
<p>4</p>  <p>That's <u>a nice picture</u> - I like it.</p>	<p>5</p>  <p>Can you pass me <u>a dictionary</u>, please?</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>Why are you sitting <u>on the floor</u>?</p>

69.3 These sentences are not correct. Put in a/an or the where necessary.

- Don't forget to turn off the light when you go out.
- Enjoy your trip, and don't forget to send me postcard.
- What is name of this village?
- Canada is very big country.
- What is largest city in Canada?
- I like this room, but I don't like colour of carpet.
- 'Are you OK?' 'No, I've got headache.'
- We live in old house near station.
- What is name of director of film we saw last night?

turn off the light

A

We use **the** when it is clear which thing or person we mean:

- What is **the name** of this street? (there is only one name)
- Who is **the best player** in your team? (there is only one best player)
- Can you tell me **the time**, please? (= the time *now*)
- My office is on **the first floor**. (= the first floor of the building)

Don't forget **the**:

- Do you live near **the city centre**? (*not* near city centre)
- Excuse me, where is **the nearest bank**? (*not* where is nearest ...)

B

the same ...

- We live in **the same street**. (*not* in same street)
- 'Are these two books different?' 'No, they're **the same**.' (*not* they're same)

C

We say:

the sun / the moon / the world / the sky / the sea / the country

- **The sky** is blue and **the sun** is shining.
- Do you live in a town or in **the country**?

the police / the fire brigade / the army (of a city, country etc.)

- My brother is a soldier. He's in **the army**.
- What do you think of **the police**? Do they do a good job?

the top / the end / the middle / the left etc.

- Write your name at **the top** of the page.
- My house is at **the end** of the street.
- The table is in **the middle** of the room.
- Do you drive on **the right** or on **the left** in your country?

(play) **the piano / the guitar / the trumpet** etc. (musical instruments)

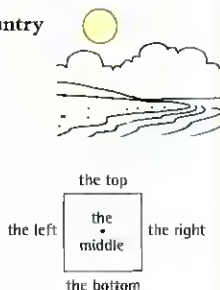
- Paula is learning to play **the piano**.

the radio

- I listen to **the radio** a lot.

the Internet

- Do you use **the Internet** much?



D

We do *not* use **the** with:**television / TV**

- I watch **TV** a lot.
- What's on **television** tonight?

but Can you turn off **the television**? (= the TV set)**breakfast / lunch / dinner**

- What did you have for **breakfast**? (*not* the breakfast)
- **Dinner** is ready!

next / last + week/month/year/summer/Monday etc.

- I'm not working **next week**. (*not* the next week)
- Did you have a holiday **last summer**? (*not* the last summer)



70.1 Put in the where necessary. Write 'OK' if the sentence is already correct.

- What is name of this street?
- What's on television tonight?
- Our apartment is on second floor.
- Would you like to go to moon?
- Which is best hotel in this town?
- What time is lunch?
- How far is it to city centre?
- We're going away at end of May.
- What are you doing next weekend?
- I didn't like her first time I met her.
- I'm going out after dinner.
- Internet is a good way of getting information.
- My sister got married last month.
- My dictionary is on top shelf on right.
- We live in country about ten miles from nearest town.

the name

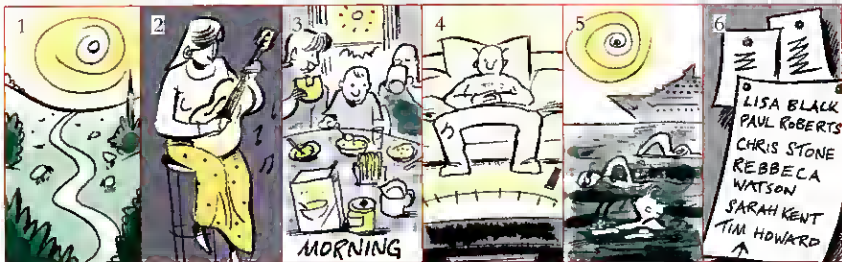
OK

70.2 Complete the sentences. Use the same + these words:

age colour problem street time

- I live in North Street and you live in North Street. We live in the same street.
- I arrived at 8.30 and you arrived at 8.30. We arrived at
- Jim is 25 and Sue is 25. Jim and Sue are
- My shirt is dark blue and so is my jacket. My shirt and jacket are
- I've got no money and you've got no money. We've got

70.3 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the if necessary.



- The sun is shining.
- She's playing
- They're having
- He's watching
- They're swimming in
- Tim's name is at of the list.

70.4 Complete these sentences. Choose from the list. Use the if necessary.

capital dinner police lunch middle name sky television

- We had dinner at a restaurant last night.
- We stayed at a very nice hotel, but I don't remember
- is very clear tonight. You can see all the stars.
- Sometimes there are some good films on late at night.
- Somebody was trying to break into the shop, so I called
- Tokyo is of Japan.
- 'What did you have for ?' 'A salad.'
- I woke up in of the night.

A



She's at work.



They're going to school.



He's in bed.

We say:

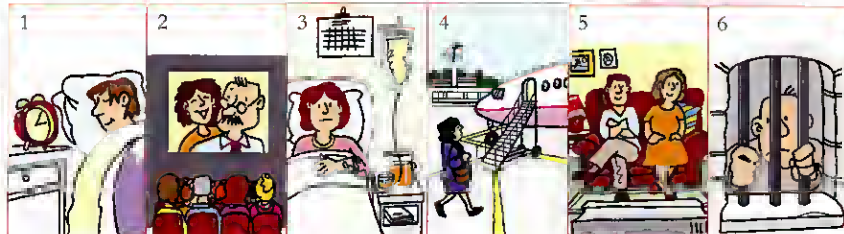
(go) **to work**, (be) **at work**, start **work**, finish **work**□ Bye! I'm **going to work** now. (*not to the work*)□ I **finish work** at 5 o'clock every day.(go) **to school**, (be) **at school**, start **school**, leave **school** etc.□ What did you learn **at school** today? (*not at the school*)□ Some children don't like **school**.(go) **to university/college**, (be) **at university/college**□ Helen wants to **go to university** when she **leaves school**.□ What did you study **at college**?(go) **to hospital**, (be) **in hospital**□ Jack had an accident. He had to **go to hospital**.(go) **to prison**, (be) **in prison**□ Why is he **in prison**? What did he do?(go) **to church**, (be) **in/at church**□ David usually goes **to church** on Sundays.(go) **to bed**, (be) **in bed**□ I'm tired. I'm **going to bed**. (*not to the bed*)□ 'Where's Jane?' 'She's **in bed**.'(go) **home**, (be) **at home** etc.□ I'm tired. I'm **going home**. (*not to home*)□ Are you going out tonight, or are you **staying at home**?

B

We say:

(go to) **the cinema / the theatre / the bank / the post office / the station / the airport / the city centre**□ I never go **to the theatre**, but I go **to the cinema** a lot.□ 'Are you going **to the bank**?' 'No, **to the post office**.'□ The number 5 bus goes **to the airport**; the number 8 goes **to the city centre**.(go to) **the doctor, the dentist**□ You're not well. Why don't you go **to the doctor**?□ I have to go **to the dentist** tomorrow.

71.1 Where are these people? Complete the sentences. Sometimes you need the.



- 1 He's in bed. 3 She's in 5 They're at
 2 They're at 4 She's at 6 He's in

71.2 Complete the sentences. Choose from the list. Use the if necessary.

~~bank~~ ~~bed~~ ~~church~~ ~~home~~ ~~post office~~ ~~school~~ ~~station~~

- 1 I need to change some money. I have to go to the bank.
 2 David usually goes to church on Sundays.
 3 In Britain, children go to from the age of five.
 4 There were a lot of people at waiting for the train.
 5 I phoned you last night, but you weren't at
 6 I'm going to now. Goodnight!
 7 I'm going to to get some stamps.

71.3 Complete the sentences. Sometimes you need the.

- 1 If you want to catch a plane, you go to the airport.
 2 If you want to see a film, you go to
 3 If you are tired and you want to sleep, you
 4 If you rob a bank and the police catch you, you
 5 If you have a problem with your teeth, you
 6 If you want to study after you leave school, you
 7 If you are badly injured in an accident, you

71.4 Are these sentences OK? Correct the sentences where necessary.

- 1 We went to cinema last night. to the cinema
 2 I finish work at 5 o'clock every day. OK
 3 Lisa wasn't feeling well yesterday, so she went to doctor.
 4 I wasn't feeling well this morning, so I stayed in bed.
 5 Why is Angela always late for work?
 6 'Where are your children?' 'They're at school.'
 7 We have no money in bank.
 8 When I was younger, I went to church every Sunday.
 9 What time do you usually get home from work?
 10 Do you live far from city centre?
 11 'Where shall we meet?' 'At station.'
 12 Jim is ill. He's in hospital.
 13 Kate takes her children to school every day.
 14 Would you like to go to university?
 15 Would you like to go to theatre this evening?

I like music

I hate exams



Do not use **the** for general ideas:

- ☐ I like **music**, especially **classical music**.
(*not the music ... the classical music*)
- ☐ We don't eat **meat** very often. (*not the meat*)
- ☐ **Life** is not possible without **water**.
(*not The life ... the water*)
- ☐ I hate **exams**. (*not the exams*)
- ☐ Do you know a shop that sells **foreign newspapers**?
- ☐ I'm not very good at writing **letters**.



Do not use **the** for games and sports:

- ☐ My favourite sports are **football** and **skiing**. (*not the football ... the skiing*)

Do not use **the** for languages or school subjects (**history/geography/physics/biology** etc.):

- ☐ Do you think **English** is difficult? (*not the English*)
- ☐ Tom's brother is studying **physics** and **chemistry**.

B

flowers or the flowers?

Compare:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Flowers are beautiful.
(= flowers in general) <input type="checkbox"/> I don't like cold weather.
(= cold weather in general) <input type="checkbox"/> We don't eat fish very often. (= fish in general) <input type="checkbox"/> Are you interested in history?
(= history in general) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> I love this garden.
The flowers are beautiful.
(= the flowers in this garden) <input type="checkbox"/> The weather isn't very good today.
(= the weather today) <input type="checkbox"/> We had a great meal last night. The fish was excellent.
(= the fish we ate last night) <input type="checkbox"/> Do you know much about the history of your country? |
|---|--|



72.1 What do you think about these things?

big cities	computer games	exams	jazz	parties
chocolate	dogs	housework	museums	tennis

Choose seven of these things and write sentences with:

I like ... I don't like ... I love ... I hate ... or ... is/are all right

1 I hate exams. or I like exams. or Exams are all right. (etc.)

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

72.2 Are you interested in these things? Write sentences with:

I'm (very) interested in ...	I know a lot about ...	I don't know much about ...
I'm not interested in ...	I know a little about ...	I don't know anything about ...

1 (history) I'm very interested in history.

2 (politics) I

3 (sport)

4 (art)

5 (astronomy)

6 (economics)

72.3 Which is right?

- My favourite sport is football / ~~the football~~. (football is right)
- I like this hotel. Rooms / The rooms are very nice. (The rooms is right)
- Everybody needs friends / the friends.
- Jane doesn't go to parties / the parties very often.
- I went shopping this morning. Shops / The shops were very busy.
- 'Where's milk / the milk?' 'It's in the fridge.'
- I don't like milk / the milk. I never drink it.
- 'Do you do any sports?' 'Yes, I play basketball / the basketball.'
- 'What does your brother do?' 'He sells computers / the computers.'
- We went for a swim in the river. Water / The water was very cold.
- I don't like swimming in cold water / the cold water.
- Excuse me, can you pass salt / the salt, please?
- I like this town. I like people / the people here.
- Vegetables / The vegetables are good for you.
- Houses / The houses in this street are all the same.
- I can't sing this song. I don't know words / the words.
- I enjoy taking photographs / the photographs. It's my hobby.
- Do you want to see photographs / the photographs that I took when I was on holiday?
- English / The English is used a lot in international business / the international business.
- Money / The money doesn't always bring happiness / the happiness.

the ... (names of places)

A Places (continents, countries, states, islands, towns etc.)

In general we do *not* use **the** with names of places:

- ☐ **France** is a very large country. (*not* the France)
- ☐ **Cairo** is the capital of **Egypt**.
- ☐ **Corsica** is an island in the Mediterranean.
- ☐ **Peru** is in **South America**.

But we use **the** in names with 'republic'/'states'/'kingdom':

the Czech **Republic**
the United **States** of America (**the** USA)
the United **Kingdom** (**the** UK)

B **the** -s (plural names)We use **the** with *plural* names of countries/islands/mountains:

the Netherlands **the** Canary Islands
the Philippines **the** Alps



C Seas, rivers etc.

We use **the** with names of oceans/seas/rivers/canals:

the Atlantic (Ocean) **the** Mediterranean (Sea) **the** Amazon
the (River) Nile **the** Suez Canal **the** Black Sea



D Places in towns (streets, buildings etc.)

In general we do *not* use **the** with names of streets, squares etc.:

- ☐ Kevin lives in **Newton Street**.
- ☐ Where is **Highfield Road**, please?
- ☐ **Times Square** is in New York.

We do not use **the** with names of airports, stations and many other important buildings:

Kennedy Airport **Westminster Abbey** **London Zoo**
Victoria Station **Cambridge University** **Edinburgh Castle**

But we use **the** with names of most hotels, museums, theatres and cinemas:

the Regent Hotel **the** National Theatre
the Science Museum **the** Odeon (cinema)

E **the** ... of ...We use **the** + names with ... **of** ...:

the Museum **of** Modern Art **the** University **of** California
the Great Wall **of** China **the** Tower **of** London

We say **the north** / **the south** / **the east** / **the west** (of ...):

- ☐ I've been to **the north of Italy**, but not to **the south**.

73.1 Answer these geography questions. Choose from the box. Use The if necessary.



- 1 Cairo is the capital of Egypt.
- 2 The Atlantic is between Africa and America.
- 3 _____ is a country in northern Europe.
- 4 _____ is a river in South America.
- 5 _____ is the largest continent in the world.
- 6 _____ is the largest ocean.
- 7 _____ is a river in Europe.
- 8 _____ is a country in East Africa.
- 9 _____ is between Canada and Mexico.
- 10 _____ are mountains in South America.
- 11 _____ is the capital of Thailand.
- 12 _____ are mountains in central Europe.
- 13 _____ is between Saudi Arabia and Africa.
- 14 _____ is an island in the Caribbean.
- 15 _____ are a group of islands near Florida.

Alps
Amazon
Andes
Asia
~~Atlantic~~
Bahamas
Bangkok
~~Cairo~~
Jamaica
Kenya
Pacific
Red Sea
Rhine
Sweden
United States

73.2 Write the where necessary. If the sentence is already correct, write OK.

- 1 Kevin lives in Newton Street.
- 2 We went to see a play at National Theatre.
- 3 Have you ever been to China?
- 4 Have you ever been to Philippines?
- 5 Have you ever been to south of France?
- 6 Can you tell me where Regal Cinema is?
- 7 Can you tell me where Merrion Street is?
- 8 Can you tell me where Museum of Art is?
- 9 Europe is bigger than Australia.
- 10 Belgium is smaller than Netherlands.
- 11 Which river is longer – Mississippi or Nile?
- 12 Did you go to National Gallery when you were in London?
- 13 We stayed at Park Hotel in Hudson Road.
- 14 How far is it from Trafalgar Square to Victoria Station (in London)?
- 15 Rocky Mountains are in North America.
- 16 Texas is famous for oil and cowboys.
- 17 I hope to go to United States next year.
- 18 Mary comes from west of Ireland.
- 19 Alan is a student at Manchester University.
- 20 Panama Canal joins Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean.

OK

at the National Theatre

A

this (singular)**this**
these**these** (plural)**this** picture
(= this picture *here*)
these flowers
(= these flowers *here*)**that** (singular)**that**
those**those** (plural)**that** picture
(= that picture *there*)
those people
(= those people *there*)

B

We use **this/that/these/those** with a noun (**this picture** / **those girls** etc.) or without a noun:

- **This** hotel is expensive, but it's very nice.
- Who's **that** girl? 'I don't know.'
- Do you like **these** shoes? I bought them last week.
- **Those** apples look nice. Can I have one?
- **This** is a nice hotel, but it's very expensive.
- 'Excuse me, is **this** your bag?' 'Oh yes, thank you.'
- Who's **that**? (= Who is that person?)
- Which shoes do you prefer - **these** or **those**?

with a noun

without a noun

C

that = something that *has happened*:

- 'I'm sorry I forgot to phone you.' '**That's** all right.'
- **That** was a really nice meal. Thank you very much.

that = what somebody *has just said*:

- 'You're a teacher, aren't you?' 'Yes, **that's** right.'
- 'Martin has got a new job.' 'Has he? I didn't know **that**.'
- 'I'm going on holiday next week.' 'Oh, **that's** nice.'

D

We use **this is ...** and **is that ...** ? on the telephone:

- Hi Sarah, **this** is David.
(**this** = the speaker)
- Is **that** Sarah?
(**that** = the other person)

We use **this is ...** to introduce people:

- A: Brian, **this** is Chris.
- B: Hello, Chris - nice to meet you.
- C: Hi.



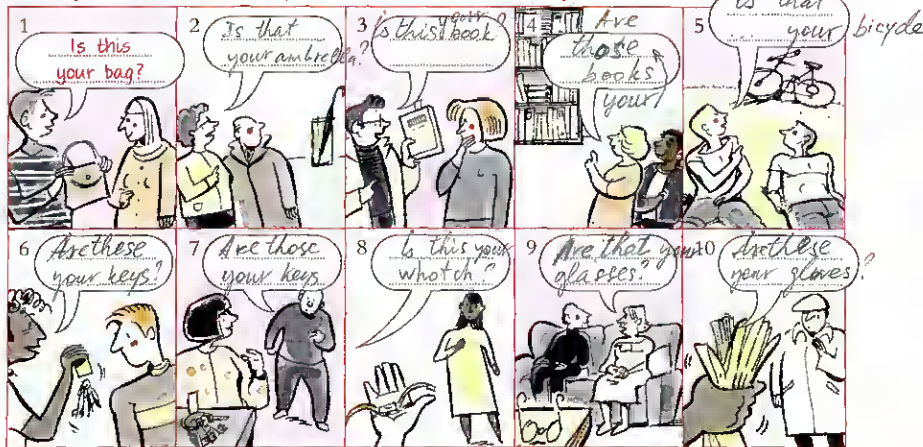
74.1 Complete the sentences. Use **this/that/these/those** + these words:

birds house plates postcards seat shoes

→ *нечто определенно (что-то определенное)*
"этого"
*→ **нечто** определенно (что-то определенное)*
(б. конкретное)



74.2 Write questions: Is this/that your ... ? or Are these/those your ... ?



74.3 Complete the sentences with **this is** or **that's** or **that**.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 A: I'm sorry I'm late.
B: <u>That's</u> all right. | 5 A: Beth plays the piano very well.
B: Does she? I didn't know ... |
| 2 A: I can't come to the party tomorrow.
B: Oh, <u>that's</u> a pity. Why not? | 6 Mark meets Paul's sister, Helen.
PAUL: Mark, <u>that's</u> my sister, Helen. |
| 3 <u>on the phone</u>
SUE: Hello, Jane. <u>That's</u> Sue. | MARK: Hi, Helen. |
| JANE: Oh, hi Sue. How are you? | 7 A: I'm sorry I was angry yesterday.
B: <u>That's</u> OK. Forget it! |
| 4 A: You're lazy.
B: <u>That's</u> not true! | 8 A: You're a friend of Tim's, aren't you?
B: Yes, <u>that's</u> right. |

A

one (= a ...)

Would you like **one** ?= Would you like **a chocolate** ?**one** = a/an ... (a chocolate / an apple etc.)

- I need **a pen**. Have you got **one**? (**one** = **a pen**)
- A: Is there **a bank** near here?
- B: Yes, there's **one** at the end of this street. (**one** = **a bank**)

B

one and ones

one (singular)

Which **one**? = Which **hat**?**one** = hat/car/girl etc.

this one / that one

- Which **car** is yours? **This one** or **that one**? (= this car or that car)

the one ...

- A: Which **hotel** did you stay at?
- B: **The one** opposite the station.
- I found this **key**. Is it **the one** you lost?

the ... one

- I don't like the black **coat**, but I like **the brown one**.
- Don't buy that **camera**. Buy **the other one**.

a/an ... one

- This **cup** is dirty. Can I have **a clean one**?
- That **biscuit** was nice. I'm going to have **another one**.

ones (plural)

Which **ones**? = Which **flowers**?**ones** = flowers/cars/girls etc.

these/those or these ones / those ones

- Which flowers do you want? **These** or **those**? or
- These ones** or **those ones**?

the ones ...

- A: Which **books** are yours?
- B: **The ones** on the table.
- I found these **keys**. Are they **the ones** you lost?

the ... ones

- I don't like the red **shoes**, but I like **the green ones**.
- Don't buy those **apples**. Buy **the other ones**.

some ... ones

- These **cups** are dirty. Can we have **some clean ones**?
- My **shoes** are very old. I'm going to buy **some new ones**.

75.1 A asks B some questions. Use the information in the box to write B's answers. Use one (not a/an ...) in the answers.

B doesn't need a car	B has just had a cup of coffee
there's a chemist in Mill Road	B is going to get a bike
B hasn't got a pen	B hasn't got an umbrella

- 1 A: Can you lend me a pen? B: I'm sorry, I haven't got one.
- 2 A: Would you like to have a car? B: No, I don't
- 3 A: Have you got a bike? B: No, but
- 4 A: Can you lend me an umbrella? B: I'm sorry, but
- 5 A: Would you like a cup of coffee? B: No, thank you.
- 6 A: Is there a chemist near here? B: Yes,

75.2 Complete the sentences. Use a/an ... one. Use the words in the list.

better big ~~clean~~ different new old

- 1 This cup is dirty. Can I have a clean one ?
- 2 I'm going to sell my car and buy
- 3 That's not a very good photograph, but this is
- 4 I want today's newspaper. This is
- 5 This box is too small. I need
- 6 Why do we always go to the same restaurant? Let's go to

75.3 A is talking to B. Use the information to complete the conversations. Use one/ones.

1 A stayed at a hotel. It was opposite the station. A: We stayed at a hotel. B: <u>Which one</u> ? A: <u>The one opposite the station.</u>	6 A is looking at a picture. It's on the wall. A: That's an interesting picture. B: ? A:
2 A sees some shoes in a shop window. They're green. A: I like those shoes. B: Which ? A: The	7 A sees a girl in a group of people. She's tall with long hair. A: Do you know that girl? B: ? A:
3 A is looking at a house. It has a red door. A: That's a nice house. B: ? A: with	8 A is looking at some flowers in the garden. They're yellow. A: Those flowers are beautiful. B: ? A:
4 A is looking at some CDs. They're on the top shelf. A: Are those your CDs? B: ? A:	9 A is looking at a man in a restaurant. He has a moustache and glasses. A: Who's that man? B: ? A:
5 A is looking at a jacket in a shop. It's black. A: Do you like that jacket? B: ? A:	10 A took some photos at the party last week. A: Did I show you my photos? B: ? A:

some and any

A

some

Use **some** in *positive* sentences:

- ☐ I'm going to buy **some** clothes.
- ☐ There's **some** ice in the fridge.
- ☐ We made **some** mistakes.

any

Use **any** in *negative* sentences:

- ☐ I'm **not** going to buy **any** clothes.
- ☐ There **isn't** **any** milk in the fridge.
- ☐ We **didn't** make **any** mistakes.

B

any and **some** in questionsIn most questions (but not all) we use **any** (*not some*):

- ☐ Is there **any** ice in the fridge?
- ☐ Has he got **any** friends?
- ☐ Do you need **any** help?

We normally use **some** (*not any*) when we *offer* things
(**Would you like ... ?**):

- ☐ A: Would you like **some** coffee?
- B: Yes, please.

or when we *ask* for things (**Can I have ... ?** etc.):

- ☐ A: Can I have **some** soup, please?
- B: Yes. Help yourself.
- ☐ A: Can you lend me **some** money?
- B: Sure. How much do you need?



C

some and **any** without a noun

- ☐ I didn't take any photographs, but Jane took **some**. (= some photographs)
- ☐ You can have some coffee, but I don't want **any**. (= any coffee)
- ☐ I've just made some coffee. Would you like **some**? (= some coffee)
- ☐ 'Where's your luggage?' 'I haven't got **any**.' (= any luggage)
- ☐ 'Are there any biscuits?' 'Yes, there are **some** in the kitchen.' (= some biscuits)

D

something / somebody (or **someone**)

- ☐ She said **something**.
- ☐ I saw **somebody** (or **someone**).
- ☐ Would you like **something** to eat?
- ☐ **Somebody's** at the door.

anything / anybody (or **anyone**)

- ☐ She **didn't** say **anything**.
- ☐ I **didn't** see **anybody** (or **anyone**).
- ☐ Are you doing **anything** tonight?
- ☐ Where's Sue? Has **anybody** seen her?

76.1 Write some or any.

- I bought some cheese, but I didn't buy any bread.
- I'm going to the post office. I need some stamps.
- There aren't any shops in this part of town.
- Gary and Alice haven't got any children.
- Have you got any brothers or sisters?
- There are some beautiful flowers in the garden.
- Do you know any good hotels in London?
- 'Would you like some tea?' 'Yes, please.'
- When we were on holiday, we visited some very interesting places.
- Don't buy any rice. We don't need any.
- I went out to buy some oranges, but they didn't have any in the shop.
- I'm thirsty. Can I have some water, please?

76.2 Complete the sentences. Use some or any + the words in the box.

air	cheese	help	milk	questions
batteries	friends	languages	photographs	shampoo

- I want to wash my hair. Is there any shampoo ?
- The police want to talk to you. They want to ask you some questions .
- I haven't got my camera, so I can't take any photographs .
- Do you speak any foreign languages ?
- Yesterday evening I went to a restaurant with some friends of mine.
- Can I have some milk in my coffee, please?
- The radio isn't working. There aren't any batteries in it.
- It's hot in this office. I'm going out for some fresh air .
- A: Would you like some help ?
B: No, thank you. I've had enough to eat.
- I can do this job alone. I don't need any help .

76.3 Complete the sentences. Use some or any.

- Jane didn't take any photographs, but I took some . (I/take)
- 'Where's your luggage?' ' I haven't got any . ' (I/not/have)
- 'Do you need any money?' 'No, thank you. ' (I/have)
- 'Can you lend me some money?' 'I'm sorry, but I don't have any . ' (I/not/have)
- The tomatoes in the shop didn't look very good, so I didn't buy any . (I/not/buy)
- There were some nice oranges in the shop, so I bought some . (I/buy)
- 'How many phone calls did you make yesterday?' ' I made some . ' (I/not/make)

76.4 Write something/somebody or anything/anybody.

- A woman stopped me and said something , but I didn't understand.
- 'What's wrong?' 'There's something in my eye.'
- Do you know anything about politics?
- I went to the shop, but I didn't buy anything .
- Someone has broken the window. I don't know who.
- There isn't anything in the bag. It's empty.
- I'm looking for my keys. Has anybody seen them?
- Would you like anything to drink?
- I didn't eat anything because I wasn't hungry.
- This is a secret. Please don't tell anybody .

not + any

no

none



The car park is empty.

There **aren't any** cars } in the car park.
There are **no** cars }

How many cars are there in the car park?
None.

not (-n't) + any

- ☐ There **aren't any** cars in the car park.
- ☐ Tracey and Jeff **haven't got any** children.
- ☐ You can have some coffee, but I **don't** want **any**.

no + noun (no cars / no garden etc.)

no ... = not any or not a

- ☐ There are **no cars** in the car park. (= there **aren't any** cars)
- ☐ We've got **no coffee**. (= we **haven't got any** coffee)
- ☐ It's a nice house, but there's **no garden**. (= there **isn't a** garden)

We use **no ...** especially after **have (got)** and **there is/are**.

negative verb + any = positive verb + no

- ☐ They **haven't got any** children. or They've got **no** children.
(not They haven't got no children)
- ☐ There **isn't any** sugar in your coffee. or There's **no** sugar in your coffee.

B

no and none

Use **no + noun (no money / no children etc.)**:

- ☐ We've got **no money**.
- ☐ Everything was OK. There were **no problems**.

Use **none** alone (*without a noun*):

- ☐ 'How much money have you got?' 'None.' (= no money)
- ☐ 'Were there any problems?' 'No, **none**.' (= no problems)

C

none and no-one

none = 0 (zero)

no-one = nobody

None is an answer for **How much?** / **How many?** (things or people):

- ☐ 'How much money have you got?' 'None.' (= no money)
- ☐ 'How many people did you meet?' 'None.' (= no people)

No-one is an answer for **Who?**:

- ☐ 'Who did you meet?' 'No-one.' or 'Nobody.'

77.1 Write these sentences again with no.

- 1 We haven't got any money. We've got no money.
- 2 There aren't any shops near here. There are
- 3 Carla hasn't got any free time.
- 4 There isn't a light in this room.

Write these sentences again with any.

- 5 We've got no money. We haven't got any money.
- 6 There's no milk in the fridge.
- 7 There are no buses today.
- 8 Tom has got no brothers or sisters.

77.2 Write no or any.

- 1 There's no sugar in your coffee.
- 2 My brother is married, but he hasn't got any children.
- 3 Sue doesn't speak any foreign languages.
- 4 I'm afraid there's no coffee. Would you like some tea?
- 5 'Look at those birds!' 'Birds? Where? I can't see any birds.'
- 6 'Do you know where Jessica is?' 'No, I've got no idea.'

Write no, any or none.

- 7 There aren't any pictures on the wall.
- 8 The weather was cold, but there was no wind.
- 9 I wanted to buy some oranges, but they didn't have any in the shop.
- 10 Everything was correct. There were no mistakes.
- 11 'How much luggage have you got?' 'None'
- 12 'How much luggage have you got?' 'I haven't got any'

77.3 Complete the sentences. Use any or no + the words in the box.

answer	difference	friends	furniture	heating
money	problems	questions	queue	

- 1 Everything was OK. There were no problems.
- 2 Jack and Emily would like to go on holiday, but they've got no money.
- 3 I'm not going to answer any questions.
- 4 He's always alone. He's got no friends.
- 5 There is no difference between these two machines. They're exactly the same.
- 6 There wasn't any furniture in the room. It was completely empty.
- 7 I tried to phone you yesterday, but there was no answer.
- 8 The house is cold because there isn't any heating.
- 9 There was no queue outside the cinema, so we didn't have to wait to get our tickets.

77.4 Write short answers (one or two words) to these questions. Use none where necessary.

- 1 How many letters did you write yesterday? Two or A lot or None.
- 2 How many sisters have you got?
- 3 How much coffee did you drink yesterday?
- 4 How many photographs have you taken today?
- 5 How many legs has a snake got?

not + anybody/anyone/anything
nobody/no-one/nothing

A

not + anybody/anyone
nobody/no-one
(for people)

- ☐ There **isn't** { **anybody** / **anyone** } in the room.
- ☐ There **is** { **nobody** / **no-one** } in the room.
- ☐ A: **Who** is in the room?
B: **Nobody**. / **No-one**.

-body and **-one** are the same:
any**body** = any**one** nob**ody** = no**-one**

not + anything
nothing
(for things)

- ☐ There **isn't** **anything** in the bag.
- ☐ There **is** **nothing** in the bag.
- ☐ A: **What's** in the bag?
B: **Nothing**.

B

not + anybody/anyone

- ☐ I **don't** know **anybody** (or **anyone**) here.

nobody = not + anybody

no-one = not + anyone

- ☐ I'm lonely. I've got **nobody** to talk to.
(= I haven't got **anybody**)
- ☐ The house is empty. There is **no-one** in it. (= There **isn't** **anyone** in it.)

not + anything

- ☐ I **can't** remember **anything**.

nothing = not + anything

- ☐ She said **nothing**.
(= She **didn't** say **anything**.)
- ☐ There's **nothing** to eat.
(= There **isn't** **anything** to eat.)

C

You can use **nobody/no-one/nothing** at the beginning of a sentence or alone (to answer a question):

- ☐ The house is empty. **Nobody** lives there. (*not* Anybody lives there)
- ☐ 'Who did you speak to?' 'No-one.'
- ☐ **Nothing** happened. (*not* Anything happened)
- ☐ 'What did you say?' 'Nothing.'

D

Remember: *negative verb* + **anybody/anyone/anything**
positive verb + **nobody/no-one/nothing**

- ☐ He **doesn't** know **anything**. (*not* He doesn't know nothing)
- ☐ **Don't** tell **anybody**. (*not* Don't tell nobody)
- ☐ There **is** **nothing** to do in this town. (*not* There isn't nothing)

78.1 Write these sentences again with **nobody/no-one** or **nothing**.

- 1 There isn't anything in the bag. There's nothing in the bag.
- 2 There isn't anybody in the office. There's
- 3 I haven't got anything to do. I
- 4 There isn't anything on TV.
- 5 There wasn't anyone at home.
- 6 We didn't find anything.

78.2 Write these sentences again with **anybody/anyone** or **anything**.

- 1 There's nothing in the bag. There isn't anything in the bag.
- 2 There was nobody on the bus. There wasn't
- 3 I've got nothing to read.
- 4 I've got no-one to help me.
- 5 She heard nothing.
- 6 We've got nothing for dinner.

78.3 Answer these questions with **nobody/no-one** or **nothing**.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1a What did you say? <u>Nothing.</u> | 5a Who knows the answer? |
| 2a Who saw you? <u>Nobody.</u> | 6a What did you buy? |
| 3a What do you want? | 7a What happened? |
| 4a Who did you meet? | 8a Who was late? |

Now answer the same questions with full sentences.

Use **nobody/no-one/nothing** or **anybody/anyone/anything**:

- 1b I didn't say anything.
- 2b Nobody saw me.
- 3b I don't
- 4b I
- 5b the answer.
- 6b
- 7b
- 8b

78.4 Complete the sentences. Use:

nobody / no-one / nothing or **anybody / anyone / anything**

- 1 That house is empty. Nobody lives there.
- 2 Jack has a bad memory. He can't remember anything.
- 3 Be quiet! Don't say
- 4 I didn't know about the meeting. He told me.
- 5 'What did you have to eat?' ' I wasn't hungry.'
- 6 I didn't eat anything. I wasn't hungry.
- 7 Helen was sitting alone. She wasn't with
- 8 I'm afraid I can't help you. There's nothing. I can do.
- 9 I don't know anything about car engines.
- 10 The museum is free. It doesn't cost anything to go in.
- 11 I heard a knock on the door, but when I opened it, there was no-one there.
- 12 The hotel receptionist spoke very fast. I didn't understand
- 13 'What are you doing tonight?' ' Nothing. Why?'
- 14 Helen has gone away. She knows where she is. She didn't tell anybody where she was going.

somebody/anything/nowhere etc.



Somebody (or **Someone**)
has broken the window.

somebody/someone
= a person, but we
don't know who

She has got **something** in
her mouth.

something = a thing,
but we don't know what

Tom lives **somewhere** near
London.

somewhere = in/to
a place, but we don't
know where

B

people (-body or -one)

somebody or **someone**

anybody or **anyone**

nobody or **no-one**

- ☐ There is **somebody** (or **someone**) at the door.
- ☐ Is there **anybody** (or **anyone**) at the door?
- ☐ There isn't **anybody** (or **anyone**) at the door.
- ☐ There is **nobody** (or **no-one**) at the door.

-body and -one are the same: **somebody** = **someone**, **nobody** = **no-one** etc.

things (-thing)

something

anything

nothing

- ☐ Lucy said **something**, but I didn't understand what she said.
- ☐ Are you doing **anything** at the weekend?
- ☐ I was angry, but I didn't say **anything**.
- ☐ 'What did you say?' 'Nothing.'

places (-where)

somewhere

anywhere

nowhere

- ☐ Ruth's parents live **somewhere** in the south of England.
- ☐ Did you go **anywhere** interesting for your holidays?
- ☐ I'm staying here. I'm **not** going **anywhere**.
- ☐ I don't like this town. There is **nowhere** to go.

C

something/anybody etc. + adjective (**big/cheap/interesting** etc.)

- ☐ Did you meet **anybody interesting** at the party?
- ☐ We always go to the same place. Let's go **somewhere different**.
- ☐ 'What's that letter?' 'It's **nothing important**.'

D

something/anybody etc. + to ...

- ☐ I'm hungry. I want **something to eat**. (= something that I can eat)
- ☐ Tony hasn't got **anybody to talk to**. (= anybody that he can talk to)
- ☐ There is **nowhere to go** in this town. (= nowhere where people can go)

79.1 Write somebody (or someone) / something / somewhere.

- 1 Lucy said something.
- 2 I've lost
- 3 Sue and Tom went
- 4 I'm going to phone

What did she say?
What have you lost?
Where did they go?
Who are you going to phone?

79.2 Write nobody (or no-one) / nothing / nowhere.

- 1a What did you say?
- 2a Where are you going?
- 3a What do you want?
- 4a Who are you looking for?

Nothing.

Now answer the same questions with full sentences.
Use not + anybody/anything/anywhere.

1b I didn't say anything.

3b

2b I'm not

4b

79.3 Write somebody/anything/nowhere etc.

- 1 It's dark. I can't see anything.
- 2 Tom lives somewhere near London.
- 3 Do you know about computers?
- 4 'Listen!' 'What? I can't hear
- 5 'What are you doing here?' 'I'm waiting for
- 6 We need to talk. There's I want to tell you.
- 7 'Did see the accident?' 'No,
- 8 We weren't hungry, so we didn't eat
- 9 'What's going to happen?' 'I don't know, knows.'
- 10 'Do you know in Paris?' 'Yes, a few people.'
- 11 'What's in that cupboard?' '..... It's empty.'
- 12 I'm looking for my glasses. I can't find them
- 13 I don't like cold weather. I want to live warm.
- 14 Is there interesting on television tonight?
- 15 Have you ever met famous?

79.4 Complete the sentences. Choose from the boxes.

something	anything	nothing
something	anywhere	nowhere
somewhere		nowhere

do	eat	park	sit
drink	go	read	stay

- 1 We don't go out very much because there's nowhere to go.
- 2 There isn't any food in the house. We haven't got
- 3 I'm bored. I've got
- 4 'Why are you standing?' 'Because there isn't
- 5 'Would you like?' 'Yes, please - a glass of water.'
- 6 If you're going to the city centre, take the bus. Don't drive because there's
- 7 I want I'm going to buy a magazine.
- 8 I need in London. Can you recommend a hotel?

every and all

A

every



Every house in the street is the same.

every house in the street =
all the houses in the street

We use **every** + *singular noun* (**every house** / **every country** etc.):

- ☐ Sarah has been to **every country** in Europe.
- ☐ **Every summer** we have a holiday by the sea.
- ☐ She looks different **every time** I see her.

Use a *singular verb* after **every** ... :

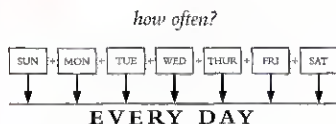
- ☐ **Every house** in the street **is** the same. (*not are* the same)
- ☐ **Every country** **has** a national flag. (*not have*)

Compare **every** and **all**:

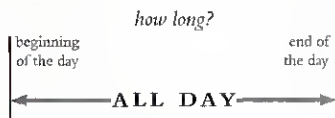
- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Every student in the class passed the exam. <input type="checkbox"/> Every country has a national flag. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> All the students in the class passed the exam. <input type="checkbox"/> All countries have a national flag. |
|--|--|

B

every day and all day

every day = on all days:

- ☐ It rained **every day** last week.
- ☐ Bill watches TV for about two hours **every evening**. (= on all evenings)

*also every morning/night/summer etc.***all day** = the complete day:

- ☐ It rained **all day** yesterday.
- ☐ On Monday, I watched TV **all evening**. (= the complete evening)

also all morning/night/summer etc.

C

everybody (or everyone) / everything / everywhere

everybody or **everyone***(people)***everything***(things)***everywhere***(places)*

- ☐ **Everybody** (*or Everyone*) needs friends.
(= all people need friends)
- ☐ Have you got **everything** you need?
(= all the things you need)
- ☐ I lost my watch. I've looked **everywhere** for it.
(= I've looked in all places)

Use a *singular verb* after **everybody/everyone/everything**:

- ☐ **Everybody** **has** problems. (*not Everybody have*)

80.1 Complete the sentences. Use every + these words:

day room student- time word

- 1 Every student in the class passed the exam.
- 2 My job is very boring. My room is the same.
- 3 Kate is a very good tennis player. When we play, she wins the time.
- 4 The word in the hotel has satellite TV.
- 5 'Did you understand what she said?' 'Most of it, but not the word'

80.2 Complete the sentences with every day or all day.

- 1 Yesterday it rained all day.
- 2 I buy a newspaper every day, but sometimes I don't read it.
- 3 I'm not going out tomorrow. I'll be at home all day.
- 4 I usually drink about four cups of coffee every day.
- 5 Paula was ill yesterday, so she stayed in bed all day.
- 6 I'm tired now because I've been working hard all day.
- 7 Last year we went to the seaside for a week, and it rained every day.

80.3 Write every or all.

- 1 Bill watches TV for about two hours every evening.
- 2 Julia gets up at 6.30 every morning.
- 3 The weather was nice yesterday, so we sat outside all afternoon.
- 4 I'm going away on Monday. I'll be away all week.
- 5 'How often do you go skiing?' Every year. Usually in March.'
- 6 A: Were you at home at 10 o'clock yesterday?
B: Yes, I was at home all morning. I went out after lunch.
- 7 My sister loves new cars. She buys one every year.
- 8 I saw Sam at the party, but he didn't speak to me all evening.
- 9 We go away on holiday for two or three weeks every summer.

80.4 Write everybody/everything/everywhere.

- 1 Everybody needs friends.
- 2 Chris knows everything about computers.
- 3 I like the people here. Everybody is very friendly.
- 4 This is a nice hotel. It's comfortable and everywhere is very clean.
- 5 Kevin never uses his car. He goes everywhere by motorcycle.
- 6 Let's get something to eat. Everybody is hungry.
- 7 Sue's house is full of books. There are books everywhere.
- 8 You are right. Everybody says you are right.

80.5 Complete the sentences. Use one word only each time.

- 1 Everybody has problems.
- 2 Are you ready yet? Everybody is waiting for you.
- 3 The house is empty. Everyone is gone out.
- 4 Gary is very popular. Everybody likes him.
- 5 This town is completely different now. Everything is changed.
- 6 I got home very late last night. I came in quietly because everyone was asleep.
- 7 Everybody makes mistakes!
- 8 A: Does everybody know what to do?
B: Yes, we all understand.

all most some any no/none

A

Compare:

children/money/books etc. (in general):

- ☐ **Children** like playing.
(= children in general)
- ☐ **Money** isn't everything.
(= money in general)
- ☐ I enjoy reading **books**.
- ☐ Everybody needs **friends**.

the children / the money / these books etc.:

- ☐ Where are **the children**?
(= our children)
- ☐ I want to buy a car, but I haven't got **the money**. (= the money for a car)
- ☐ Have you read **these books**?
- ☐ I often go out with **my friends**.

B

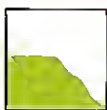
most / most of ... , some / some of ... etc.



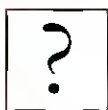
all



most



some



any



no / none / not + any

most/some etc. + noun

all		cities
most		children
some	of	books
any		money
no		

- ☐ **Most children** like playing.
(= children in general)
- ☐ I don't want **any money**.
- ☐ **Some books** are better than others.
- ☐ He's got **no friends**.
- ☐ **All cities** have the same problems.
(= cities in general)

Do not use **of** in these sentences:

- ☐ **Most people** drive too fast.
(not Most of people)
- ☐ **Some birds** can't fly.
(not Some of birds)

most of/some of etc. + the/this/my ... etc.

all	(of)	the ...
most		this/that ...
some	of	these/those ...
any		my/your ... etc.
none		

- ☐ **Most of the children at this school** are under 11 years old.
- ☐ I don't want **any of this money**.
- ☐ **Some of these books** are very old.
- ☐ **None of my friends** live near me.

You can say **all the ...** or **all of the ...**
(with or without **of**):

- ☐ **All the students in our class** passed the exam. (or **All of the students ...**)
- ☐ Silvia has lived in London **all her life**.
(or ... **all of her life**.)

C

all of it / most of them / none of us etc.

all		it
most		them
some	of	us
any		you
none		

- ☐ You can have **some of this cake**, but not **all of it**.
- ☐ A: Do you know those people?
B: **Most of them**, but not **all of them**.
- ☐ **Some of us** are going out tonight. Why don't you come with us?
- ☐ I've got a lot of books, but I haven't read **any of them**.
- ☐ 'How many of these books have you read?' 'None of them.'

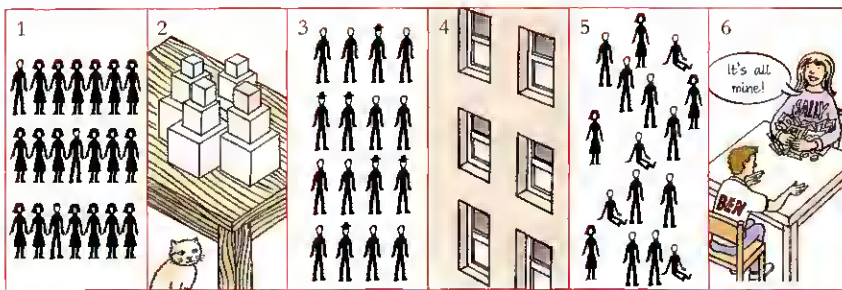
the ... (children / the children etc.) → Unit 72 some and any → Unit 76 no/none/any → Unit 77
all and every → Unit 80

81.1 Complete the sentences. Use the word in brackets (some/most etc.). Sometimes you need of (some of / most of etc.).

- 1 Most children like playing. (most)
- 2 Some of this money is yours. (some)
- 3 people never stop talking. (some)
- 4 the shops in the city centre close at 6.30. (most)
- 5 You can change your money in banks. (most)
- 6 I don't like the pictures in the living room. (any)
- 7 He's lost his money. (all)
- 8 my friends are married. (none)
- 9 Do you know the people in this photograph? (any)
- 10 birds can fly. (most)
- 11 I enjoyed the film, but I didn't like the ending. (most)
- 12 sports are very dangerous. (some)
- 13 We can't find anywhere to stay. the hotels are full. (all)
- 14 You must have this cheese. It's delicious. (some)
- 15 The weather was bad when we were on holiday. It rained the time. (most)

81.2 Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use:

all/most/some/none + of them / of it



- 1 How many of the people are women?
- 2 How many of the boxes are on the table?
- 3 How many of the men are wearing hats?
- 4 How many of the windows are open?
- 5 How many of the people are standing?
- 6 How much of the money is Ben's?

Most of them.

81.3 Are these sentences OK? Correct the sentences that are wrong.

- 1 Most of children like playing.
- 2 All the students failed the exam.
- 3 Some of people work too hard.
- 4 Some of questions in the exam were very easy.
- 5 I haven't seen any of those people before.
- 6 All of insects have six legs.
- 7 Have you read all these books?
- 8 Most of students in our class are very nice.
- 9 Most of my friends are going to the party.
- 10 I'm very tired this morning - I was awake most of night.

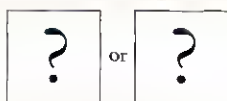
Most children
OK

both either neither

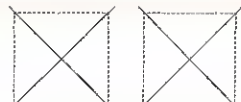
A

We use **both/either/neither** to talk about two things or people:

both



either



neither (not + either)

- ☐ Rebecca has two children. **Both** are married. (**both** = the two children)
- ☐ Would you like tea or coffee? You can have **either**. (**either** = tea or coffee)
- ☐ A: Do you want to go to the cinema or the theatre?
B: **Neither**. I want to stay at home. (**neither** = not the cinema or the theatre)

Compare **either** and **neither**:

- ☐ 'Would you like tea or coffee?'
 - '**Either**. I don't mind.' (= tea or coffee)
 - 'I **don't** want **either**.' (not I don't want neither)
 - '**Neither**.' (= not tea or coffee)

B

both/either/neither + *noun*

both + <i>plural</i>	both	windows/books/children etc.
either } + <i>singular</i>	either	window/book/child etc.
neither }	neither	

- ☐ Last year I went to Paris and Rome. I liked **both cities** very much.
- ☐ First I worked in an office, and later in a shop. **Neither job** was very interesting.
- ☐ There are two ways from here to the station. You can go **either way**.

C

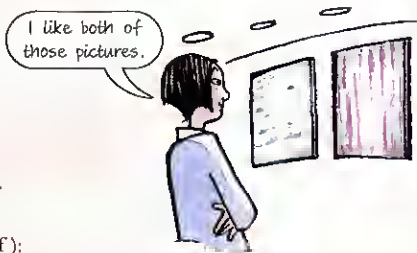
both of ... / either of ... / neither of ...

both	(of)	the ...
either		these/those ...
neither	of	my/your/Paul's ... etc.

- ☐ **Neither of my parents** is British.
- ☐ I **haven't** read **either of these books**.

You can say **both of the/those/my ...** or **both the/those/my ...** (with or without of):

- ☐ I like **both of** those pictures. or I like **both** those pictures.
 - ☐ **Both of** Paul's sisters are married. or **Both** Paul's sisters are married.
- but **Neither of** Paul's sisters is married. (not **Neither** Paul's sisters)



D

both of them / neither of us

both		them
either	of	us
neither		you

- ☐ Paul has got two sisters. **Both of them** are married.
- ☐ Sue and I didn't eat anything. **Neither of us** was hungry.
- ☐ Who are those two people? I **don't** know **either of them**.

I can't either / neither can I → Unit 42

82.1 Write both/either/neither. Use of where necessary.

- 1 Last year I went to Paris and Rome. I liked both cities very much.
- 2 There were two pictures on the wall. I didn't like either of them.
- 3 It was a good football match. both teams played well.
- 4 It wasn't a good football match. neither team played well.
- 5 'Is your friend English or American?' 'She's Australian.'
- 6 We went away for two days, but the weather wasn't good. It rained both days.
- 7 A: I bought two newspapers. Which one do you want?
B: Neither. It doesn't matter which one.
- 8 I invited Donna and Mike to the party, but neither of them came.
- 9 'Do you go to work by car or by bus?' 'I always walk.'
- 10 'Which jacket do you prefer, this one or that one?' 'I don't like either of them.'
- 11 'Do you work or are you a student?' 'I work and I'm a student too.'
- 12 Paula and I didn't know the time because neither of us had a watch.
- 13 Helen has got two sisters and a brother. neither of her sisters are married.
- 14 Helen has got two sisters and a brother. I've met her brother, but I haven't met either of her sisters.

82.2 Complete the sentences for the pictures. Use Both ... and Neither ...

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 	6 ANSWER ↓ 7+8=13 7+8=16
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------------------------------------

- 1 Both cups are empty.
- 2 Both windows are open.
- 3 Neither of them is wearing a hat.
- 4 Neither of them has a beard.
- 5 Both buses go to the airport.
- 6 Neither of them is right.

82.3 A man and a woman answered some questions. Their answers were the same. Write sentences with Both/Neither of them ...

1 Are you married?	No	No	1 <u>Neither of them is married.</u>
2 How old are you?	21	21	2 <u>Both of them are 21.</u>
3 Are you a student?	Yes	Yes	3 <u>Both of them are students.</u>
4 Have you got a car?	No	No	4 <u>Neither of them has a car.</u>
5 Where do you live?	London	London	5 <u>Both of them live in London.</u>
6 Do you like cooking?	Yes	Yes	6 <u>Both of them like cooking.</u>
7 Can you play the piano?	No	No	7 <u>Neither of them can play the piano.</u>
8 Do you read newspapers?	Yes	Yes	8 <u>Both of them read newspapers.</u>
9 Are you interested in sport?	No	No	9 <u>Neither of them is interested in sport.</u>

a lot

much

many



a lot of money



not much money



a lot of books



not many books

We use **much** + *uncountable noun*
(**much food** / **much money** etc.):

- ☐ Did you buy **much food**?
- ☐ We haven't got **much luggage**.
- ☐ How **much money** do you want?
- ☐ A: Have you got any **money**?
- B: I've got some, but **not much**.

We use **many** + *plural noun*
(**many books** / **many people** etc.):

- ☐ Did you buy **many books**?
- ☐ We don't know **many people**.
- ☐ How **many photos** did you take?
- ☐ A: Did you take any **photos**?
- B: I took some, but **not many**.

We use **a lot of** + *both types of noun*:

- ☐ We bought **a lot of food**.
- ☐ Paula hasn't got **a lot of free time**.

- ☐ We bought **a lot of books**.
- ☐ Did they ask **a lot of questions**?

We say:

- ☐ There **is** a lot of **food/money/ water ...** (*singular verb*)

- ☐ There **are** a lot of **trees/shops/ people ...** (*plural verb*)
- ☐ A lot of **people speak** English. (*not speaks*)

B

We use **much** in *questions and negative sentences*:

- ☐ Do you drink **much coffee**?
- ☐ I don't drink **much coffee**.

But we do not often use **much** in *positive sentences*:

- ☐ I drink **a lot of coffee**. (*not I drink much coffee*)
- ☐ 'Do you drink much coffee?' 'Yes, **a lot**.' (*not Yes, much*)

We use **many** and **a lot of** in all types of sentences (*positive/negative/question*):

- ☐ We've got **many friends** / **a lot of friends**.
- ☐ We haven't got **many friends** / **a lot of friends**.
- ☐ Have you got **many friends** / **a lot of friends**?

C

You can use **much** and **a lot** without a noun:

- ☐ Donna spoke to me, but she didn't say **much**.
- ☐ 'Do you watch TV **much**?' 'No, **not much**.' (= not often)
- ☐ We like films, so we go to the cinema **a lot**. (*not go to the cinema much*)
- ☐ I don't like him very **much**.

83.1 Write much or many.

- 1 Did you buy much food?
- 2 There aren't many hotels in this town.
- 3 We haven't got much petrol. We need to stop and get some.
- 4 Were there many people on the train?
- 5 Did many students fail the exam?
- 6 Paula hasn't got much money.
- 7 I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat much.
- 8 I don't know where Gary lives these days. I haven't seen him for many years.

Write How much or How many.

- 9 How many people are coming to the party?
- 10 How much milk do you want in your coffee?
- 11 How much bread did you buy?
- 12 How many players are there in a football team?

83.2 Complete the sentences. Use much or many with these words:

~~books~~ ~~countries~~ luggage people time times

- 1 I don't read very much. I haven't got many books.
- 2 Hurry up! We haven't got much time.
- 3 Do you travel a lot? Have you been to many countries?
- 4 Tina hasn't lived here very long, so she doesn't know much.
- 5 'Have you got much luggage?' 'No, only this bag.'
- 6 I know Tokyo well. I've been there many times.

83.3 Complete the sentences. Use a lot of + these words:

accidents ~~books~~ fun interesting things traffic

- 1 I like reading. I have a lot of books.
- 2 We enjoyed our visit to the museum. We saw a lot of interesting things.
- 3 This road is very dangerous. There are a lot of accidents.
- 4 We enjoyed our holiday. We had a lot of fun.
- 5 It took me a long time to drive here. There was a lot of traffic.

83.4 In some of these sentences much is not natural. Change the sentences or write OK.

- 1 Do you drink much coffee? OK
- 2 I drink much tea. a lot of tea
- 3 It was a cold winter. We had much snow.
- 4 There wasn't much snow last winter.
- 5 It costs much money to travel around the world.
- 6 We had a cheap holiday. It didn't cost much.
- 7 Do you know much about computers?
- 8 'Have you got any luggage?' 'Yes, much.'

83.5 Write sentences about these people. Use much and a lot.

- 1 Jim loves films. (go to the cinema) He goes to the cinema a lot.
- 2 Nicole thinks TV is boring. (watch TV) She doesn't watch TV much.
- 3 Tina is a good tennis player. (play tennis) She plays tennis a lot.
- 4 Martin doesn't like driving. (use his car) He doesn't use his car much.
- 5 Paul spends most of the time at home. (go out) He doesn't go out much.
- 6 Sue has been all over the world. (travel) She has travelled a lot.

(a) little (a) few

A

(a) little + *uncountable noun*:

- (a) little water
- (a) little time
- (a) little money
- (a) little soup



a little water

(a) few + *plural noun*:

- (a) few books
- (a) few questions
- (a) few people
- (a) few days



a few books

B

a little = some but not much

- ☐ She didn't eat anything, but she drank **a little water**.
- ☐ I speak **a little Spanish**.
(= some Spanish but not much)
- ☐ A: Can you speak Spanish?
B: **A little**.

a few = some but not many

- ☐ Excuse me, I have to make **a few phone calls**.
- ☐ We're going away for **a few days**.
- ☐ I speak **a few words** of Spanish.
- ☐ A: Are there any shops near here?
B: Yes, **a few**.

C

✗ little (without a) = nearly no or nearly nothing

- ☐ There was **little food** in the fridge. It was nearly empty.

You can say **very little**:

- ☐ Dan is very thin because he eats **very little**. (= nearly nothing)

✗ few (without a) = nearly no

- ☐ There were **few people** in the theatre. It was nearly empty.

You can say **very few**:

- ☐ Your English is very good. You make **very few mistakes**.

D

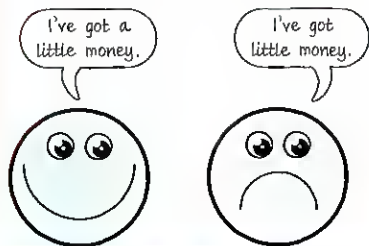
little and a little

A little is a *positive* idea:

- ☐ They have **a little money**, so they're not poor. (= they have some money)

Little (or **very little**) is a *negative* idea:

- ☐ They have **little money**. They are very poor. (= nearly no money)



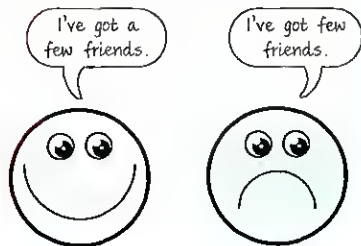
few and a few

A few is a *positive* idea:

- ☐ I've got **a few friends**, so I'm not lonely. (= I've got some friends)

Few (or **very few**) is a *negative* idea:

- ☐ I'm sad and I'm lonely. I've got **few friends**. (= nearly no friends)



84.1 Answer the questions with a little or a few.

- 1 'Have you got any money?' 'Yes, a little.'
- 2 'Have you got any envelopes?' 'Yes, a few.'
- 3 'Do you want sugar in your coffee?' 'Yes, a little, please.'
- 4 'Did you take any photographs when you were on holiday?' 'Yes, a few.'
- 5 'Does your friend speak English?' 'Yes, a little.'
- 6 'Are there any good restaurants in this town?' 'Yes, a few.'

84.2 Write a little or a few + these words:

chairs days fresh air friends milk Russian times years

- 1 Martin speaks Italian well. He lived in Italy for a few years.
- 2 Can I have a little in my coffee, please?
- 3 'When did Julia go away?' 'I went a few days ago.'
- 4 'Do you speak any foreign languages?' 'I can speak a few.'
- 5 'Are you going out alone?' 'No, I'm going with a few friends.'
- 6 'Have you ever been to Mexico?' 'Yes, a few times.'
- 7 There wasn't much furniture in the room — just a table and a few chairs.
- 8 I'm going out for a walk. I need a little fresh air.

84.3 Complete the sentences. Use very little or very few + these words:

coffee hotels mistakes people rain time work

- 1 Your English is very good. You make very few mistakes.
- 2 I drink very little coffee. I don't like it.
- 3 The weather here is very dry in summer. There is very little rain.
- 4 It's difficult to find a place to stay in this town. There are very few hotels.
- 5 Hurry up. We've got very little time.
- 6 The town is very quiet at night. There are very few people going out.
- 7 Some people in the office are very lazy. They do very little work.

84.4 Write little / a little or few / a few.

- 1 There was little food in the fridge. It was nearly empty.
- 2 'When did Sarah go out?' 'She went a few minutes ago.'
- 3 I can't decide now. I need a little time to think about it.
- 4 There was very little traffic, so we arrived earlier than we expected.
- 5 The bus service isn't very good at night — there are very few buses after 9 o'clock.
- 6 'Would you like some soup?' 'Yes, a little, please.'
- 7 I'd like to practise my English more, but I have very little opportunity.

84.5 Right or wrong? Change the sentences where necessary. Write OK if the sentence is correct.

- 1 We're going away for a few days next week. OK
- 2 Everybody needs little luck. OK
- 3 I can't talk to you now — I've got few things to do. OK
- 4 I eat very little meat — I don't like it very much. OK
- 5 Excuse me, can I ask you few questions? OK
- 6 There were little people on the bus — it was nearly empty. OK
- 7 Martin is a very private person. Few people know him well. OK

old/nice/interesting etc. (adjectives)

A adjective + noun (nice day / blue eyes etc.)

adjective + noun

It's a **nice** day today.
 Laura has got **brown** eyes.
 There's a very **old** bridge in this village.
 Do you like **Italian** food?
 I don't speak any **foreign** languages.
 There are some **beautiful yellow** flowers in the garden.

The adjective is *before* the noun:

- ☐ They live in a **modern house**. (*not* a house modern)
- ☐ Have you met any **famous people**? (*not* people famous)

The ending of an adjective is always the same:

a **different place** **different places** (*not* differents)

B be (am/is/was etc.) + adjective

- ☐ The weather **is nice** today.
- ☐ These flowers **are very beautiful**.
- ☐ **Are you cold**? Shall I close the window?
- ☐ I'm **hungry**. Can I have something to eat?
- ☐ The film **wasn't** very good. It **was boring**.
- ☐ Please **be quiet**. I'm reading.



C look/feel/smell/taste/sound + adjective



- ☐ 'You **look tired**.' 'Yes, I **feel tired**.'
- ☐ Gary told me about his new job. It **sounds very interesting**.
- ☐ I'm not going to eat this fish. It **doesn't smell good**.

Compare:

He	is	tired.
feels		
looks		

They	are	happy.
look		
sound		

It	is	good.
smells		
tastes		

85.1 Put the words in the right order.

- 1 (new / live in / house / they / a)
- 2 (like / jacket / I / that / green)
- 3 (music / like / do / classical / you?)
- 4 (had / wonderful / a / I / holiday)
- 5 (went to / restaurant / a / Japanese / we)

They live in a new house.

I
Do

85.2 The words in the box are adjectives (black/foreign etc.) or nouns (air/job etc.). Use an adjective and a noun to complete each sentence.

air	clouds	foreign	holiday	job	languages	sharp
black	dangerous	fresh	hot	knife	long	water

- 1 Do you speak any foreign languages ?
- 2 Look at those clouds . It's going to rain.
- 3 Sue works very hard, and she's very tired. She needs a holiday .
- 4 I would like to have a shower, but there's no water .
- 5 Can you open the window? We need some fresh air .
- 6 I need a sharp knife to cut these onions.
- 7 Fire-fighting is a dangerous job .

85.3 Write sentences for the pictures. Choose from the boxes.

feel(s)	look(s)	sound(s)
look(s)	smell(s)	taste(s)

+

happy	ill	nice
horrible	new	surprised

1 You sound happy .



2 It looks horrible .



3 I feel ill .



4 You look surprised .



5 They smell nice .



6 It tastes wonderful .



85.4 A and B don't agree. Complete B's sentences. Use feel/look etc.

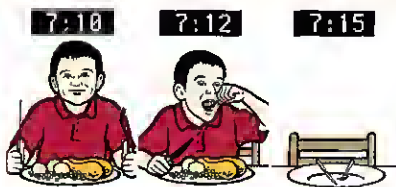
A

- 1 You look tired.
- 2 This is a new coat.
- 3 I'm American.
- 4 You look cold.
- 5 These bags are heavy.
- 6 That soup looks good.

B

- 1 Do I? I don't feel tired . (feel)
- 2 Is it? It doesn't look like a new coat . (look)
- 3 Are you? You sound American . (sound)
- 4 Do I? I don't feel cold . (feel)
- 5 Are they? They look heavy . (look)
- 6 Maybe, but it tastes good . (taste)

quickly/badly/suddenly etc. (adverbs)



He ate his dinner very **quickly**.



Suddenly the shelf fell down.

Quickly and **suddenly** are adverbs.

adjective + -ly → adverb:

adjective
adverb

quick	bad	sudden	careful	heavy	
quickly	badly	suddenly	carefully	heavily	etc.

Spelling (→ Appendix 5): easy → easily heavy → heavily

B

Adverbs tell you *how* something happens or *how* somebody does something:

- ☐ The train **stopped suddenly**.
- ☐ I **opened** the door **slowly**.
- ☐ Please **listen carefully**.
- ☐ I **understand** you **perfectly**.



It's raining **heavily**.

Compare:

adjective

- ☐ Sue is very **quiet**.
 - ☐ **Be careful!**
 - ☐ It was a **bad game**.
 - ☐ I **felt nervous**.
- (= I was nervous)

adverb

- ☐ Sue **speaks** very **quietly**. (*not* speaks very quiet)
- ☐ **Listen carefully!** (*not* listen careful)
- ☐ Our team **played** **badly**. (*not* played bad)
- ☐ I **waited** **nervously**.

C

hard fast late early

These words are adjectives *and* adverbs:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sue's job is very hard . | <input type="checkbox"/> Sue works very hard . (<i>not</i> hardly) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ben is a fast runner . | <input type="checkbox"/> Ben can run fast . |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The bus was late/early . | <input type="checkbox"/> I went to bed late/early . |

D

good (adjective) → **well** (adverb)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Your English is very good . | <input type="checkbox"/> You speak English very well . (<i>not</i> very good) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> It was a good game . | <input type="checkbox"/> Our team played well . |

But **well** is also an *adjective* (= not ill, in good health):

- ☐ 'How are you?' 'I'm very **well**, thank you. And you?'

adjectives → Unit 85

86.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with these adverbs:

angrily badly dangerously fast heavily quietly



- 1 It's raining heavily.
- 2 He sings very badly.
- 3 They came in quietly.
- 4 She shouted at me angrily.
- 5 She can run very fast.
- 6 He was driving dangerously.

86.2 Complete the sentences. Choose from the boxes.

come	know	sleep	win
explain	listen	think	work

+

carefully	clearly	hard	well
carefully	easily	quickly	well

- 1 I'm going to tell you something very important, so please listen carefully.
- 2 They clearly carefully hard well. At the end of the day they're always tired.
- 3 I'm tired this morning. I didn't sleep well last night.
- 4 You play tennis much better than me. When we play, you always win.
- 5 carefully carefully hard well before you answer the question.
- 6 I've met Alice a few times, but I don't know well her very well.
- 7 Our teacher doesn't think well things very well. We never understand him.
- 8 Helen! I need your help. carefully carefully hard well !

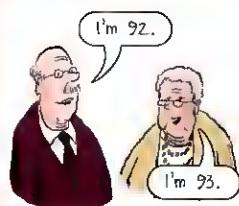
86.3 Which is right?

- 1 Don't eat so quick/quickly. It's not good for you. (quickly is right)
- 2 Why are you angry/angrily? I haven't done anything.
- 3 Can you speak slow/slowly, please?
- 4 Come on, Dave! Why are you always so slow/slowly?
- 5 Bill is a very careful/carefully driver.
- 6 Jane is studying hard/hardly for her examinations.
- 7 'Where's Diane?' 'She was here, but she left sudden/suddenly'.
- 8 Please be quiet/quietly. I'm studying.
- 9 Some companies pay their workers very bad/badly.
- 10 Those oranges look nice/nicely. Can I have one?
- 11 I don't remember much about the accident. Everything happened quick/quickly.

86.4 Write good or well.

- 1 Your English is very good. You speak it very well.
- 2 Jackie did very well in her exams.
- 3 The party was very good. I enjoyed it very much.
- 4 Martin has a difficult job, but he does it well.
- 5 How are your parents? Are they good?
- 6 Did you have a good holiday? Was the weather good?

A



old

older



heavy

heavier



expensive



more expensive

Older / heavier / more expensive are comparative forms.

The comparative is **-er (older)** or **more ... (more expensive)**.

B

older/heavier etc.

Short words (1 syllable) → **-er**:old → **older**slow → **slower**cheap → **cheaper**nice → **nicer**late → **later**big → **bigger**

Spelling (→ Appendix 5): big → bigger hot → hotter thin → thinner

Words ending in **-y** → **-ier**:easy → **easier**heavy → **heavier**early → **earlier**□ Rome is **old**, but Athens is **older**. (*not* more old)□ Is it **cheaper** to go by car or by train? (*not* more cheap)□ Helen wants a **bigger** car.□ This coat is OK, but I think the other one is **nicer**.□ Don't take the bus. It's **easier** to take a taxi. (*not* more easy)far → **further**:□ 'How far is it to the station? A mile?' 'No, it's **further**. About two miles.'

C

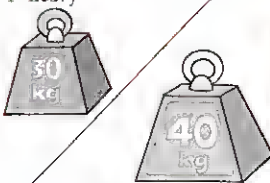

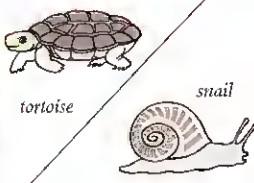
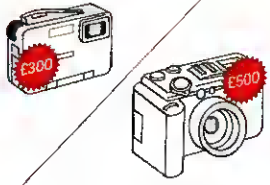
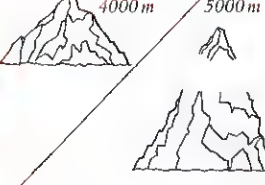
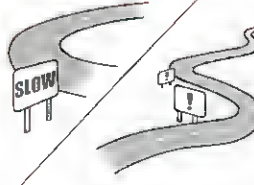
more ...

Long words (2/3/4 syllables) → **more ...**:careful → **more careful**polite → **more polite**expensive → **more expensive**interesting → **more interesting**□ You must be **more careful**.□ I don't like my job. I want to do something **more interesting**.□ Is it **more expensive** to go by car or by train?

D

good/well → **better** bad → **worse**□ The weather wasn't very **good** yesterday, but it's **better** today.□ 'Do you feel **better** today?' 'No, I feel **worse**.'□ Which is **worse** – a headache or a toothache?

87.1 Look at the pictures and write the comparative (older / more interesting etc.).

<p>1 heavy</p>  <p>heavier</p>	<p>2 big</p> 	<p>3 slow</p>  <p>tortoise snail</p>
<p>4 expensive</p>  <p>£300 £500</p>	<p>5 high</p>  <p>4000 m 5000 m</p>	<p>6 dangerous</p>  <p>SLOW</p>

87.2 Write the comparative.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| 1 old <u>older</u> | 6 good |
| 2 strong | 7 large |
| 3 happy | 8 serious |
| 4 modern | 9 pretty |
| 5 important | 10 crowded |

87.3 Write the opposite.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------|
| 1 younger <u>older</u> | 4 better |
| 2 colder | 5 nearer |
| 3 cheaper | 6 easier |

87.4 Complete the sentences. Use a comparative.

- Helen's car isn't very big. She wants a bigger one.
- My job isn't very interesting. I want to do something more interesting.
- You're not very tall. Your brother is _____.
- David doesn't work very hard. I work _____.
- My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is _____.
- Your idea isn't very good. My idea is _____.
- These flowers aren't very nice. The blue ones are _____.
- My bag isn't very heavy. Your bag is _____.
- I'm not very interested in art. I'm _____ in history.
- It isn't very warm today. It was _____ yesterday.
- These tomatoes don't taste very good. The other ones tasted _____.
- Britain isn't very big. France is _____.
- London isn't very beautiful. Paris is _____.
- This knife isn't very sharp. Have you got a _____ one?
- People today aren't very polite. In the past they were _____.
- The weather isn't too bad today. Often it is much _____.

older than ... more expensive than ...



Hotel Prices (per room per night)	
Europa Hotel	£140
Grand Hotel	£130
Royal Hotel	£125
tel	£110

She's **taller than** him.

The Europa Hotel is **more expensive than** the Grand.

We use **than** after comparatives (**older than ... / more expensive than ...** etc.):

- ☐ Athens is **older than** Rome.
- ☐ Are oranges **more expensive than** bananas?
- ☐ It's **easier** to take a taxi **than** to take the bus.
- ☐ 'How are you today?' 'Not bad. **Better than** yesterday.'
- ☐ The restaurant is **more crowded than** usual.

B

We usually say: **than me / than him / than her / than us / than them.**

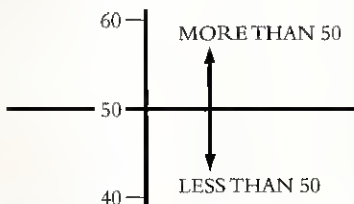
You can say:

- ☐ I can run faster **than him.** or I can run faster **than he can.**
- ☐ You are a better singer **than me.** or You are a better singer **than I am.**
- ☐ I got up earlier **than her.** or I got up earlier **than she did.**

C

more/less than ...

- ☐ A: How much did your shoes cost? £50?
- ☐ B: No, **more than** that. (= **more than** £50)
- ☐ The film was very short – **less than** an hour.
- ☐ They've got **more money than** they need.
- ☐ You go out **more than** me.



D

a bit older / much older etc.



Box A is **a bit bigger** than Box B.

Box C is **much bigger** than Box D.

a bit much	bigger	than ...
	older	
	better	
	more difficult	
	more expensive	

- ☐ Canada is **much bigger** than France.
- ☐ Sue is **a bit older** than Gary – she's 25 and he's 24.
- ☐ The hotel was **much more expensive** than I expected.
- ☐ You go out **much more** than me.

88.1 Write sentences about Liz and Ben. Use than.



Liz

- 1 I'm 26.
- 2 I'm not a very good swimmer.
- 3 I'm 1 metre 68 tall.
- 4 I start work at 8 o'clock.
- 5 I don't work very hard.
- 6 I haven't got much money.
- 7 I'm a very good driver.
- 8 I'm not very patient.
- 9 I'm not a very good dancer.
- 10 I'm very intelligent.
- 11 I speak French very well.
- 12 I don't go to the cinema very much.

Ben



- 1 I'm 24.
- 2 I'm a very good swimmer.
- 3 I'm 1 metre 63 tall.
- 4 I start work at 8.30.
- 5 I work very hard.
- 6 I've got a lot of money.
- 7 I'm not a very good driver.
- 8 I'm very patient.
- 9 I'm a good dancer.
- 10 I'm not very intelligent.
- 11 I don't speak French very well.
- 12 I go to the cinema a lot.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1 Liz <u>is older than Ben</u> | 7 Liz is a |
| 2 Ben <u>is a better swimmer than Liz</u> | 8 Ben |
| 3 Liz is | 9 Ben |
| 4 Liz starts Ben. | 10 Liz |
| 5 Ben | 11 Liz |
| 6 Ben has got | 12 Ben |

88.2 Complete the sentences. Use than.

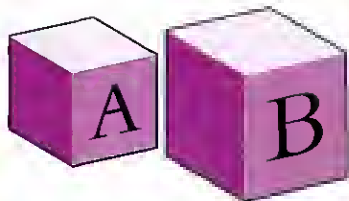
- 1 He isn't very tall. You're taller than him (OR taller than he is)
- 2 She isn't very old. You're
- 3 I don't work very hard. You work
- 4 He doesn't watch TV very much. You
- 5 I'm not a very good cook. You
- 6 We don't know many people. You
- 7 They haven't got much money. You
- 8 I can't run very fast. You can
- 9 She hasn't been here very long. You
- 10 They didn't get up very early. You
- 11 He wasn't very surprised. You

88.3 Complete the sentences with a bit or much + comparative (older/better etc.).

- 1 Emma is 25. Gary is 24½.
Emma is a bit older than Gary.
- 2 Jack's mother is 52. His father is 69.
Jack's mother
- 3 My camera cost £100. Yours cost £96.
My camera
- 4 Yesterday I felt terrible. Today I feel OK.
I feel
- 5 Today the temperature is 12 degrees. Yesterday it was 10 degrees.
It's
- 6 Sarah is an excellent tennis player. I'm not very good.
Sarah

A

not as ... as

She's old, but she's **not as old as** he is.Box A **isn't as big as** Box B.

- ☐ Rome **is not as old as** Athens. (= Athens is **older**)
- ☐ The Grand Hotel **isn't as expensive as** the Europa. (= the Europa is **more expensive**)
- ☐ I **don't** play tennis **as often as** you. (= you play **more often**)
- ☐ The weather is better than it was yesterday. It **isn't as cold**. (= as cold as it was **yesterday**)

B

not as much as ... / not as many as ...

- ☐ I haven't got **as much money as** you. (= you've got **more money**)
- ☐ I don't know **as many people as** you. (= you know **more people**)
- ☐ I don't go out **as much as** you. (= you go out **more**)

C

Compare **not as ... as** and **than**:

- ☐ Rome is **not as old as** Athens.
Athens is **older than** Rome. (*not older as* Rome)
- ☐ Tennis **isn't as popular as** football.
Football is **more popular than** tennis.
- ☐ I **don't** go out **as much as** you.
You go out **more than** me.

D

We usually say: **as me / as him / as her** etc.

You can say:




- ☐ She's not as old **as him**. *or* She's not as old **as he is**.
- ☐ You don't work as hard **as me**. *or* You don't work as hard **as I do**.

E

We say **the same as ...** :

- ☐ The weather today is **the same as** yesterday.
- ☐ My hair is **the same colour as** yours.
- ☐ I arrived at **the same time as** Tim.

89.1 Look at the pictures and write sentences about A, B and C.

<p>1</p> <p>A B C</p>	<p>2</p> <p>A  A</p> <p>B  B</p> <p>C  C</p>	<p>3</p> <p>A B C</p>
<p>4</p> <p>A B C</p>	<p>5</p> <p>A B C</p>	<p>6</p> <p>A B C</p>

- A is bigger than C, but not as big as B.
- A is smaller than B, but not smaller than C.
- C is smaller than A, but not smaller than B.
- A is older than C, but not older than B.
- B has got more money than A and C.
- C works harder than A, but not as hard as B.

89.2 Write sentences with as ... as ...

- Athens is older than Rome. Rome isn't as old as Athens.
- My room is bigger than yours. Your room isn't as big as mine.
- You got up earlier than me. I didn't get up as early as you.
- We played better than them. They didn't play as well as we.
- I've been here longer than you. You haven't been here as long as I.
- She's more nervous than him. He isn't as nervous as she.

89.3 Write as or than.

- Athens is older than Rome.
- I don't watch TV as much as you.
- You eat more than me.
- I'm more tired today than I was yesterday.
- Joe isn't as intelligent as he thinks.
- Belgium is smaller than Switzerland.
- Brazil isn't as big as Canada.
- I can't wait longer than an hour.

89.4 Complete the sentences about Julia, Andy and Laura. Use the same age / the same street etc.

<p>I'm 22. I live in Hill Street. I got up at 7.15. I haven't got a car.</p>	<p>I'm 24. I live in Baker Street. I got up at 7.15. My car is dark blue.</p>	<p>I'm 24. I live in Hill Street. I got up at 7.45. I've got a car. It's dark blue.</p>
Julia	Andy	Laura

- (age) Andy is the same age as Laura.
- (street) Julia lives in Hill Street.
- (time) Julia got up at 7.15.
- (colour) Andy's car is dark blue.

the oldest the most expensive



Box A is **bigger than** Box B.

Box A is **bigger than** all the other boxes.

Box A is **the biggest** box.

HOTEL PRICES IN KINTON

[Per room per night]

Europa Hotel	£140	Grosvenor	£100
Grand Hotel	£125	Bennets	£90
Royal	£120	Carlton	£85
Astoria	£115	Star	£75
Palace	£110	Station	£75

The Europa Hotel is **more expensive than** the Grand.

The Europa Hotel is **more expensive than** all the other hotels in the city.

The Europa Hotel is **the most expensive** hotel in the city.

Bigger / older / more expensive etc. are *comparative* forms (→ Unit 87).

Biggest / oldest / most expensive etc. are *superlative* forms.

B

The superlative form is **-est (oldest) or most ... (most expensive)**.

Short words (*old/cheap/nice* etc.) → **the -est**:

old → **the oldest** cheap → **the cheapest** nice → **the nicest**
 but good → **the best** bad → **the worst**

Spelling (→ Appendix 5): big → **the biggest** hot → **the hottest**

Words ending in **-y (easy/heavy** etc.) → **the -iest**:

easy → **the easiest** heavy → **the heaviest** pretty → **the prettiest**

Long words (*careful/expensive/interesting* etc.) → **the most ...** :

careful → **the most careful** interesting → **the most interesting**

C

We say **the oldest ... / the most expensive ...** etc. (with **the**):

- The church is very old. It's **the oldest** building in the town.
 (= it is **older than** all the other buildings)
- What is **the longest** river in the world?
- Money is important, but it isn't **the most important** thing in life.
- Excuse me, where is **the nearest** bank?

D

You can use **the oldest / the best / the most expensive** etc. without a noun:

- Ken is a good player, but he isn't **the best** in the team.
 (**the best** = the best player)


E

You can use *superlative + I've ever ... / you've ever ...* etc.:

- The film was very bad. I think it's **the worst** film I've ever seen.
- What is **the most unusual** thing you've ever done?

90.1 Write sentences with comparatives (older etc.) and superlatives (the oldest etc.).

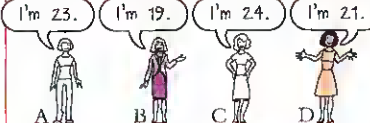
1



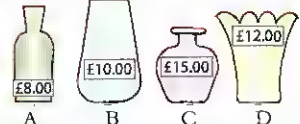
2

A _____ A
B _____ B
C _____ C
D _____ D

3



4



5

RESTAURANT A *excellent*
RESTAURANT B *not bad*
RESTAURANT C *good, but not wonderful*
RESTAURANT D *awful*

big/small

(A/D) A is bigger than D.(A) A is the biggest.(B) B is the smallest.

long/short

(C/A) C is _____ A.

(D) D is _____

(B) B is _____

young/old

(D/C) D is _____

(B) _____

(C) _____

expensive/cheap

(D/A) _____

(C) _____

(A) _____

good/bad

(A/C) _____

(A) _____

(D) _____

90.2 Complete the sentences. Use a superlative (the oldest etc.).

- 1 This building is very old. It's the oldest building in the town.
2 It was a very happy day. It was _____ of my life.
3 It's a very good film. It's _____ I've ever seen.
4 She's a very popular singer. She's _____ in the country.
5 It was a very bad mistake. It was _____ I've ever made.
6 It's a very pretty village. It's _____ I've ever seen.
7 It was a very cold day. It was _____ of the year.
8 He's a very boring person. He's _____ I've ever met.

90.3 Write sentences with a superlative (the longest etc.). Choose from the boxes.

Sydney

Alaska

high

country

river

Africa

South America

Everest

the Nile

large

city

state

~~Australia~~

the world

Brazil

Jupiter

long

mountain

planet

the USA

the solar system

- 1 Sydney is the largest city in Australia.

2 Everest

3

4

5

6

enough

A



She isn't going to take a taxi.
She hasn't got **enough money**.



He can't reach the shelf.
He isn't **tall enough**.

B

enough + noun (enough money / enough people etc.)

- ☐ 'Is there **enough milk** in your coffee?' 'Yes, thank you.'
- ☐ We wanted to play football, but we didn't have **enough players**.
- ☐ Why don't you buy a car? You've got **enough money**. (*not money enough*)

enough without a noun

- ☐ I've got some money, but not **enough** to buy a car.
(= I need more money to buy a car)
- ☐ 'Would you like some more to eat?' 'No, thanks. I've had **enough**.'
- ☐ You're always at home. You don't go out **enough**.

C

adjective + enough (good enough / tall enough etc.)

- ☐ 'Shall we sit outside?' 'No, it isn't **warm enough**.' (*not enough warm*)
- ☐ Can you hear the radio? Is it **loud enough** for you?
- ☐ Don't buy that coat. It's nice, but it isn't **long enough**. (= it's too short)

Remember:

enough + noun but **adjective + enough**

enough money	tall enough
enough time	good enough
enough people	old enough

D

We say:

enough for somebody/something

enough to do something

enough for somebody/something
to do something

- ☐ This pullover isn't **big enough for me**.
- ☐ I haven't got **enough money for** a new car.
- ☐ I haven't got **enough money to buy** a new car. (*not for buy*)
- ☐ Is your English **good enough to have** a conversation? (*not for have*)
- ☐ There aren't **enough chairs for everybody to sit down**.

91.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use enough + these words:

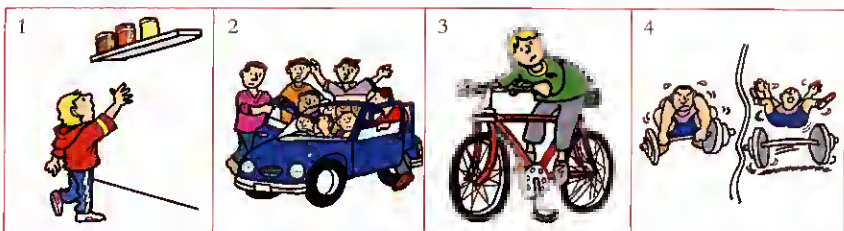
chairs money paint wind



- 1 She hasn't got enough money. 3 She hasn't got enough paint.
2 There aren't enough chairs. 4 There isn't enough wind.

91.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use these adjectives + enough.

big long strong tall



- 1 He isn't tall enough. 3 His legs aren't strong enough.
2 The car isn't big enough. 4 He isn't strong enough.

91.3 Complete the sentences. Use enough with these words:

big eat loud milk old practise space time tired

- 1 'Is there enough milk in your coffee?' 'Yes, thank you.'
2 Can you hear the radio? Is it loud enough for you?
3 He can leave school if he wants - he's old enough.
4 When I visited New York last year, I didn't have enough space to see all the things I wanted to see.
5 This house isn't big enough for a large family.
6 Tina is very thin. She doesn't eat enough.
7 My office is very small. There isn't enough space.
8 It's late, but I don't want to go to bed now. I'm tired.
9 Lisa isn't a very good tennis player because she doesn't practise enough.

91.4 Complete the sentences. Use enough with these words:

- 1 We haven't got enough money to buy a new car. (money/buy)
2 This knife isn't sharp enough to cut tomatoes. (sharp/cut)
3 The water wasn't warm enough for swimming. (warm/go)
4 Have we got enough bread to make sandwiches? (bread/make)
5 We played well, but not well enough to win the game. (well/win)
6 I don't have enough time to read newspapers. (time/read)

A



His shoes are **too big** for him.



There is **too much** sugar in it.

B

too + adjective / adverb (too big / too hard etc.)

- ☐ Can you turn the radio down?
It's **too loud**. (= louder than I want)
- ☐ I can't work. I'm **too tired**.
- ☐ I think you work **too hard**.



B

too much / too many = more than you want, more than is good:

- ☐ I don't like the weather here. There is **too much rain**. (= more rain than is good)
- ☐ Let's go to another restaurant. There are **too many people** here.
- ☐ Emily studies all the time. I think she studies **too much**.
- ☐ Traffic is a problem in this town. There are **too many cars**.

D

Compare **too** and **not enough**:



too big

- ☐ The hat is **too big** for him.
- ☐ The radio is **too loud**. Can you turn it down, please?
- ☐ There's **too much sugar** in my coffee. (= more sugar than I want)
- ☐ I don't feel very well. I ate **too much**.



not big enough

- ☐ The hat isn't **big enough** for him. (= it's **too small**)
- ☐ The radio isn't **loud enough**. Can you turn it up, please?
- ☐ There's **not enough sugar** in my coffee. (= I need more sugar)
- ☐ You're very thin. You don't eat **enough**.

E

We say:

too ... for somebody/something

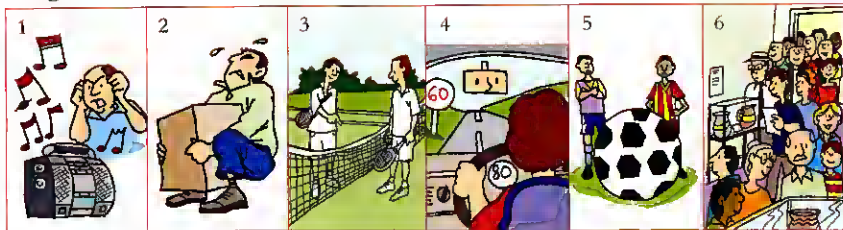
too ... to do something

too ... for somebody to do something

- ☐ These shoes are **too big for me**.
- ☐ It's a small house – **too small for a large family**.
- ☐ I'm **too tired to go out**. (not for go out)
- ☐ It's **too cold to sit outside**.
- ☐ She speaks **too fast for me to understand**.

92.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use **too** + these words:

big crowded fast heavy loud low



- 1 The music is too loud. 4 She's driving
 2 The box is 5 The ball is
 3 The net is 6 The museum is

92.2 Write **too** / **too much** / **too many** or **enough**.

- 1 You're always at home. You don't go out enough.
 2 I don't like the weather here. There's too much rain.
 3 I can't wait for them. I haven't got time.
 4 There was nowhere to sit on the beach. There were people.
 5 You're always tired. I think you work hard.
 6 'Did you have to eat?' 'Yes, thank you.'
 7 You drink coffee. It's not good for you.
 8 You don't eat vegetables. You should eat more.
 9 I don't like the weather here. It's cold.
 10 Our team didn't play well. We made mistakes.
 11 'Would you like some milk in your tea?' 'Yes, but not

92.3 Complete the sentences. Use **too** or **enough** with these words:

- 1 I couldn't work. I was too tired (tired)
 2 Can you turn the radio up, please? It isn't loud enough (loud)
 3 I don't want to walk home. It's (far)
 4 Don't buy anything in that shop. It (expensive)
 5 You can't put all your things in this bag. It (big)
 6 I couldn't do the exercise. It (difficult)
 7 Your work needs to be better. It (good)
 8 I can't talk to you now. I (busy)
 9 I thought the film was boring. It (long)

92.4 Complete the sentences. Use **too** (+ adjective) + **to** ...

- 1 (I'm not going out / cold) It's too cold to go out.
 2 (I'm not going to bed / early) It's
 3 (they're not getting married / young) They're
 4 (nobody goes out at night / dangerous)
 It's
 5 (don't phone Sue now / late)
 It's
 6 (I didn't say anything / surprised)
 I was

He speaks English very well.
(word order 1)

A

verb + object

Sue **reads** **a newspaper** every day.

subject verb object

The *verb* (**reads**) and the *object* (a **newspaper**) are usually together. We say:

- Sue reads a newspaper every day.
(*not* Sue reads every day a newspaper)



SUE (subject) A NEWSPAPER (object)

verb + object

He **speaks** **English** very well. (*not* He speaks very well English)

I like Italian food very much. (not I like very much ...)

Did you watch television all evening? (not Did you watch all evening ...)

Paul often wears a black hat. (*not* Paul wears often ...)

We invited a lot of people to the party.

I opened the door slowly.

Why do you always make the same mistake?

I'm going to **borrow** **some money** from the bank.

B

where and when

We went **to a party** **last night** .

where? *when?*

Place (*where?*) is usually before time (*when?*). We say:

- We went to a party last night. (not We went last night to a party)

place + time
(where?) (when? how long? how often?)

Lisa walks **to work** **every day**. (*not ... every day to work*)

Will you be **at home** **this evening?** (*not ... this evening at home*)

I usually go to bed early. (not ... early to bed)

We arrived **at the airport** **at 7 o'clock**.

They've lived **in the same house** for 20 years.

Joe's father has been in hospital since June.

93.1 Right or wrong? Correct the sentences that are wrong.

- Did you watch all evening television?
- Sue reads a newspaper every day.
- I like very much this picture.
- Tom started last week his new job.
- I want to speak English fluently.
- Jane bought for her friend a present.
- I drink every day three cups of coffee.
- Don't eat your dinner too quickly!
- I borrowed from my brother fifty pounds.

Did you watch television all evening?
OK

93.2 Put the words in order.

- (the door / opened / I / slowly)
- (a new computer / I / last week / bought)
- (finished / Paul / quickly / his work)
- (Emily / very well / French / doesn't speak)
- (a lot of shopping / did / I / yesterday)
- (London / do you know / well?)
- (we / enjoyed / very much / the party)
- (the problem / carefully / I / explained)
- (we / at the airport / some friends / met)
- (did you buy / in England / that jacket?)
- (every day / do / the same thing / we)
- (football / don't like / very much / I)

I opened the door slowly.

I

93.3 Put the words in order.

- (to work / every day / walks / Lisa)
- (at the hotel / I / early / arrived)
- (goes / every year / to Italy / Julia)
- (we / since 1988 / here / have lived)
- (in London / Sue / in 1980 / was born)

Lisa walks to work every day.

I

Julia

We

- Sue
- (didn't go / yesterday / Paul / to work)
Paul
- (to a wedding / last weekend / went / Helen)
Helen
- (I / in bed / this morning / my breakfast / had)
I
- (in September / Barbara / to university / is going)
Barbara
- (I / a beautiful bird / this morning / in the garden / saw)
I
- (many times / have been / my parents / to the United States)
My
- (my umbrella / I / last night / left / in the restaurant)
I
- (to the cinema / tomorrow evening / are you going?)
Are
- (the children / I / took / this morning / to school)
I

always/usually/often etc. (word order 2)

A

These words (**always/never** etc.) are with the verb in the middle of a sentence:

always	often	ever	rarely	also	already	all
usually	sometimes	never	seldom	just	still	both

- ☐ My brother **never** speaks to me.
- ☐ She's **always** late.
- ☐ Do you **often** go to restaurants?
- ☐ I **sometimes** eat too much. (or **Sometimes** I eat too much.)
- ☐ 'Don't forget to phone Laura.' 'I've **already** phoned her.'
- ☐ I've got three sisters. They're **all** married.

B

Always/never etc. are *before* the verb:

verb

always	go	<input type="checkbox"/> I always drink coffee in the morning. (not I drink always coffee)
often	play	<input type="checkbox"/> Helen often goes to London. (not Helen goes often)
never	have	<input type="checkbox"/> You sometimes look unhappy.
etc.	etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> They usually have dinner at 7 o'clock.
		<input type="checkbox"/> We rarely (or seldom) watch television.
		<input type="checkbox"/> Richard is a good footballer. He also plays tennis and volleyball. (not He plays also tennis)
		<input type="checkbox"/> I've got three sisters. They all live in London.

But **always/never** etc. are *after* **am/is/are/was/were**:

am	always	<input type="checkbox"/> I am always tired. (not I always am tired)
is	often	<input type="checkbox"/> They are never at home during the day.
are	never	<input type="checkbox"/> It is usually very cold here in winter.
was	etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> When I was a child, I was often late for school.
were		<input type="checkbox"/> 'Where's Laura?' 'She's still in bed.'
		<input type="checkbox"/> I've got two brothers. They're both doctors.

C

Always/never etc. are *between* two verbs (**have ... been / can ... find** etc.):

verb 1

verb 2

will		go	<input type="checkbox"/> I will always remember you.
can		find	<input type="checkbox"/> It doesn't often rain here.
do	always	remember	<input type="checkbox"/> Do you usually go to work by car?
etc.	often	etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> I can never find my keys.
	never		<input type="checkbox"/> Have you ever been to Egypt?
have	etc.	gone	<input type="checkbox"/> A: Where's Laura?
has		been	B: She's just gone out. (She's = She has)
		etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> My friends have all gone to the cinema.

94.1 Read Paul's answers to the questions. Write sentences about Paul with often/never etc.

- 1 Do you ever play tennis?
- 2 Do you get up early?
- 3 Are you ever late for work?
- 4 Do you ever get angry?
- 5 Do you ever go swimming?
- 6 Are you at home in the evenings?



Paul

Yes, often.
Yes, always.
No, never.
Sometimes.
Rarely.
Yes, usually.

Paul often plays tennis.

He

He

94.2 Write these sentences with never/always/usually etc.

- 1 My brother speaks to me. (never) My brother never speaks to me.
- 2 Susan is polite. (always) Susan
- 3 I finish work at 5 o'clock. (usually) I
- 4 Sarah has started a new job. (just) Sarah
- 5 I go to bed before midnight. (rarely)
- 6 The bus isn't late. (usually)
- 7 I don't eat fish. (often)
- 8 I will forget what you said. (never)
- 9 Have you lost your passport? (ever)
- 10 Do you work in the same place? (still)
- 11 They stay in the same hotel. (always)
- 12 Jane doesn't work on Saturdays. (usually)
- 13 Is Tina here? (already)
- 14 What do you have for breakfast? (usually)
- 15 I can remember his name. (never)

94.3 Write sentences with also.

- 1 Do you play football? (tennis) Yes, and I also play tennis.
- 2 Do you speak Italian? (French) Yes, and I
- 3 Are you tired? (hungry) Yes, and
- 4 Have you been to England? (Ireland) Yes,
- 5 Did you buy any clothes? (some books)

94.4 Write sentences with both and all.



I live in London.
I play football.
I'm a student.
I've got a car.



I live in London.
I play football.
I'm a student.
I've got a car.

I'm married. I was born in England.
I live in New York.



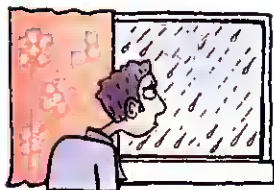
- 1 They both live in London.
They football.
students.
cars.
- 2 They married.
They England.

still yet already

A

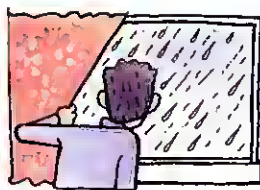
still

an hour ago



The rain
hasn't stopped

now



An hour ago it was raining.

It is **still** raining now.**still** = something is the same as before:

- ☐ I had a lot to eat, but I'm **still** hungry. (= I was hungry before, and I'm hungry now)
- ☐ 'Did you sell your car?' 'No, I've **still** got it.'
- ☐ 'Do you **still** live in Barcelona?' 'No, I live in Madrid now.'

B

yet

20 minutes ago



Twenty minutes ago they were waiting for Bill.

now

They are **still** waiting for Bill.
Bill **hasn't** come yet.**yet** = until nowWe use **yet** in *negative* sentences (He **hasn't** come yet.) and in *questions* (Has he come yet?).**Yet** is usually at the end of a sentence:

- ☐ A: Where's Emma?
B: She **isn't** here **yet**. (= she will be here, but until now she hasn't come)
- ☐ A: What are you doing this evening?
B: I **don't** know **yet**. (= I will know later, but I don't know at the moment)
- ☐ A: Are you ready to go **yet**?
B: **Not yet**. In a minute. (= I will be ready, but I'm not ready at the moment)
- ☐ A: Have you finished with the newspaper **yet**?
B: No, I'm still reading it.

Compare **yet** and **still**:

- ☐ She hasn't gone **yet**. = She's **still** here. (not she is yet here)
- ☐ I haven't finished eating **yet**. = I'm **still** eating.

C

already = earlier than expected:

- ☐ 'What time is Joe coming?' 'He's **already** here.' (= earlier than we expected)
- ☐ 'I'm going to tell you what happened.' 'That's not necessary. I **already** know.'
- ☐ Sarah isn't coming to the cinema with us. She has **already** seen the film.

95.1 You meet Tina. The last time you saw her was two years ago. You ask her some questions with still.

Tina - two years ago

1 I play the piano.

2 I live in Clare Street.

3 I'm a student.

4 I've got a motorbike.

5 I go to the cinema a lot.

6 I want to be a teacher.

- 1 Do you still play the piano?
- 2 Do you
- 3 Are
- 4
- 5
- 6

95.2 Write three sentences for each situation. Look at the example carefully.

	before	now	
1			(before) They were waiting for the bus. (still) They are still waiting. (yet) The bus hasn't come yet.
2			(before) He was (still) He (yet) yet.
3			(before) She asleep. (still) (yet)
4			(before) They (still) (yet)

95.3 Write questions with yet.

- 1 You and Sue are going out together. You are waiting for her to get ready. Perhaps she is ready now. You ask her: Are you ready yet?
- 2 You are waiting for Helen to arrive. She wasn't here ten minutes ago. Perhaps she is here now. You ask somebody: Helen
- 3 Anna did an exam and is waiting for the results. Perhaps she has her results now. You ask her: you
- 4 A few days ago you spoke to Tom. He wasn't sure where to go on holiday. Perhaps he has decided now. You ask him:

95.4 Complete the sentences. Use already.

- 1 What time is Joe coming?
- 2 Does Sarah want to see the film?
- 3 I have to see Julia before she goes.
- 4 Do you need a pen?
- 5 Shall I pay the bill?
- 6 Shall I tell Paul about the meeting?

He's already here.

No, she has already seen it.

It's too late. She

No, thanks. I one.

No, it's OK. I

No, he I told him.

Give me that book! Give it to me!

give lend pass send show

After these verbs (**give/lend** etc.), there are two possible structures:

give something to somebody

□ I gave **the keys** to Sarah.

give somebody something

□ I gave Sarah **the keys**.



give something to somebody

	something	to somebody
That's my book.	Give it	to me.
These are Sue's keys.	Can you give them	to her?
Can you	give these flowers	to your mother?
I lent my car	to a friend of mine.	
Did you send a postcard	to Kate?	
We've seen these photos.	You showed them	to us.

give somebody something

	sombody	something
Give me	that book. It's mine.	
Tom gave his mother	some flowers.	
I lent Joe	some money.	
How much money did you lend him?		
I sent you	an email. Did you get it?	
Nicole showed us	her holiday photos.	
Can you pass me	the salt, please?	

You can also say '**buy/get** somebody something':

□ I **bought** my mother some flowers. (= I bought some flowers **for** my mother.)

□ Can you **get** me a newspaper when you go out? (= get a newspaper **for** me)

You can say:

□ I **gave** the keys **to Sarah**.

and I **gave** Sarah the keys.

(*but not* I gave to Sarah the keys)

□ That's my book. Can you **give** it **to me**?

and Can you **give** **me** that book?

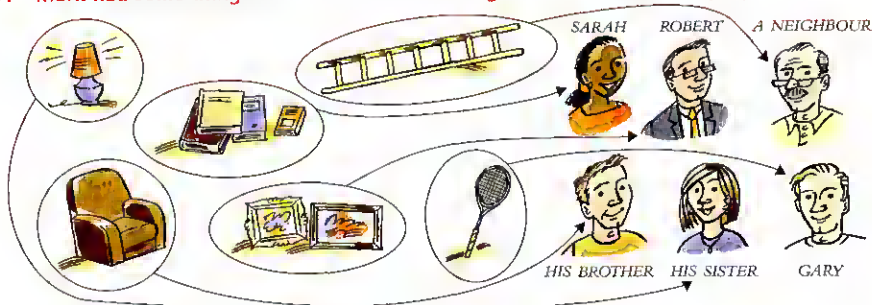
(*but not* Can you give to me that book?)

We prefer the first structure (**give** something **to** somebody) with **it** or **them**:

□ I gave **it** **to her**. (*not* I gave her it)

□ Here are the keys. Give **them** **to your father**. (*not* Give your father them)

96.1 Mark had some things that he didn't want. He gave them to different people.



Write sentences beginning He gave ...

- 1 What did Mark do with the armchair?
- 2 What did he do with the tennis racket?
- 3 What happened to the books?
- 4 What about the lamp?
- 5 What did he do with the pictures?
- 6 And the ladder?

He gave it to his brother.

He gave

He

96.2 You gave presents to your friends. You decided to give them the things in the pictures. Write a sentence for each person.

1 PAUL 	2 JOANNA 	3 RICHARD 	4 EMMA 	5 RACHEL 	6 KEVIN
------------	--------------	---------------	------------	--------------	-------------

1 I gave Paul a book.

2 I gave

3 I

4

5

6

96.3 Write questions beginning Can you give me ... ? / Can you pass me ... ? etc.

- 1 (you want the salt) (pass)
- 2 (you need an umbrella) (lend)
- 3 (you want my address) (give)
- 4 (you need twenty pounds) (lend)
- 5 (you want some information) (send)
- 6 (you want to see the letter) (show)
- 7 (you want some stamps) (get)

Can you pass me the salt?

Can you

Can

your

96.4 Which is right?

- 1 I gave to Sarah the keys. / I gave Sarah the keys. (I gave Sarah the keys is right)
- 2 I'll lend to you some money if you want. / I'll lend you some money if you want.
- 3 Did you send the letter me? / Did you send the letter to me?
- 4 I want to buy for you a present. / I want to buy you a present.
- 5 Can you pass to me the sugar, please? / Can you pass me the sugar, please?
- 6 This is Lisa's bag. Can you give it to her? / Can you give her it?
- 7 I showed to the policeman my identity card. / I showed the policeman my identity card.

and but or so because

A

and but or so because

We use these words (*conjunctions*) to join two sentences. They make one longer sentence from two shorter sentences:

sentence A The car stopped. The driver got out. sentence B

The car stopped **and** the driver got out.

B

and/but/or

sentence A

sentence B

We stayed at home	and	(we)* watched television.
My sister is married	and	(she)* lives in London.
He doesn't like her,	and	she doesn't like him.
I bought a newspaper,	but	I didn't read it.
It's a nice house,	but	it hasn't got a garden.
Do you want to go out,	or	are you too tired?

* It is not necessary to repeat 'we' and 'she'.

In lists, we use commas (,). We use **and** before the last thing:

- I got home, had something to eat, sat down in an armchair **and** fell asleep.
- Karen is at work, Sue has gone shopping **and** Chris is playing football.

C

so (the result of something)

sentence A

sentence B

It was very hot,	so	I opened the window.
Joe does a lot of sport,	so	he's very fit.
They don't like travelling,	so	they haven't been to many places.

D

because (the reason for something)

sentence A

sentence B

I opened the window	because	it was very hot.
Joe can't come to the party	because	he's going away.
Lisa is hungry	because	she didn't have breakfast.

Because is also possible at the beginning:

- **Because** it was very hot, I opened the window.

E

In these examples there is more than one conjunction:

- It was late **and** I was tired, **so** I went to bed.
- I always enjoy visiting London, **but** I wouldn't like to live there **because** it's too big.

97.1 Write sentences. Choose from the boxes and use and/but/or.

~~I stayed at home.~~
~~I bought a newspaper.~~
 I went to the window.
 I wanted to phone you.
 I jumped into the river.
 I usually drive to work.
 Do you want me to come with you?

I didn't have your number.
 Shall I wait here?
~~I didn't read it.~~
 I went by bus this morning.
~~I watched television.~~
 I swam to the other side.
 I looked out.

1 I stayed at home and watched television.

2 I bought a newspaper, but I didn't read it.

3 I

4

5

6

7

97.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use and/but/so/because.



1 It was very hot, so he opened the window.

2 They couldn't play tennis

3 They went to the museum,

4 Bill wasn't hungry,

5 Helen was late

6 Sue said

97.3 Write sentences about what you did yesterday. Use and/but etc.

1 (and) In the evening I stayed at home and studied.

2 (because) I went to bed very early because I was tired.

3 (but)

4 (and)

5 (so)

6 (because)

When ...

When I went out, it was raining.

This sentence has two parts:

when I went out + **it was raining**

You can say:

- ☐ **When I went out**, it was raining. or
It **was raining** when I went out.

We write a comma (,) if **When ...** is at the beginning:

- ☐ { **When** you're tired, don't drive.
Don't drive **when** you're tired.
- ☐ { Helen was 25 **when** she got married.
When Helen got married, she was 25.



We do the same in sentences with **before/while/after**:

- ☐ { Always look both ways **before** you cross the road.
Before you cross the road, always look both ways.
- ☐ { **While** I was waiting for the bus, it began to rain.
It began to rain **while** I was waiting for the bus.
- ☐ { He never played football again **after** he broke his leg.
After he broke his leg, he never played football again.

When I am ... / When I go ... etc.

Next week Sarah is going to New York.
She has a friend, Lisa, who lives in New York,
but Lisa is also going away – to Mexico.
So they won't see each other in New York.

Lisa **will be** in Mexico **when** Sarah **is** in New York.

The time is *future* (**next week**) but we say:
... **when** Sarah **is** in New York.
(not when Sarah will be)



We use the *present* (**I am / I go** etc.) with a *future meaning* after **when**:

- ☐ **When I get** home this evening, I'm going to have a shower.
(not When I will get home)
- ☐ I can't talk to you now. I'll talk to you later **when I have** more time.

We do the same after **before/while/after/until**:

- ☐ Please close the window **before** you **go** out. (not before you will go)
- ☐ Rachel is going to stay in our flat **while** we **are** away. (not while we will be)
- ☐ I'll wait here **until** you **come** back. (not until you will come back)

98.1 Write sentences beginning with when. Choose from the boxes.

When +

~~I went out~~
I'm tired
I phoned her
I go on holiday
the programme ended
I got to the hotel

+

I turned off the TV
I always go to the same place
there were no rooms
~~it was raining~~
there was no answer
I like to watch TV

- 1 When I went out, it was raining.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

98.2 Complete the sentences. Choose from the box.

somebody broke into the house	before they came here	when they heard the news
before they crossed the road	while they were away	they didn't believe me
they went to live in New Zealand		

- 1 They looked both ways ... before they crossed the road.
- 2 They were very surprised
- 3 After they got married,
- 4 Their house was damaged in a storm
- 5 Where did they live
- 6 While we were asleep,
- 7 When I told them what happened,

98.3 Which is right?

- 1 ~~I stay~~ / I'll stay here until you come / you'll come back. (I'll stay and you come are right)
- 2 I'm going to bed when I finish / I'll finish my work.
- 3 We must do something before it's / it will be too late.
- 4 Helen is going away soon. I'm / I'll be very sad when she leaves / she'll leave.
- 5 Don't go out yet. Wait until the rain stops / will stop.
- 6 We come / We'll come and visit you when we're / we'll be in England again.
- 7 When I come / I'll come to see you tomorrow, I bring / I'll bring our holiday photos.
- 8 I'm going to Paris next week. I hope to see some friends of mine while I'm / I'll be there.
- 9 'I need your address.' 'OK, I give / I'll give it to you before I go / I'll go.'
- 10 I'm not ready yet. I tell / I'll tell you when I'm / I'll be ready.

98.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

- 1 Can you close the window before you go out ?
- 2 What are you going to do when ?
- 3 When I have enough money, .
- 4 I'll wait for you while .
- 5 When I start my new job, .
- 6 Will you be here when ?

If we go ... If you see ... etc.



If can be at the beginning of a sentence or in the middle:

If at the beginning

If we go by bus, it will be cheaper.
 If you don't hurry, you'll miss the train.
 If you're hungry, have something to eat.
 If the phone rings, can you answer it, please?

if in the middle

It will be cheaper if we go by bus.
 You'll miss the train if you don't hurry.
 I'm going to the concert if I can get a ticket.
 Is it OK if I use your phone?

In conversation, we often use the **if**-part of the sentence alone:

□ 'Are you going to the concert?' 'Yes, **if I can get a ticket.**'

B

If you see Ann tomorrow ... etc.

After **if**, we use the present (*not will*). We say '**if you see ...**' (*not if you will see*):

- If you **see** Ann tomorrow, can you ask her to call me?
- If I'm late this evening, don't wait for me. (*not if I will be*)
- What shall we do **if it rains**? (*not if it will rain*)
- If I **don't feel** well tomorrow, I'll stay at home.

C

if and when

If I go out = it is possible that I will go out, but I'm not sure:

- A: Are you going out later?
- B: Maybe. **If I go out**, I'll close the windows.

When I go out = I'm going out (for sure):

- A: Are you going out later?
- B: Yes, I am. **When I go out**, I'll close the windows.

Compare **when** and **if**:

- **When** I get home this evening, I'm going to have a shower.
- If I'm late this evening, don't wait for me. (*not When I'm late*)
- We're going to play tennis **if** it doesn't rain. (*not when it doesn't rain*)

99.1 Write sentences beginning with if. Choose from the boxes.

If +

you don't hurry
you pass the exam
you fail the exam
you don't want this magazine
you want those pictures
you're busy now
you're hungry
you need money

+

we can have lunch now
you can have them
I can lend you some
you'll get a certificate
~~you'll be late~~
I'll throw it away
we can talk later
you can do it again

1 If you don't hurry, you'll be late.

2 If you pass

3 If

4

5

6

7

8

99.2 Which is right?

1 If I'm / I'll be late this evening, don't wait for me. (I'm is right)

2 Will you call me if I give / I'll give you my phone number?

3 If there is / will be a fire, the alarm will ring.

4 If I don't see you tomorrow morning, I call / I'll call you in the evening.

5 I'm / I'll be surprised if Martin and Jane get / will get married.

6 Do you go / Will you go to the party if they invite / they'll invite you?

99.3 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

1 I'm going to the concert if I can get a ticket.

2 If you don't hurry, you'll miss the train.

3 I don't want to disturb you if

4 If you go to bed early tonight,

5 Turn the television off if

6 Tina won't pass her exams if

7 If I have time tomorrow,

8 We can go to the beach tomorrow if

9 I'll be surprised if

99.4 Write if or when.

1 If I'm late this evening, don't wait for me.

2 I'm going to do some shopping now. I come back, we can have lunch.

3 I'm thinking of going to see Tim. I go, will you come with me?

4 you don't want to go out tonight, we can stay at home.

5 Is it OK I close the window?

6 John is still at school. he leaves school, he wants to go to college.

7 Shall we have a picnic tomorrow the weather is good?

8 We're going to Madrid next week. We haven't got anywhere to stay -- we hope to find a hotel we get there. I don't know what we'll do we don't find a room.

If I had ... If we went ... etc.

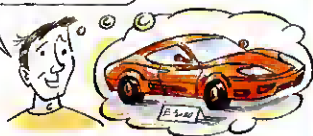
A

Dan likes fast cars, but he doesn't have one.
He doesn't have enough money.

If he **had** the money, he **would buy** a fast car.

Usually **had** is *past*, but in this sentence **had** is *not past*. If he **had** the money = if he had the money *now* (but he doesn't have it).

If I had the money ...



If	I	had / knew / lived / went (etc.) ... , didn't have / didn't know (etc.) ... , were ... , could ... ,	I	would(n't) could(n't)	buy ... be ... have ... go ... etc.
	you				
	it				
	they etc.				

You can say:

- ☐ **If he had** the money, he **would buy** a car.
or He **would buy** a car **if he had** the money.

I'd / she'd / they'd etc. = **I would / she would / they would** etc. :

- ☐ I don't know the answer. **If I knew** the answer, **I'd tell** you.
- ☐ It's raining, so we're not going out. **We'd get wet if we went** out.
- ☐ Jane lives in a city. She likes cities. She **wouldn't be** happy **if she lived** in the country.
- ☐ **If you didn't have** a job, what **would you do?** (but you *have* a job)
- ☐ I'm sorry I can't help you. **I'd help** you **if I could.** (but I *can't*)
- ☐ If we **had** a car, we **could travel** more. (but we *haven't* got a car, so we *can't* travel much)

B

If (I) **was/were** ...

You can say 'if I/he/she/it **was**' or 'if I/he/she/it **were**':

- ☐ It's not a very nice place. I **wouldn't go** there **if I were you.** (or ... **if I was you**)
- ☐ It would be nice **if the weather was** better.
(or ... **if the weather were** better)
- ☐ What would Tom do **if he were** here?
(or ... **if he was** here)

I **wouldn't go** out **if I were you.**



C

Compare:

if I have / if it is etc.

- ☐ I must go and see Helen.
If I have time, **I will go** today.
(= maybe I'll have time, so maybe I'll go)
- ☐ I like that jacket.
I'll buy it if it isn't too expensive.
(= maybe it will not be too expensive)
- ☐ **I'll help you if I can.** (= maybe I can help)

if I had / if it was etc.

- ☐ I must go and see Helen.
If I had time, **I would go** today.
(= I don't have time today, so I will not go)
- ☐ I like that jacket, but it's very expensive.
I'd buy it if it wasn't so expensive.
(= it is expensive, so I'm not going to buy it)
- ☐ **I'd help you if I could,** but I can't.

100.1 Complete the sentences.

- I don't know the answer. If I knew the answer, I'd tell you.
- I have a car. I couldn't travel very much if I didn't have a car.
- I don't want to go out. If I would go out, I'd go.
- We haven't got a key. If we had a key, we could get into the house.
- I'm not hungry. I would have something to eat if I were hungry.
- Sue enjoys her work. She wouldn't do it if she didn't enjoy it.
- He can't speak any foreign languages. If he could speak a foreign language, perhaps he would get a better job.
- You don't try hard enough. If you tried harder, you would have more success.
- I have a lot to do today. If I had more time, so much to do, we could go out.

100.2 Put the verb in the correct form.

- If he had the money, he would buy a fast car. (he/have)
- Jane likes living in a city. She wouldn't be happy if she lived in the country. (she/not/be)
- If I wanted to learn Italian, I would go to Italy. (I/go)
- I haven't told Helen what happened. She'd be angry if I told her. (she/know)
- If I had a map, I could show you where I live. (we/have)
- What would you do if I won a lot of money? (you/win)
- It's not a very good hotel. It wouldn't be there if I were you. (I/not/stay)
- If we lived nearer London, we would go there more often. (we/live)
- It's a pity you have to go now. It would be nice if you had more time. (it/be)
- I'm not going to take the job. I'd take it if the salary was better.
- I don't know anything about cars. If the car broke down, I wouldn't know what to do. (I/not/know)
- If you could change one thing in the world, what would you change?

100.3 Complete the sentences. Choose from the box and put the verb in the correct form.

we (have) a bigger house	it (be) a bit cheaper	I (watch) it
we (buy) a bigger house	every day (be) the same	I (be) bored
we (have) some pictures on the wall	the air (be) cleaner	

- I'd buy that jacket if it was a bit cheaper.
- If there was a good film on TV tonight, I would watch it.
- This room would be nicer if the air was cleaner.
- If there wasn't so much traffic, I could go anywhere I wanted.
- Life would be boring if there were no pictures on the wall.
- If I had nothing to do, I would buy a bigger house.
- We could invite all our friends to stay if we had a bigger house.
- If we had more money, we could have some pictures on the wall.

100.4 Complete the sentences. Use your own ideas.

- I'd be happier if I could get a better job.
- If I could go anywhere in the world, I would go to the beach.
- I wouldn't be very happy if I didn't have a car.
- I'd buy a bigger house if I had more money.
- If I saw an accident in the street, I would call the police.
- The world would be a better place if there were no wars.

a person who ...
(relative clauses 1)

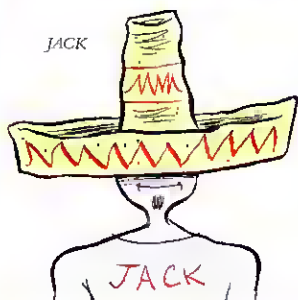
a thing that/which ...

I met a woman. **She** can speak six languages.

2 sentences

she → who

1 sentence

I met a **woman who** can speak six languages.Jack was wearing a hat. **It** was too big for him.

2 sentences

it → that or which

1 sentence

Jack was wearing a **hat that** was too big for him.

or

Jack was wearing a **hat which** was too big for him.

B

who is for people (not things):A thief is a **person**
Do you know **anybody**?
The man
The **people****who** steals things.
who can play the piano?
who phoned
who work in the officedidn't give his name.
are very friendly.

C

that is for things or people:An aeroplane is a **machine**
Emma lives in a **house**
The **people****that** flies.
that is 400 years old.
that work in the office

are very friendly.

You can use **that** for people, but **who** is more usual.

D

which is for things (not people):An aeroplane is a **machine**
Emma lives in a **house****which** flies. (*not* a machine **who** ...)
which is 400 years old.Do not use **which** for people:

- ☐ Do you remember **the woman who** was playing the piano at the party?
(*not* the woman **which** ...)

101.1 Choose from the boxes and write sentences: A ... is a person who Use a dictionary if necessary.

a thief	a dentist
a butcher	a fool
a musician	a genius
a patient	a liar

doesn't tell the truth	is ill in hospital
takes care of your teeth	steals things
is very intelligent	does stupid things
plays a musical instrument	sells meat

1 A thief is a person who steals things.

2 A butcher is a person

3 A musician

4

6

7

8

101.2 Make one sentence from two.

1 (A man phoned. He didn't give his name.)

The man who phoned didn't give his name.

2 (A woman opened the door. She was wearing a yellow dress.)

The woman a yellow dress.

3 (Some students took the exam. Most of them passed.)

Most of the students

4 (A policeman stopped our car. He wasn't very friendly.)

The

101.3 Write who or which.

1 I met a woman who can speak six languages.

2 What's the name of the man has just started work in your office?

3 What's the name of the river flows through the town?

4 Where is the picture was hanging on the wall?

5 Do you know anybody wants to buy a car?

6 You always ask questions are difficult to answer.

7 I have a friend is very good at repairing cars.

8 I think everybody went to the party enjoyed it very much.

9 Why does he always wear clothes are too small for him?

101.4 Right or wrong? Correct the mistakes.

1 A thief is a person which steals things.

a person who steals

2 An aeroplane is a machine that flies.

OK

3 A coffee maker is a machine who makes coffee.

4 Have you seen the money that was on the table?

5 I don't like people which never stop talking.

6 I know somebody that can help you.

7 I know somebody who works in that shop.

8 Correct the sentences who are wrong.

9 My neighbour bought a car who cost £40,000.

the people we met
the hotel you stayed at (relative clauses 2)

The man is carrying a bag. } 2 sentences
It's very heavy. }

The bag (that) he is carrying is very heavy.
..... 1 sentence



KATE

Kate won some money. } 2 sentences
What is she going to do with it? }

What is Kate going to do with the money
(that) she won?
..... 1 sentence

You can say:

- ☐ The bag **that** he is carrying ... or The bag he is carrying ... (with or without **that**)
☐ ... the money **that** Kate won? or ... the money Kate won?

You do not need **that/who/which** when it is the object:

subject	verb	object	
The man	was carrying	a bag	→ the bag (that) the man was carrying
Kate	won	some money	→ the money (that) Kate won
You	wanted	some books	→ the books (that) you wanted
We	met	some people	→ the people (who) we met

- ☐ Did you find **the books you wanted**? (or ... the books **that** you wanted?)
☐ **The people we met** were very friendly. (or The people **who** we met ...)
☐ **Everything I said** was true. (or Everything **that** I said ...)

We say:

- ☐ The film **we saw** was very good. (not The film we saw it was ...)

B

Sometimes there is a *preposition* (to/in/at etc.) after the verb:

Eve is talking to a man.	→ Do you know the man Eve is talking to ?
We stayed at a hotel.	→ The hotel we stayed at was near the station.
I told you about some books.	→ These are the books I told you about .

We say:

- ... the books **I told you about**. (not the books I told you about them)

You can say '(a place) **where** ...':

- ☐ **The hotel where** we stayed was near the station. (= The hotel we stayed at ...)

C

You must use **who/that/which** when it is the *subject* (→ Unit 101):

- ☐ I met a woman **who can speak** six languages. (**who** is the subject)
☐ Jack was wearing a hat **that was** too big for him. (**that** is the subject)

102.1 Make one sentence from two.

- (Helen took some photographs. Have you seen them?)
Have you seen the photographs Helen took?
- (You gave me a pen. I've lost it.)
I've lost the
- (Sue is wearing a jacket. I like it.)
I like the
- (I gave you some flowers. Where are they?)
Where are the
- (He told us a story. I didn't believe it.)
I
- (You bought some oranges. How much were they?)
How

102.2 Make one sentence from two.

- (I was carrying a bag. It was very heavy.)
The bag I was carrying was very heavy.
- (You cooked a meal. It was excellent.)
The
- (I'm wearing shoes. They aren't very comfortable.)
The shoes
- (We invited some people to dinner. They didn't come.)
The

102.3 You ask your friend some questions. Complete the sentences.

- Your friend stayed at a hotel. You ask:
What's the name of the hotel you stayed at ?
- Your friend was talking to some people. You ask:
Who are the people ?
- Your friend was looking for some keys. You ask:
Did you find the ?
- Your friend is going to a party. You ask:
Where is the ?
- Your friend was talking about a film. You ask:
What's the name of ?
- Your friend is listening to some music. You ask:
What's that ?
- Your friend was waiting for a letter. You ask:
Did you get ?

102.4 Complete the questions. Use where.

- John stayed at a hotel. You ask him:
Did you like the hotel where you stayed ?
- Sue had dinner in a restaurant. You ask her:
What's the name of the restaurant ?
- Sarah lives in a village. You ask her:
How big is the ?
- Richard works in a factory. You ask him:
Where exactly is ?

at 8 o'clock on Monday in April

A

at



at	8 o'clock 10.30 midnight etc.
----	-------------------------------------

- ☐ I start work **at 8 o'clock**.
☐ The shops close **at 5.30**.

on



on	Sunday(s) / Monday(s) etc. 25 April / 6 June etc. New Year's Day etc.
----	---

- ☐ Bye! I'll see you **on Friday**.
☐ What do you usually do **on Sundays**?
☐ The concert is **on 22 November**.

in



in	April/June etc. 2003/1968 etc. summer/spring etc.
----	---

- ☐ I'm going on holiday **in October**.
☐ Emma was born **in 1983**.
☐ The park is beautiful **in spring**.

B

We say:

at the weekend
 at night
 at Christmas / at Easter
 at the end of ...
 at the moment

- ☐ Are you going away **at the weekend**?
☐ I can't sleep **at night**.
☐ Where will you be **at Christmas**? (*but on Christmas Day*)
☐ I'm going on holiday **at the end of** October.
☐ Are you busy **at the moment**?

C

in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening

- ☐ I always feel good **in the morning**.
☐ Do you often go out **in the evening**?

but

on Monday morning / on Tuesday afternoon / on Friday evening / on Saturday night etc.:

- ☐ I'm meeting Joanne **on Monday morning**.
☐ Are you doing anything **on Saturday night**?

D

We do *not* use at/on/in before:

this ... (this morning / this week etc.)
 last ... (last August / last week etc.)
 next ... (next Monday / next week etc.)
 every ... (every day / every week etc.)

- ☐ Are you going out **this evening**?
☐ We go on holiday **every summer**. **Last summer** we went to Canada.
☐ I'm leaving **next Monday**.
 (= not on next Monday)

E

in five minutes / in a few days / in six weeks / in two years etc.



now



in five minutes

- ☐ Hurry! The train leaves **in five minutes**.
 (= it leaves five minutes from now)
☐ Bye! I'll see you **in a few days**.
 (= a few days from now)

103.1 Write at/on/in.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 <u>on</u> 6 June | 7 24 September | 13 Friday morning |
| 2 <u>in</u> the evening | 8 Thursday | 14 Saturday night |
| 3 half past two | 9 11.45 | 15 night |
| 4 Wednesday | 10 Christmas Day | 16 the end of the day |
| 5 1997 | 11 Christmas | 17 the weekend |
| 6 September | 12 the morning | 18 winter |

103.2 Write at/on/in.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Bye! See you <u>on</u> Friday. | 11 I often go away <u>the</u> weekend. |
| 2 Where were you <u>on</u> 28 February? | 12 I'm starting my new job <u>on</u> 3 July. |
| 3 I got up <u>at</u> 8 o'clock this morning. | 13 We often go to the beach <u>in</u> summer. |
| 4 I like getting up early <u>in</u> the morning. | 14 George isn't here <u>at</u> the moment. |
| 5 My sister got married <u>in</u> May. | 15 Jane's birthday is <u>in</u> December. |
| 6 Diane and I first met <u>on</u> 1991. | 16 Do you work <u>on</u> Saturdays? |
| 7 Did you go out <u>on</u> Tuesday? | 17 The company started <u>in</u> 1989. |
| 8 Did you go out <u>on</u> Tuesday evening? | 18 I like to look at the stars <u>at</u> night. |
| 9 Do you often go out <u>in</u> the evening? | 19 I'll send you the money <u>at</u> the end of the month. |
| 10 Let's meet <u>at</u> 7.30 tomorrow evening. | |

103.3 Look at Lisa's diary for next week and complete the sentences.



- Lisa is going to the cinema on Wednesday evening.
- She has to phone Chris
- She isn't doing anything special
- She's got a driving lesson
- She's going to a party
- She's meeting Sam

103.4 Write sentences with in ...

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 It's 8.25 now. The train leaves at 8.30. | <u>The train leaves in five minutes.</u> |
| 2 It's Monday today. I'll call you on Thursday. | I'll <u>call you in five days.</u> |
| 3 Today is 14 June. My exam is on 28 June. | My <u>exam is in two weeks.</u> |
| 4 It's 3 o'clock now. Tom will be here at 3.30. | Tom <u>will be here in ten minutes.</u> |

103.5 Write at/on/in if necessary. Sometimes the sentence is already complete, and no word is necessary.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 I'm going <u>on</u> Friday. | 7 What are you doing <u>the</u> weekend? |
| 2 I'm going <u>on</u> next Friday. (already complete) | 8 I phone Robert <u>every</u> Sunday. |
| 3 I always feel tired <u>in</u> the evening. | 9 Shall we play tennis <u>on</u> next Sunday? |
| 4 Will you be at home <u>on</u> this evening? | 10 I can't go to the party <u>on</u> Sunday. |
| 5 We went to France <u>in</u> last summer. | 11 I'm going out. I'll be back <u>in</u> an hour. |
| 6 Laura was born <u>in</u> 1990. | 12 I don't often go out <u>at</u> night. |

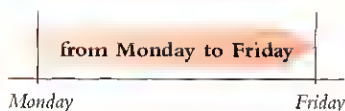
from ... to until since for

A from ... to ...

- ☐ We lived in Japan **from** 1992 **to** 2001.
- ☐ I work **from** Monday **to** Friday.

You can also say **from ... until ...**:

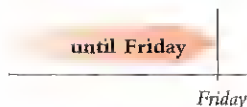
- ☐ We lived in Japan **from** 1992 **until** 2001.



B until ...

until	Friday
	December
	3 o'clock
	I come back

- ☐ They're going away tomorrow. They'll be away **until** Friday.
- ☐ I went to bed early, but I wasn't tired. I read a book **until** 3 o'clock.
- ☐ Wait here **until** I come back.



You can also say **till** (= **until**):

- ☐ Wait here **till** I come back.

Compare:

- ☐ 'How long will you be away?' 'Until Monday.'
- ☐ 'When are you coming back?' 'On Monday.'

C since + a time in the past (to now)

We use **since** after the *present perfect* (**have been** / **have done** etc.):

since	Monday
	1998
	2.30
	I arrived

- ☐ Joe is in hospital. He has been in hospital **since** Monday. (= from Monday to now)
- ☐ Sue and Dave have been married **since** 1968. (= from 1968 to now)
- ☐ It has been raining **since** I arrived.



Compare:

- ☐ We lived in Japan **from** 1992 **to** 2001. We lived in Japan **until** 2001.
- ☐ Now we live in Canada. We came to Canada **in** 2001. We have lived in Canada **since** 2001. (= from 2001 until now)

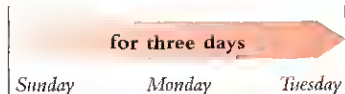
We use **for** (*not since*) + a period of time (**three days** / **ten years** etc.):

- ☐ Joe has been in hospital **for** three days. (*not since* three days)

D for + a period of time

for	three days
	ten years
	five minutes
	a long time

- ☐ Gary stayed with us **for** three days.
- ☐ I'm going away **for** a few weeks.
- ☐ I'm going away **for** the weekend.
- ☐ They've been married **for** ten years.



104.1 Read the information and complete the sentences. Use from ... to / until / since.

ALEX



I live in England now.
I lived in Canada
before.
I came to England in
1999.

KAREN



I live in Switzerland
now.
I lived in France before.
I came to Switzerland
in 2003.

CLARE



I work in a restaurant
now.
I worked in a hotel before.
I started work in the
restaurant in 2001.

ADAM



I'm a journalist now.
I was a teacher
before.
I started work as a
journalist in 1998.

- 1 (Alex / Canada / 1991 → 1999)
- 2 (Alex / Canada / → 1999)
- 3 (Alex / England / 1999 →)
- 4 (Karen / France / → 2003)
- 5 (Karen / Switzerland / 2003 →)
- 6 (Clare / a hotel / 1998–2001)
- 7 (Clare / a restaurant / 2001 →)
- 8 (Adam / a teacher / 1992–1998)
- 9 (Adam / a journalist / 1998 →)

Alex lived in Canada from 1991 to 1999.

Alex lived in Canada from 1991 to 1999.

Alex has lived in England

Karen lived in

Karen has lived in

Clare worked from 1998 to 2001.

Clare has worked

Adam was a

Adam has been

Now write sentences with for.

- 10 (Alex / Canada)
- 11 (Alex / England)
- 12 (Karen / Switzerland)
- 13 (Clare / a hotel)
- 14 (Clare / restaurant)
- 15 (Adam / a teacher)
- 16 (Adam / a journalist)

Alex lived in Canada for eight years

Alex has lived in England

Karen has

Clare worked

Clare

Adam

Adam

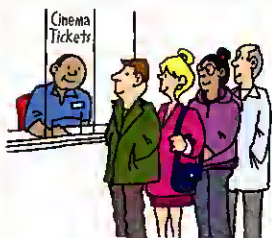
104.2 Write until/since/for.

- 1 Sue and Dave have been married since 1968.
- 2 I was tired this morning. I stayed in bed until 10 o'clock.
- 3 We waited for Sue for half an hour, but she didn't come.
- 4 'Have you just arrived?' 'No, I've been here for half past seven.'
- 5 'How long did you stay at the party last night?' 'I was there until midnight.'
- 6 Dan and I are good friends. We have known each other for ten years.
- 7 I'm tired. I'm going to lie down for a few minutes.
- 8 Don't open the door of the train until the train stops.
- 9 This is my house. I've lived here for seven years.
- 10 Jack has gone away. He'll be away until Wednesday.
- 11 Next week I'm going to Paris for three days.
- 12 I usually finish work at 5.30, but sometimes I work until six.
- 13 'How long have you known Anna?' 'I've known her for six years. We were at school together.'
- 14 Where have you been? I've been waiting for you for twenty minutes.

before after during while

A

before, during and after



before the film



during the film

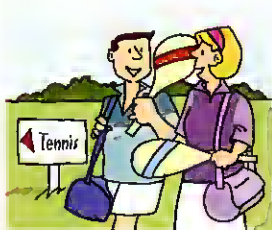


after the film

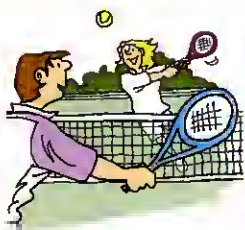
- ☐ Everybody feels nervous **before** exams.
- ☐ I fell asleep **during** the film.
- ☐ We were tired **after** our visit to the museum.

B

before, while and after



before we played



while we were playing



after we played

- ☐ Don't forget to close the window **before** you go out.
- ☐ I often fall asleep **while** I'm reading.
- ☐ They went home **after** they did the shopping.

C

during, while and for

We use **during** + *noun* (during the film). We use **while** + *verb* (while I'm reading):

- ☐ We didn't speak **during** the meal.

but We didn't speak **while** we were eating. (*not* during we were eating)

Use **for** (*not* during) + *a period of time* (three days / two hours / a year etc.):

- ☐ We played tennis **for** two hours. (*not* during two hours)
- ☐ I lived in London **for** a year. (*not* during a year)

D

You can use **before/after** + *-ing* (before going / after eating etc.):

- ☐ I always have breakfast **before** going to work. (= before I go to work)
- ☐ **After** doing the shopping, they went home. (= after they did)

Remember we say **before** going (*not* before to go), **after** doing (*not* after to do) etc.:

- ☐ **Before** eating the apple, I washed it carefully. (*not* before to eat)
- ☐ I started work **after** reading the newspaper. (*not* after to read)

105.1 Complete the sentences. Choose from the boxes.

after
before

during
while

+

lunch
the concert
the course

the end
~~the exam~~
the night

they went to Australia
you're waiting

- Everybody was nervous before the exam.
- I usually work four hours in the morning, and another three hours after lunch.
- The film was really boring. We left the end of the course.
- Anna went to evening classes to learn German. She learnt a lot during the night.
- My aunt and uncle lived in London while they were waiting.
- A: Somebody broke a window.
B: No, I was asleep all the time.
- Would you like to sit down before the exam?
- 'Are you going home after the concert?' 'Yes, I have to get up early tomorrow.'

105.2 Write during/while/for.

- We didn't speak while we were eating.
- We didn't speak during the meal.
- Gary called while you were out.
- I stayed in Rome for five days.
- Sally didn't read any newspapers while she was on holiday.
- The students looked very bored during the lesson.
- I fell out of bed while I was asleep.
- Last night I watched TV for three hours.
- I don't usually watch TV during the day.
- Do you ever watch TV while you are having dinner?

105.3 Complete the sentences. Use -ing (doing, having etc.).

- After doing the shopping, they went home.
- I felt sick after having too much chocolate.
- I'm going to ask you a question. Think carefully before it.
- I felt awful when I got up this morning. I felt better after having a shower.
- After finishing my work, I left the office and went home.
- Before leaving for a foreign country, you should try and learn a little of the language.

105.4 Write sentences with before + -ing and after + -ing.

- They did the shopping. Then they went home.
After doing the shopping, they went home.
- John left school. Then he worked in a bookshop for two years.
John worked after leaving school.
- I read for a few minutes. Then I went to sleep.
Before going to bed, I read for a few minutes.
- We walked for three hours. We were very tired.
After walking for three hours, we were very tired.
- Let's have a cup of coffee. Then we'll go out.
Let's have a cup of coffee before we go out.

in at on (places 1)

A

in



in a room
in a shop
in a car
in the water



in a garden
in a town
in the city centre
in Brazil

- ☐ 'Where's David?' 'In the kitchen. / In the garden. / In London.'
- ☐ What's in that box / in that bag / in that cupboard?
- ☐ Rachel works in a shop / in a bank / in a factory.
- ☐ I went for a swim in the river / in the pool / in the sea.
- ☐ Milan is in the north of Italy. Naples is in the south.
- ☐ I live in a big city, but I'd like to live in the country.

B

at



at the bus stop



at the door



at the traffic lights



at her desk

- ☐ There's somebody at the bus stop / at the door.
- ☐ The car is waiting at the traffic lights.
- ☐ Jane is working at her desk.

at the top / at the bottom / at the end (of ...):

- ☐ Write your name at the top of the page.
- ☐ My house is at the end of the street.

at the top (of the page)



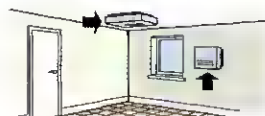
at the bottom (of the page)

C

on



on a shelf
on a plate
on a balcony
on the floor
etc.

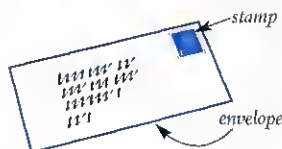


on a wall
on a door
on the ceiling
etc.

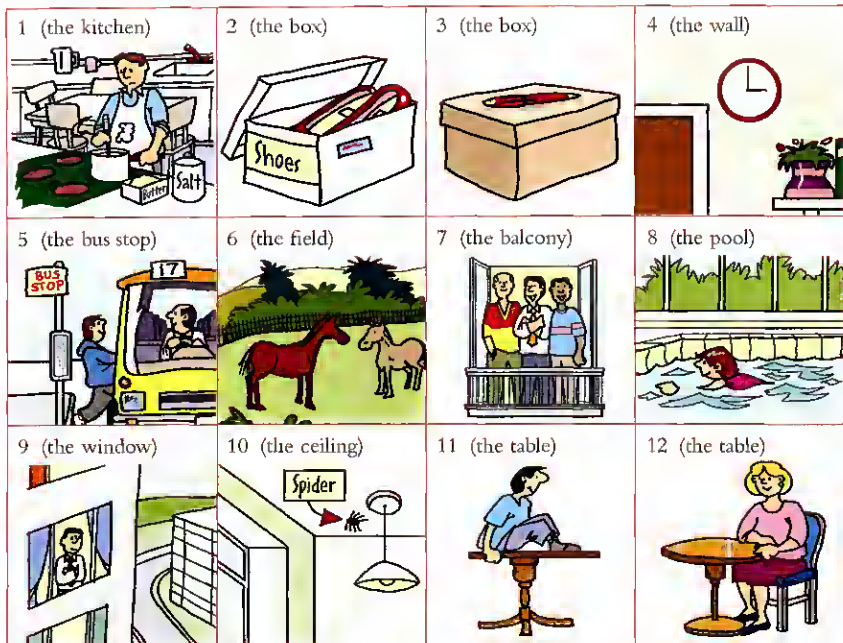
- ☐ There are some books on the shelf and some pictures on the wall.
- ☐ There are a lot of apples on those trees.
- ☐ Don't sit on the grass. It's wet.
- ☐ There is a stamp on the envelope.

on a horse / on a bicycle / on a motorbike:

- ☐ Who is that man on the motorbike?



106.1 Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use in/at/on.



- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Where is he? <u>In the kitchen.</u> | 7 Where are they standing? |
| 2 Where are the shoes? | 8 Where is she swimming? |
| 3 Where is the pen? | 9 Where is he standing? |
| 4 Where is the clock? | 10 Where is the spider? |
| 5 Where is the bus? | 11 Where is he sitting? |
| 6 Where are the horses? | 12 Where is she sitting? |

106.2 Write in/at/on.

- Don't sit on the grass. It's wet.
- What have you got in your bag?
- Look! There's a man on the roof. What's he doing?
- There are a lot of fish in this river.
- Our house is number 45 - the number is on the door.
- 'Is the post office near here?' 'Yes, turn left at the traffic lights.'
- It's difficult to park in the centre of town. It's better to take the bus.
- My sister lives in Brussels.
- There's a small park at the top of the hill.
- I think I heard the doorbell. There's somebody at the door.
- Munich is a large city in the south of Germany.
- There are a few shops at the end of the street.
- It's difficult to carry a lot of things on a bicycle.
- I looked at the list of names. My name was at the bottom.
- There is a mirror on the wall in the living room.

in at on (places 2)

A

in

in bed
in hospital
in the sky
in the world
in a newspaper / in a book
in a photograph / in a picture
in a car / in a taxi
in the middle (of ...)

- ☐ 'Where's Kate?' 'She's **in** bed.'
- ☐ David's father is ill. He's **in** hospital.
- ☐ I like to look at the stars **in** the sky at night.
- ☐ What's the largest city **in** the world?
- ☐ I read about the accident **in** the newspaper.
- ☐ You look sad **in** this photograph.
- ☐ Did you come here **in** your car?
- ☐ There's a big tree **in** the middle of the garden.

B

at

at home
at work / at school
at university / at college
at the station / at the airport
at Jane's (house) / at my sister's (house) /
at the doctor's / at the hairdresser's
etc.
at a concert / at a party / at a football
match etc.

- ☐ Will you be **at** home this evening?
- ☐ 'Where's Kate?' 'She's **at** work.'
- ☐ Helen is studying law **at** university.
- ☐ I'll meet you **at** the station, OK?
- ☐ A: Where were you yesterday?
B: **At** my sister's.
- ☐ I saw Tom **at** the doctor's.
- ☐ There weren't many people **at** the party.

Often it is possible to use **in** or **at** for buildings (hotels, restaurants etc.):

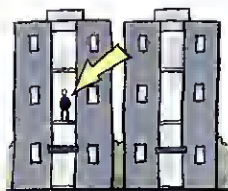
- ☐ We stayed **at** a nice hotel. or We stayed **in** a nice hotel.

C

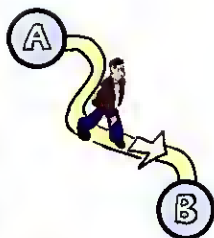
on



on a bus



on the first floor



on the way from A to B

on a bus / on a train / on a plane /
on a ship
on the ground floor / on the first floor
etc.
on the way (to ...) / on the way home

- ☐ Did you come here **on** the bus?
- ☐ The office is **on** the first floor.
(not in the first floor)
- ☐ I met Ann **on** the way to work / **on** the way home.

107.1 Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use in/at/on.

1 (hospital) 	2 (the airport) 	3 (bed) 	4 (a ship) 
5 (the sky) 	6 (a party) 	7 (the doctor's) 	8 (the second floor) 
9 (work) 	10 (a plane) 	11 (a taxi) 	12 (a wedding) 

- Where is she? In hospital.
- Where are they?
- Where is he?
- Where are they?
- Where are the stars?
- Where are they?
- Where is Steve?
- Where is the restaurant?
- Where is she?
- Where are they?
- Where are they?
- Where are they?

107.2 Write in/at/on.

- Helen is studying law at university.
- There was a big table in the middle of the room.
- What is the longest river in the world?
- Were there many people at the concert last night?
- Will you be in home tomorrow afternoon?
- Who is the man in this photograph? Do you know him?
- Where are your children? Are they in school?
- Gary is coming by train. I'm going to meet him at the station.
- Charlie is in hospital. He had an operation yesterday.
- How many pages are there in this book?
- 'Are you hungry after your journey?' 'No, I had something to eat on the train.'
- I'm sorry I'm late. My car broke down on the way here.
- 'Is Tom here?' 'No, he's in his brother's.'
- Don't believe everything you see in the newspaper!
- I walked to work, but I came home on the bus.

A

to

go/come/return/walk (etc.) to ...



- ☐ We're **going to London** on Sunday.
- ☐ I want to **go to Italy** next year.
- ☐ We **walked from my house to the centre of town**.
- ☐ What time do you **go to bed**?



- ☐ The bus is **going to the airport**.
- ☐ Karen didn't **go to work** yesterday.
- ☐ I **went to a party** last night.
- ☐ You must **come to our house**.

in/at (→ Units 106–107)

be/stay/do something (etc.) in ...



- ☐ Piccadilly Circus **is in London**.
- ☐ My brother **lives in Italy**.
- ☐ The main shops **are in the centre of town**.
- ☐ I like **reading in bed**.

be/stay/do something (etc.) at ...



- ☐ The bus **is at the airport**.
- ☐ Sarah **wasn't at work** yesterday.
- ☐ I **met a lot of people at the party**.
- ☐ Helen **stayed at her brother's house**.

B

home

go/come/walk (etc.) home (without to):

- ☐ I'm tired. I'm **going home**.
- (not to home)
- ☐ Did you **walk home**?

be/stay/do something (etc.) at home:

- ☐ I'm **staying at home** tonight.
- ☐ Dan doesn't go to an office. He **works at home**.

C

arrive and get

arrive in a country or town (arrive in Italy / arrive in Paris etc.):

- ☐ They **arrived in England** last week. (not arrived to England)

arrive at other places (arrive at the station / arrive at work etc.):

- ☐ What time did you **arrive at the hotel**? (not arrive to the hotel)

get to (a place):

- ☐ What time did you **get to the hotel**?
- ☐ What time did you **get to Paris**?

get home / arrive home (no preposition):

- ☐ I was tired when **I got home**. or I was tired when **I arrived home**.

108.1 Write to or in.

- I like reading in bed.
- We're going to Italy next month.
- Sue is on holiday in Italy at the moment.
- I have to go to the bank today.
- I was tired, so I stayed in bed late.
- What time do you usually go to bed?
- Does this bus go to the centre?
- Would you like to live in another country?

108.2 Write to or at if necessary. One sentence is already complete, and no word is necessary.

- Paula didn't go to work yesterday.
- I'm tired. I'm going home. (*already complete*)
- Tina is not very well. She has gone to the doctor.
- Would you like to come to a party on Saturday?
- 'Is Liz home?' 'No, she's gone to work.'
- There were 20,000 people at the football match.
- Why did you go home early last night?
- A boy jumped into the river and swam to the other side.
- There were a lot of people waiting at the bus stop.
- We had a good meal at a restaurant, and then we went back to the hotel.

108.3 Write to, at or in if necessary. One sentence is already complete, and no word is necessary.

- I'm not going out this afternoon. I'm staying at home.
- We're going to a concert tomorrow evening.
- I went to New York last year.
- How long did you stay in New York?
- Next year we hope to go to Canada to visit some friends.
- Do you want to go to the cinema this evening?
- Did you park your car at the station?
- After the accident three people were taken to hospital.
- How often do you go to the dentist?
- 'Is Sarah here?' 'No, she's at Helen's.'
- My house is at the end of the street on the left.
- I went to Maria's house, but she wasn't at home.
- There were no taxis, so we had to walk to home.
- 'Who did you meet at the party?' 'I didn't go to the party.'

108.4 Write to, at or in if necessary. Sometimes the sentence is already complete, and no word is necessary.

- What time do you usually get up work?
- What time do you usually get up home?
- What time did you arrive in the party?
- When did you arrive in London?
- What time does the train get to Paris?
- We arrived in home very late.

108.5 Complete these sentences about yourself. Use to/in/at.

- At three o'clock this morning I was in bed.
- Yesterday I went to the office.
- At 11 o'clock yesterday morning I was at the office.
- One day I'd like to go to the office.
- I don't like going to the office.
- At 9 o'clock yesterday evening I was at the office.

under, behind, opposite etc.

A next to / beside / between / in front of / behind



A is **next to** B. or A is **beside** B.
 B is **between** A and C.
 D is **in front of** B.
 E is **behind** B.

also

A is **on the left**.
 C is **on the right**.
 B is **in the middle** (of the group).

B opposite / in front of



A is sitting **in front of** B.
 A is sitting **opposite** C.
 C is sitting **opposite** A.

C by (= next to / beside)



by the window

- ☐ Our house is **by the sea**. (= beside the sea)
- ☐ Who is that man standing **by the window**?
- ☐ If you feel cold, why don't you sit **by the fire**?

D under



under the table



under a tree

- ☐ The cat is **under** the table.
- ☐ The girl is standing **under** a tree.
- ☐ I'm wearing a jacket **under** my coat.

E above and below



A is **above** the line.
 (= higher than the line)



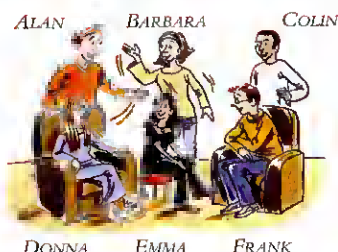
B is **below** the line.
 (= lower than the line)



The pictures are
above the shelves.

The shelves are
below the pictures.

109.1 Where are the people in the picture? Complete the sentences.



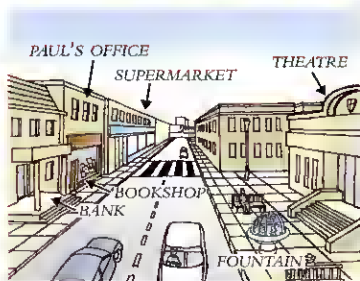
- 1 Colin is standing behind Frank.
- 2 Frank is sitting between Emma.
- 3 Emma is sitting next to Barbara.
- 4 Emma is sitting between Donna and Frank.
- 5 Donna is sitting next to Emma.
- 6 Frank is sitting between Colin.
- 7 Alan is standing next to Donna.
- 8 Alan is standing on the left.
- 9 Barbara is standing in the middle.

109.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- 1 The cat is under the table.
- 2 There is a big tree in front of the house.
- 3 The plane is flying in the clouds.
- 4 She is standing next to the piano.
- 5 The cinema is on the right.
- 6 She's sitting at the phone.
- 7 The switch is on the window.
- 8 The cupboard is above the sink.
- 9 There are some shoes under the bed.
- 10 The plant is on the floor.
- 11 Paul is sitting next to Fiona.
- 12 In Britain people drive on the left.

109.3 Write sentences about the picture.



- 1 (next to) The bank is next to the bookshop.
- 2 (in front of) The fountain is in front of the theatre.
- 3 (opposite) The supermarket is opposite the bank.
- 4 (next to) The office is next to the supermarket.
- 5 (above) The fountain is above the road.
- 6 (between) The bookshop is between the bank and the fountain.

up, over, through etc.



- Jane is going **to** France next week.
- We walked **from** the hotel **to** the station.
- A lot of English words come **from** Latin.



into (in)

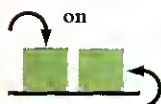
- We jumped **into** the water.
- A man came **out of** the house and got **into** a car.
- Why are you looking **out of** the window?
- I took the old batteries **out of** the radio.

We say **put** something **in** ... (not usually into):

- I **put** new batteries **in** the radio.



out of



on

- Don't put your feet **on** the table.
- Please take your feet **off** the table.
- I'm going to hang some pictures **on** the wall.
- Be careful! Don't fall **off** your bicycle.
- We got **on** the bus in Princes Street.



off



up

- We walked **up** the hill to the house.
- Be careful! Don't fall **down** the stairs.



down



over

- The plane flew **over** the mountains.
- I jumped **over** the wall into the garden.
- Some people say it is unlucky to walk **under** a ladder.

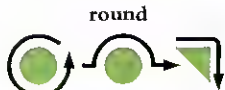


under



through

- A bird flew into the room **through** a window.
- The old road goes **through** the village.
- The new road goes **round** the village.
- The bus stop is just **round** the corner.
- I walked **round** the town and took some photographs.



round



along

You can also use **around** (= round):

- We walked **around** the town.

- I was walking **along** the road with my dog.
- Let's go for a walk **along** the river.
- The dog swam **across** the river.



round the town



past

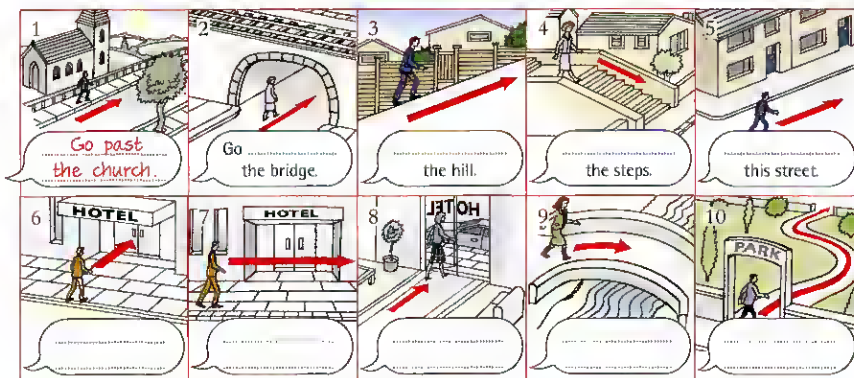
- They walked **past** me without speaking.
- A: Excuse me, how do I get to the hospital?
B: Go along this road, **past** the cinema, under the bridge and the hospital is on the left.



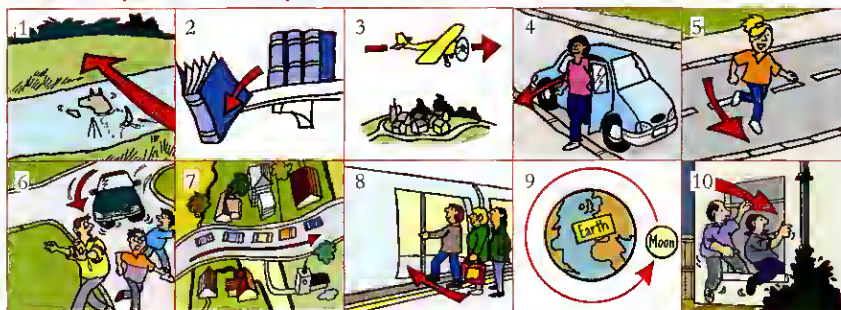
across



110.1 Somebody asks you how to get to a place. You say which way to go. Look at the pictures and write sentences beginning Go ...



110.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- The dog swam across the river.
- A book fell off the shelf.
- A plane flew over the village.
- A woman got into the car.
- A girl ran down the road.
- Suddenly a car came round the corner.
- They drove into the village.
- They got on the train.
- The moon travels around the earth.
- They got up the house into a window.

110.3 Complete the sentences. Use over/from/into etc.

- I looked out of the window and watched the people in the street.
- My house is very near here. It's just at the corner.
- 'Where's my phone?' 'You put it in your bag.'
- How far is it from here to the airport?
- We walked through the museum for an hour and saw a lot of interesting things.
- You can put your coat on the back of the chair.
- In tennis, you have to hit the ball over the net.
- Silvia took a key out of her bag and opened the door.

on at by with about

A

on

on holiday
on television
on the radio
on the phone
on fire
on time (= not late)

- ☐ Jane isn't at work this week. She's **on holiday**.
- ☐ We watched the news **on television**.
- ☐ We listened to the news **on the radio**.
- ☐ I spoke to Rachel **on the phone** last night.
- ☐ The house is **on fire**! Call the fire brigade.
- ☐ 'Was the train late?' 'No, it was **on time**.'

B

at

at (the age of) 21 / at 50 kilometres an hour / at 100 degrees etc.:

- ☐ Lisa got married at 21. (or ... **at the age of 21**.)
- ☐ A car uses more petrol **at 120 kilometres an hour** than at 90.
- ☐ Water boils **at 100 degrees Celsius**.

C

by

by car / by bus / by plane / by bike etc.:

- ☐ Do you like travelling **by train**?
- ☐ Jane usually goes to work **by bike**.

but on foot:

- ☐ You can't get there **by car**. You have to go **on foot**. (= you have to walk)

a book **by** ... / a painting **by** ... / a piece of music **by** ... etc.:

- ☐ Have you read any books **by Charles Dickens**?
- ☐ **Who** is that painting **by**? Picasso?

by after the passive (→ Unit 21):

- ☐ I was bitten **by** a dog.

by bus



on foot

the title
by
the writer



D

with/without

- ☐ Did you stay at a hotel or **with friends**?
- ☐ Wait for me. Please don't go **without me**.
- ☐ Do you like your coffee **with** or **without milk**?
- ☐ I cut the paper **with** a pair of scissors.

a man **with** a beard / a woman **with** glasses etc.:

- ☐ Do you know that man **with the beard**?
- ☐ I'd like to have a house **with** a big garden.



a man
with a beard



a woman
with glasses

E

about

talk/speak/think/hear/know about ...:

- ☐ Some people **talk about** their work all the time.
- ☐ I don't **know much about** cars.

a book / a question / a programme / information (etc.) **about** ...:

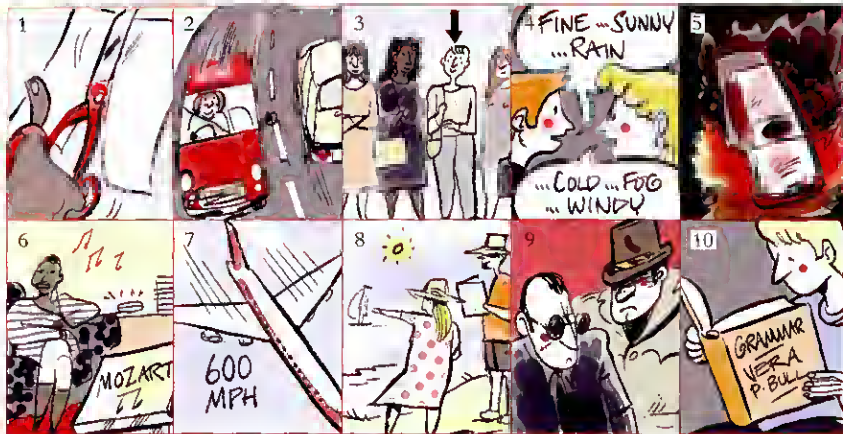
- ☐ There was a **programme about** volcanoes on TV last night. Did you see it?

111.1 Complete the sentences. Use on + these words:

holiday the phone ~~the radio~~ television time

- We heard the news on the radio.
- Please don't be late. Try to be here
- I won't be here next week. I'm going
- 'Did you see Linda?' 'No, but I talked to her
- 'What's this evening?' 'Nothing that I want to watch.'

111.2 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with at/by/with etc.



- I cut the paper with a pair of scissors.
- She usually goes to work car.
- Who is the woman short hair?
- They are talking the weather.
- The car is fire.
- She's listening to some music Mozart.
- The plane is flying 600 miles an hour.
- They're holiday.
- Do you know the man sunglasses?
- He's reading a book grammar Vera P. Bull.

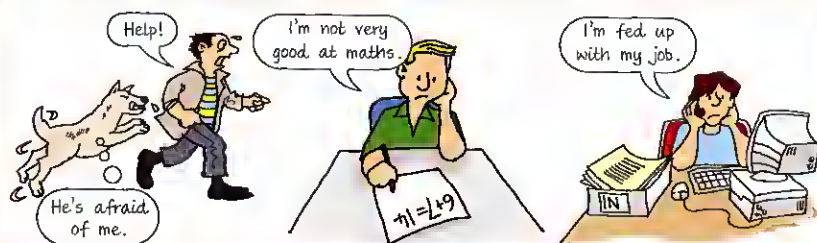
111.3 Complete the sentences. Use at/by/with etc.

- In tennis, you hit the ball a racket.
- It's cold today. Don't go out a coat.
- Hamlet*, *Othello* and *Macbeth* are plays William Shakespeare.
- Do you know anything computers?
- My grandmother died the age of 98.
- How long does it take from New York to Los Angeles plane?
- I didn't go to the football match, but I watched it television.
- My house is the one the red door on the right.
- These trains are very fast. They can travel very high speeds.
- I don't use my car very often. I prefer to go bike.
- Can you give me some information hotels in this town?
- I was arrested two policemen and taken to the police station.
- The buses here are very good. They're nearly always time.
- What would you like to drink your meal?
- We travelled from Paris to Moscow train.
- The museum has some paintings Rembrandt.

afraid of ... , good at ... etc. of/at/for etc. (prepositions) + -ing

A

afraid of ... / good at ... etc. (adjective + preposition)



afraid of ...

angry with somebody

angry about something

different from ...

or **different to ...**

fed up with ...

full of ...

good at ...

interested in ...

married to ...

nice/kind of somebody to ...

be **nice/kind to** somebody

sorry about a situation

sorry for/about doing something

be/feel **sorry for** somebody

- ☐ Are you **afraid of** dogs?
- ☐ Why are you **angry with** me? What have I done?
- ☐ Are you **angry about** last night? (= something that happened last night)
- ☐ Lisa is very **different from** (or **to**) her sister.
- ☐ I'm **fed up with** my job. I want to do something different. (= I've had enough of my job)
- ☐ The room was **full of** people.
- ☐ Are you **good at** maths?
- ☐ I'm not **interested in** sport.
- ☐ Sue is **married to** a dentist. (= her husband is a dentist)
- ☐ It was **kind of** you to help us. Thank you very much.
- ☐ David is very friendly. He's always very **nice to** me.
- ☐ I'm afraid I can't help you. I'm **sorry about** that.
- ☐ I'm **sorry for/about** not phoning you yesterday. (or I'm sorry I didn't phone you)
- ☐ I feel **sorry for** them. They are in a very difficult situation.

B

of/at/for (etc.) + -ing

After a preposition (of/at/for etc.), a verb ends in **-ing**:

I'm not very good **at**

Are you fed up **with**

I'm sorry **for**

Thank you **for**

Mark is thinking **of**

Tom left **without**

After

telling

doing

not **phoning**

helping

buying

saying

doing

stories.

the same thing every day?

you yesterday.

me.

a new car.

goodbye. (= he didn't say goodbye)

the shopping, they went home.

112.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with of/with/in etc.



- 1 He's afraid of dogs.
- 2 She's interested in science.
- 3 She's married to a footballer.
- 4 She's very good at languages.
- 5 He's fed up with the weather.
- 6 A: Can I help you?
B: Thanks, that's very kind of you.

112.2 Complete the sentences with in/of/with etc.

- 1 I'm not interested in sport.
- 2 I'm not very good at sport.
- 3 I like Sarah. She's always very kind to me.
- 4 I'm sorry about your broken window. It was an accident.
- 5 He's very brave. He isn't afraid of anything.
- 6 It was very nice of Jane to let us stay in her apartment.
- 7 Life today is very different from life 50 years ago.
- 8 Are you interested in politics?
- 9 I feel sorry for her, but I can't help her.
- 10 Chris was angry about what happened.
- 11 These boxes are very heavy. They are full of books.
- 12 I'm sorry about getting angry with you yesterday.

112.3 Complete the sentences.

- 1 I'm not very good at telling stories. (good/tell)
- 2 I wanted to go to the cinema, but Paula wasn't interested in. (interested/go)
- 3 Sue isn't very fed up in the morning. (good/get)
- 4 Let's go! I'm fed up. (fed up / wait)
- 5 I'm sorry you up in the middle of the night. (sorry/wake)
- 6 Sorry I'm late! Thank you. (thank you / wait)

112.4 Complete the sentences. Use without -ing.

- 1 (Tom left / he didn't say goodbye) Tom left without saying goodbye.
- 2 (Sue walked past me / she didn't speak)
Sue walked without speaking.
- 3 (don't do anything / ask me first)
Don't do anything without asking me first.
- 4 (I went out / I didn't lock the door)
I went out without locking the door.

112.5 Write sentences about yourself.

- 1 (interested) I'm interested in sport.
- 2 (afraid) I'm afraid of dogs.
- 3 (not very good) I'm not very good at science.
- 4 (not interested) I'm not interested in politics.
- 5 (fed up) I'm fed up with the weather.

listen to ... , look at ... etc.
(verb + preposition)

A

ask (somebody) **for** ...**belong to** ...**happen to** ...**listen to** ...**speak/talk to** somebody **about** something**thank** somebody **for** ...**think about** ... or **think of** ...**wait for** ...**write to** somebody*but* **phone/call** somebody
(*without to*)

- ☐ A man stopped me and **asked** me **for** money.
- ☐ Does this book **belong to** you? (= Is this your book?)
- ☐ I can't find my pen. What's **happened to** it?
- ☐ **Listen to** this music. It's great.
- ☐ Did you **talk to** Paul **about** the problem?
- ☐ (*on the phone*) Can I **speak to** Chris, please?
- ☐ **Thank** you very much **for** your help.
- ☐ He never **thinks about** (*or of*) other people.
- ☐ Mark is **thinking of** (*or about*) buying a new computer.
- ☐ **Wait for** me. I'm nearly ready.
- ☐ I couldn't contact the company by phone. I had to **write to** them.
- ☐ I'm going to **phone** my parents this evening. (*not phone to my parents*)

B

look at / look for / look after**look at** ...

- ☐ He's **looking at** his watch.
- ☐ **Look at** these flowers! They're beautiful.
- ☐ Why are you **looking at** me like that?

look for ...

(= try to find)



- ☐ She's lost her key. She's **looking for** it.
- ☐ I'm **looking for** Sarah. Have you seen her?

look after ...

(= take care of, keep safe)

- ☐ When Emily is at work, a friend of hers **looks after** her children.
- ☐ Don't lose this book. **Look after** it. (= Keep it safe.)

C

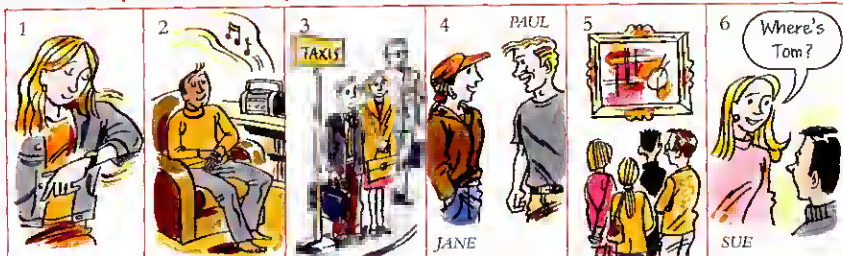
dependWe say **depend on** ... :

- ☐ A: Do you like eating in restaurants?
- B: Sometimes. It **depends on** the restaurant. (*not it depends of*)

You can say **it depends what/where/how** (etc.) with or without **on**:

- ☐ A: Do you want to come out with us?
- B: It **depends where** you're going. or It **depends on where** you're going.

113.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with to/for/at etc.



- 1 She's looking at her watch.
- 2 He's listening to the radio.
- 3 They're waiting for a taxi.
- 4 Paul is talking to Jane.
- 5 They're looking at a picture.
- 6 Sue is looking for Tom.

113.2 Complete the sentences with to/for/about etc. One sentence is already complete, and no word is necessary.

- 1 Thank you very much for your help.
- 2 This isn't my umbrella. It belongs to a friend of mine.
- 3 *(on the phone)* Can I speak to Steven Davis, please?
- 4 *(on the phone)* Thank you for calling. Goodbye.
- 5 What happened at Ella last night? Why didn't she come to the party?
- 6 We're thinking of going to Australia next year.
- 7 We asked the waiter for coffee, but he brought us tea.
- 8 'Do you like reading books?' 'It depends on the book.'
- 9 John was talking, but nobody was listening to what he was saying.
- 10 We waited for Karen until 2 o'clock, but she didn't come.
- 11 If you want to contact me, you can write to me at this address.
- 12 Don't forget to phone your mother tonight.
- 13 He's alone all day. He never talks to anybody.
- 14 'How much does it cost to stay at this hotel?' 'It depends on the type of room.'
- 15 Catherine is thinking of changing her job.

113.3 Complete these sentences. Use at/for/after.

- 1 I looked at the newspaper, but I didn't read it carefully.
- 2 When you are ill, you need somebody to look after you.
- 3 Excuse me, I'm looking for Hill Street. Can you tell me where it is?
- 4 Goodbye! Have a great holiday and look after yourself.
- 5 I want to take a photograph of you. Please look at the camera and smile.
- 6 Barry is looking for a job. He wants to work in a hotel.

113.4 Answer these questions with It depends ...

- 1 Do you want to go out with us?
- 2 Do you like eating in restaurants?
- 3 Do you enjoy watching TV?
- 4 Can you do something for me?
- 5 Are you going away this weekend?
- 6 Can you lend me some money?

It depends where you're going.
It depends on the restaurant.
 It depends
 It

go in, fall off, run away etc.
(phrasal verbs 1)

A phrasal verb is a verb (go/look/be etc.) + in/out/up/down etc.

in



- ☐ I waited outside the shop. I didn't **go in**.
- ☐ Sarah opened the door of the car and **got in**. (= into the car)

out



- ☐ I went to the window and **looked out**.
- ☐ The car stopped and a woman **got out**. (= out of the car)

on



- ☐ The bus came, and I **got on**.

off



- ☐ Be careful! Don't **fall off**.

up



- ☐ He **stood up** and left the room.
- ☐ I usually **get up** early. (= get out of bed)
- ☐ We **looked up** at the stars in the sky.

down



- ☐ The picture **fell down**.
- ☐ Would you like to **sit down**?
- ☐ Lie **down** on the floor.

away or off



- ☐ The thief **ran away**. (or ... **ran off**)
- ☐ Emma got into the car and **drove away**. (or ... **drove off**)

be/go away (= in/to another place)

- ☐ Tim has **gone away** for a few days.

back



- ☐ Go away and don't **come back**!
- ☐ We went out for dinner and then **went back** to our hotel.

be back

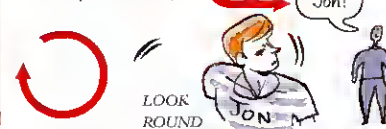
- ☐ Tim is away. He'll **be back** on Monday.

over



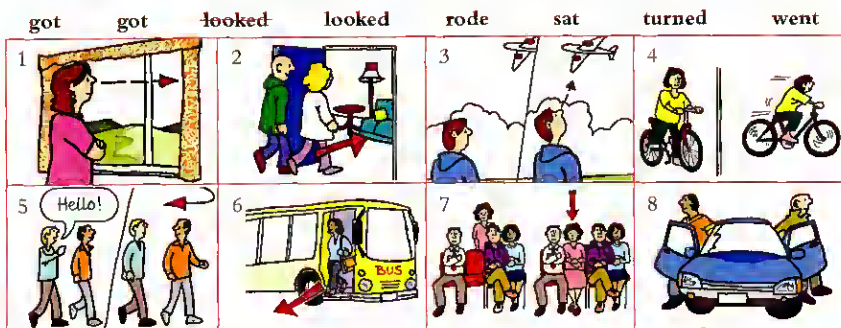
- ☐ The wall wasn't very high, so we **climbed over**.
- ☐ **Turn over** and look at the next page.

round (or around)



- ☐ Somebody shouted my name, so I **looked round** (or **around**).
- ☐ We went for a long walk. After an hour we **turned round** (or **around**) and went back.

114.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use these verbs + in/out/up etc.



- 1 I went to the window and **looked out** .
 2 The door was open, so we
 3 He heard a plane, so he
 4 She got on her bike and
 5 I said hello, and he
 6 The bus stopped, and she
 7 There was a free seat, so she
 8 A car stopped, and two men

114.2 Complete the sentences. Use out/away/back etc.

- 1 'What happened to the picture on the wall?' 'It fell **down** .'
 2 Wait a minute. Don't go I want to ask you something.
 3 Lisa heard a noise behind her, so she looked to see what it was.
 4 I'm going now to do some shopping. I'll be at 5 o'clock.
 5 I'm feeling very tired. I'm going to lie on the sofa.
 6 When you have read this page, turn and read the other side.
 7 Mark is from Canada. He lives in London now, but he wants to go to Canada.
 8 We haven't got a key to the house, so we can't get
 9 I was very tired this morning. I couldn't get
 10 A: 'When are you going ?'
 B: 'On the 5th. And I'm coming on the 24th.'

114.3 Before you do this exercise, study the verbs in Appendix 6 (page 250).

Complete the sentences. Choose a verb from the box + on/off/up etc. If necessary, put the verb into the correct form.

break	fall	give	hold	speak	wake
carry	get	go	slow	take	

+ on/off/up/down/over

- 1 I went to sleep at 10 o'clock and **woke up** at 8 o'clock the next morning.
 2 'It's time to go.' '..... a minute. I'm not ready yet.'
 3 The train and finally stopped.
 4 I like flying, but I'm always nervous when the plane
 5 How are your children? How are they at school?
 6 It's difficult to hear you. Can you a little?
 7 This car isn't very good. It has many times.
 8 When babies try to walk, they sometimes
 9 The hotel isn't far from here. If you along this road, you'll see it on the left.
 10 I tried to find a job, but I It was impossible.
 11 The fire alarm and everyone had to leave the building.

put on your shoes
(phrasal verbs 2)

put your shoes on

A

Sometimes a phrasal verb (**put on** / **take off** etc.) has an *object*. For example:

verb object
put on your coat



You can say:

put on your coat
or **put** your coat **on**

But **it/them** (pronouns) always go before **on/off** etc.:

put it on (not put on it)

- ☐ It was cold, so **I put on** my coat.
(or **I put** my coat **on**)
- ☐ Here's your coat. **Put it on**.

verb object
take off your shoes



You can say:

take off your shoes
or **take** your shoes **off**

take them off (not take off them)

- ☐ I'm going to **take off** my shoes.
(or **take** my shoes **off**)
- ☐ Your shoes are dirty. **Take them off**.

B

Some more phrasal verbs + *object*:

turn on / **turn off** (lights, machines, taps etc.):

- ☐ It was dark, so **I turned on** the light.
(or **I turned** the light **on**)
- ☐ I don't want to watch this programme.
You can **turn it off**.



also **switch on** / **switch off** (lights, machines etc.):

- ☐ **I switched on** the light and **switched off** the television.



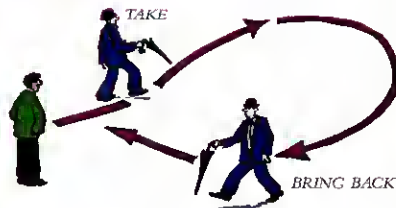
pick up / **put down**:

- ☐ Those are my keys on the floor. Can you **pick them up** for me?
- ☐ I stopped reading and **put** my book **down**.
(or **put down** my book)

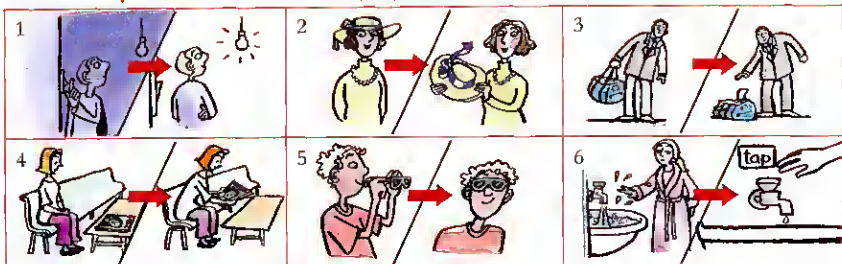


bring back / **take back** / **give back** / **put back**:

- ☐ You can take my umbrella, but please **bring it back**.
- ☐ **I took** my new sweater **back** to the shop. It was too small for me.
- ☐ I've got Rachel's keys. I have to **give them back** to her.
- ☐ I read the letter and then **put it back** in the envelope.



115.1 Look at the pictures. What did these people do?



- 1 He turned on the light. 4 She
 2 She 5 He
 3 He 6 She

115.2 You can write these sentences in three different ways. Complete the table.

1	I turned on the radio.	<u>I turned the radio on.</u>	<u>I turned it on.</u>
2	He put on his jacket.	He	He
3	She	She took her glasses off.
4	I picked up the phone.
5	They gave back the key.
6	We turned the lights off.

115.3 Complete the sentences. Use these verbs with it or them.

bring back pick up switch off take back **turn-on**

- 1 I wanted to watch something on television, so I turned it on.
 2 My new lamp doesn't work. I'm going to to the shop.
 3 There were some gloves on the floor, so I and put them on the table.
 4 The heating was on but it was too warm, so I
 5 Thank you for lending me these books. I won't forget to

115.4 Before you do this exercise, study the verbs in Appendix 7 (page 251).

Complete the sentences. Use a verb from the box. Sometimes you will also need to use it/them/me.

fill in	knock down	look up	show round	turn down
give up	knock over	put out	throw away	try on

- 1 They knocked a lot of houses down when they built the new road.
 2 That music is very loud. Can you turn it down ?
 3 I a glass and broke it.
 4 'What does this word mean?' 'Here's a dictionary. You can ?'
 5 I want to keep these magazines. Please don't
 6 I a pair of shoes in the shop, but I didn't buy them.
 7 I visited a school last week. One of the teachers
 8 'Do you play the piano?' 'No, I started to learn, but I after a month.'
 9 Somebody gave me a form and told me to
 10 Smoking isn't allowed here. Please your cigarette



Appendix 1

Active and passive

1.1 Present and past

	active	passive
present simple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> We make butter from milk. <input type="checkbox"/> Somebody cleans these rooms every day. <input type="checkbox"/> People never invite me to parties. <input type="checkbox"/> How do they make butter? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Butter is made from milk. <input type="checkbox"/> These rooms are cleaned every day. <input type="checkbox"/> I am never invited to parties. <input type="checkbox"/> How is butter made?
past simple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Somebody stole my car last week. <input type="checkbox"/> Somebody stole my keys yesterday. <input type="checkbox"/> They didn't invite me to the party. <input type="checkbox"/> When did they build these houses? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> My car was stolen last week. <input type="checkbox"/> My keys were stolen yesterday. <input type="checkbox"/> I wasn't invited to the party. <input type="checkbox"/> When were these houses built?
present continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> They are building a new airport at the moment. (= it isn't finished) <input type="checkbox"/> They are building some new houses near the river. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> A new airport is being built at the moment. <input type="checkbox"/> Some new houses are being built near the river.
past continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> When I was here a few years ago, they were building a new airport. (= it wasn't finished at that time) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> When I was here a few years ago, a new airport was being built.
present perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Look! They have painted the door. <input type="checkbox"/> These shirts are clean. Somebody has washed them. <input type="checkbox"/> Somebody has stolen my car. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Look! The door has been painted. <input type="checkbox"/> These shirts are clean. They have been washed. <input type="checkbox"/> My car has been stolen.
past perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Tina said that somebody had stolen her car. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Tina said that her car had been stolen.

1.2 will / can / must / have to etc.

active	passive
<ul style="list-style-type: none">□ Somebody will clean the office tomorrow.□ Somebody must clean the office.□ I think they'll invite you to the party.□ They can't repair my watch.□ You should wash this sweater by hand.□ They are going to build a new airport.□ Somebody has to wash these clothes.□ They had to take the injured man to hospital.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">□ The office will be cleaned tomorrow.□ The office must be cleaned.□ I think you'll be invited to the party.□ My watch can't be repaired.□ This sweater should be washed by hand.□ A new airport is going to be built.□ These clothes have to be washed.□ The injured man had to be taken to hospital.

Appendix 2

List of irregular verbs (→ Unit 24)

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past simple</i>	<i>past participle</i>
be	was/were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past simple</i>	<i>past participle</i>
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read (reed)*	read (red)*	read (red)*
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

* pronunciation

The following verbs can be regular (-ed) or irregular (-t):

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past simple / past participle</i>
burn	burned or burnt
dream	dreamed or dreamt

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past simple / past participle</i>
learn	learned or learnt
smell	smelled or smelt

Appendix 3

Irregular verbs in groups

The past simple and past participle are the same:

1	cost → cost	let → let
	cut → cut	put → put
	hit → hit	shut → shut
	hurt → hurt	

2	lend → lent	lose → lost
	send → sent	shoot → shot
	spend → spent	get → got
	build → built	light → lit
		sit → sat
	burn → burnt	keep → kept
	learn → learnt	sleep → slept
	smell → smelt	
	feel → felt	
	leave → left	
	meet → met	
	dream → dreamt (dremt)*	
	mean → meant (ment)*	

3	bring → brought (brort)*
	buy → bought (bort)*
	fight → fought (fort)*
	think → thought (thort)*
	catch → caught (kort)*
	teach → taught (tort)*

4	sell → sold
	tell → told
	find → found
	have → had
	hear → heard
	hold → held
	read → read (red)*
	say → said (sed)*
	pay → paid
	make → made
	stand → stood
	understand → understood

The past simple and past participle are different:

1	break → broke	broken
	choose → chose	chosen
	speak → spoke	spoken
	steal → stole	stolen
	wake → woke	woken

2	drive → drove	driven
	ride → rode	ridden
	rise → rose	risen
	write → wrote	written
	beat → beat	beaten
	bite → bit	bitten
	hide → hid	hidden

3	eat → ate	eaten
	fall → fell	fallen
	forget → forgot	forgotten
	give → gave	given
	see → saw	seen
	take → took	taken

4	blow → blew	blown
	grow → grew	grown
	know → knew	known
	throw → threw	thrown
	fly → flew	flown
	draw → drew	drawn
	show → showed	shown

5	begin → began	begun
	drink → drank	drunk
	swim → swam	swum
	ring → rang	rung
	sing → sang	sung
	run → ran	run

6	come → came	come
	become → became	become

* pronunciation

Appendix 4

Short forms (he's / I'd / don't etc.)

- 4.1** In spoken English we usually pronounce **'I am'** as one word. The short form (**I'm**) is a way of writing this:

I am → I'm	<input type="checkbox"/> I'm feeling tired this morning.
it is → it's	<input type="checkbox"/> 'Do you like this jacket?' 'Yes, it's nice.'
they have → they've etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 'Where are your friends?' ' They've gone home.'

When we write short forms, we use ' (*an apostrophe*):

I am → **I'm** **he** is → **he's** **you** have → **you've** **she** will → **she'll**

- 4.2** We use these forms with **I/he/she** etc.:

am → 'm	I'm							
is → 's		he's	she's	it's				
are → 're					we're	you're	they're	
have → 've	I've				we've	you've	they've	
has → 's		he's	she's	it's				
had → 'd	I'd	he'd	she'd		we'd	you'd	they'd	
will → 'll	I'll	he'll	she'll		we'll	you'll	they'll	
would → 'd	I'd	he'd	she'd		we'd	you'd	they'd	

- ☐ **I've** got some new shoes.
- ☐ **We'll** probably go out this evening.
- ☐ **It's** 10 o'clock. **You're** late again.

's = **is** or **has**:

- ☐ She's going out this evening. (she's going = she **is** going)
- ☐ She's gone out. (she's gone = she **has** gone)

'd = **would** or **had**:

- ☐ A: What would you like to eat?
B: I'd like a salad, please. (I'd like = I **would** like)
- ☐ I told the police that I'd lost my passport. (I'd lost = I **had** lost)

Do not use **'m/'s/'d** etc. at the end of a sentence (→ Unit 40):

- ☐ 'Are you tired?' 'Yes, I **am**.' (*not* Yes, I'm.)
- ☐ She isn't tired, but he **is**. (*not* he's)

- 4.3** We use short forms with **I/you/he/she** etc., but you can use short forms (especially **'s**) with other words too:

- ☐ **Who's** your favourite singer? (= who **is**)
- ☐ **What's** the time? (= what **is**)
- ☐ **There's** a big tree in the garden. (= there **is**)
- ☐ **My sister's** working in London. (= my sister **is** working)
- ☐ **Paul's** gone out. (= Paul **has** gone out)
- ☐ **What colour's** your car? (= What colour **is** your car?)

Appendix 4

Short forms (he's / I'd / don't etc.)

4.4 Negative short forms (→ Unit 43):

isn't (= is not)	don't (= do not)	can't (= cannot)
aren't (= are not)	doesn't (= does not)	couldn't (= could not)
wasn't (= was not)	didn't (= did not)	won't (= will not)
weren't (= were not)		wouldn't (= would not)
hasn't (= has not)		shouldn't (= should not)
haven't (= have not)		mustn't (= must not)
hadn't (= had not)		

- ☐ We went to her house, but she **wasn't** at home.
- ☐ 'Where's David?' 'I **don't** know. I **haven't** seen him.'
- ☐ You work all the time. You **shouldn't** work so hard.
- ☐ I **won't** be here tomorrow. (= I will not)

4.5 's (apostrophe + s)

's can mean different things:

- (1) 's = **is** or **has** (→ section 4.2 of this appendix)
- (2) **let's** = let **us** (→ Units 35, 53)
 - ☐ It's a lovely day. **Let's** go out. (= Let **us** go out.)
- (3) Kate's camera = her camera
my brother's car = his car
the manager's office = his/her office etc.
(→ Unit 64)

Compare:

- ☐ **Kate's** camera was very expensive. (**Kate's** camera = **her** camera)
- ☐ **Kate's** a very good photographer. (**Kate's** = **Kate is**)
- ☐ **Kate's** got a new camera. (**Kate's** got = **Kate has** got)

Appendix 5

Spelling

5.1 Words + -s and -es (birds/watches etc.)

noun + s (plural) (→ Unit 66)

bird → birds mistake → mistakes hotel → hotels

verb + s (he/she/it -s) (→ Unit 5)

think → thinks live → lives remember → remembers

but

+ es after -s / -sh / -ch / -x

bus → buses	pass → passes	address → addresses
dish → dishes	wash → washes	finish → finishes
watch → watches	teach → teaches	sandwich → sandwiches
box → boxes		

also

potato → potatoes	tomato → tomatoes
do → does	go → goes

-f / -fe → -ves

shelf → shelves knife → knives *but* roof → roofs

5.2 Words ending in -y (baby → babies / study → studied etc.)

-y → -ies

study → studies (<i>not</i> studys)	family → families (<i>not</i> familys)
story → stories	city → cities
try → tries	marry → marries
	fly → flies

-y → -ied (→ Unit 11)

study → studied (<i>not</i> studyed)	
try → tried	marry → married
	copy → copied

-y → -ier/-iest (→ Units 87, 90)

easy → easier/easiest (<i>not</i> easier/easyest)	
happy → happier/happiest	lucky → luckier/luckiest
heavy → heavier/heaviest	funny → funnier/funniest

-y → -ily (→ Unit 86)

easy → easily (<i>not</i> easily)	
happy → happily	heavy → heavily
	lucky → luckily

y does not change to i if the ending is -ay/-ey/-oy/-uy:

holiday → holidays (<i>not</i> holidayes)			
enjoy → enjoys/enjoyed	stay → stays/stayed	buy → buys	key → keys

but

say → said	pay → paid	(irregular verbs)
------------	------------	-------------------

Appendix 5

Spelling

5.3 -ing

Verbs that end in **-e** (make/write/drive etc.) → **-ing**:

make → making write → writing come → coming dance → dancing

Verbs that end in **-ie** → **-ying**:

lie → lying die → dying tie → tying

5.4 stop → stopped, big → bigger etc.

Vowels and consonants:

Vowel letters: a e i o u

Consonant letters: b c d f g k l m n p r s t w y

Sometimes a word ends in a *vowel* + a *consonant*. For example: stop, big, get.

Before **-ing/-ed/-er/-est**, **p/g/t** etc. become **pp/gg/tt** etc.

For example:

	V+C			V = vowel	C = consonant
stop	ST O P	p → pp	stopping	stopped	
run	R U N	n → nn	running		
get	G E T	t → tt	getting		
swim	SW I M	m → mm	swimming		
big	B I G	g → gg	bigger	biggest	
hot	H O T	t → tt	hotter	hottest	
thin	TH I N	n → nn	thinner	thinnest	

This does *not* happen

(1) if the word ends in *two* consonant letters (C + C):

	C+C		
help	HE L P	helping	helped
work	WO R K	working	worked
fast	FA S T	faster	fastest

(2) if the word ends in *two* vowel letters + a consonant letter (V + V + C):

	V+V+C		
need	N E E D	needing	needed
wait	W A I T	waiting	waited
cheap	CH E A P	cheaper	cheapest

(3) in longer words (two syllables or more) if the last part of the word is *not* stressed:

	stress	
happen	HAP-pen	→ happening/happened (not happenned)
visit	VIS-it	→ visiting/visited
remember	re-MEM-ber	→ remembering/remembered

but

prefer	pre-FER	(stress at the end) → preferring/preferred
begin	be-GIN	(stress at the end) → beginning

(4) if the word ends in **-y** or **-w**. (At the end of words, **y** and **w** are not consonants.)

enjoy → enjoying/enjoyed snow → snowing/snowed few → fewer/fewest

Appendix 6

Phrasal verbs (take off / give up etc.)

This is a list of some important phrasal verbs (→ Unit 114).

on **carry on** = *continue*

□ Don't stop working. **Carry on.** (= continue working)

□ A: Excuse me, where is the station?

B: **Carry on** along this road and turn right at the lights. (= Continue along ...)

also **go on** / **walk on** / **drive on** etc. = *continue going/walking/driving* etc.

□ Don't stop here. **Drive on.**

come on = *be quick*

□ **Come on!** Everybody is waiting for you.

get on = *manage (in a job, at school, in an exam etc.)*

□ How was your exam? How did you **get on**?
(= how did you do?)

hold on = *wait*

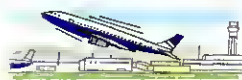
□ Can you **hold on** a minute? (= can you wait?)



off **take off** = *leave the ground (for planes)*

□ The plane **took off** 20 minutes late, but arrived on time.

TAKE OFF



go off = *explode (a bomb etc.) or ring (an alarm, an alarm clock etc.)*

□ A bomb **went off** and caused a lot of damage.

□ A car alarm **goes off** if somebody tries to break into the car.



GO OFF

up **give up** = *stop trying*

□ I know it's difficult, but don't **give up**.
(= don't stop trying)

grow up = *become an adult*

□ What does your son want to do when he **grows up**?



GROW UP

hurry up = *do something more quickly*

□ **Hurry up!** We haven't got much time.

speak up = *speak more loudly*

□ I can't hear you. Can you **speak up**, please?



WAKE UP

wake up = *stop sleeping*

□ I often **wake up** in the middle of the night.

wash up = *wash the plates etc. after a meal*

□ Do you want me to **wash up**?
(or ... to do the washing-up?)



WASH UP

down **slow down** = *go more slowly*

□ You're driving too fast. **Slow down!**

BREAK DOWN

break down = *stop working (for cars, machines etc.)*

□ Sue was very late because her car **broke down**.



over **fall over** = *lose your balance*

□ I **fell over** because my shoes were too big for me.



FALL OVER

Appendix 7 Phrasal verbs + object (put out a fire / give up your job etc.)

This is a list of some important phrasal verbs + object (→ Unit 115).

in/out fill in / fill out a form = *complete a form*

- Can you **fill in this form**, please? or
- Can you **fill out this form**, please?

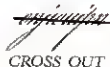


out put out a fire, a cigarette etc.

- The fire brigade arrived and **put the fire out**.

cross out a mistake, a word etc.

- If you make a mistake, **cross it out**.



on try on clothes = *put on clothes to see if they fit you*

- (in a shop) This is a nice jacket. Shall I **try it on**?

up give up something = *stop doing it*

- Sue **gave up her job** when her baby was born. (= she stopped working)
- 'Are you still learning Italian?' 'No, I **gave it up**.'

look up a word in a dictionary etc.

- I didn't know the meaning of the word, so I **looked it up** in a dictionary.

turn up the TV, radio, music, heating etc. = *make it louder or warmer*

- Can you **turn the radio up**? I can't hear it.

wake up somebody who is sleeping

- I have to get up early tomorrow. Can you **wake me up** at 6.30?

down knock down a building ≈ *demolish it*

- They are going to **knock down** the school and build a new one.

turn down the TV, radio, music, heating etc.

= *make it more quiet or less warm*

- The music is too loud. Can you **turn it down**?



over knock over a cup, a glass, a person etc.

- Be careful. Don't **knock your cup over**.
- There was an accident at the end of the road. A man was **knocked over** by a car. (or A man was **knocked down** by a car.)



away throw away rubbish, things you don't want

- These apples are bad. Shall I **throw them away**?
- Don't **throw away that picture**. I want it.

put something away = *put it in the place where you usually keep it*

- After they finished playing, the children **put their toys away**.

THROW AWAY



back pay somebody **back** = *give back money that you borrowed*

- Thank you for lending me the money. I'll **pay you back** next week.

round/ show somebody **round/around** = *take somebody on a tour of a place*

- We visited a factory last week. The manager **showed us round**.

Additional exercises







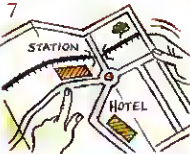

List of exercises:

1-2	am/is/are	Units 1-2
3	present continuous	Units 3-4
4	present simple	Units 5-7
5-7	present simple, am/is/are and have (got)	Units 1-2, 5-7, 9
8-9	present continuous and present simple	Units 3-8
10-13	was/were and past simple	Units 10-12
14	past simple and past continuous	Units 11-14
15	present and past	Units 3-14
16-18	present perfect	Units 15-19
19-22	present perfect and past simple	Units 18-20
23	present, past and present perfect	Units 3-20
24-27	passive	Units 21-22
28	future	Units 25-28
29	past, present and future	Units 3-20, 25-28
30-31	past, present and future	Units 3-22, 25-28, 52, 54, 98, 105
32	-ing and to ...	Units 51-55, 105, 112
33-34	a and the	Units 65, 69-73
35	prepositions	Units 103-108, 111

am/is/are

Units 1-2

1 Write sentences for the pictures. Use the words in the boxes + **is/Isn't/are/aren't**.

1 	2 LISA 	3  KATE	4 
5 No, thank you.  GARY	6 	7 	8 

The windows
Lisa
Kate
The children
Gary
The books
The hotel
The bus

on the table
hungry
asleep
open-
full
near the station
a doctor
happy

1 The windows are open.
2 Lisa isn't happy.
3 Kate
4
5
6
7
8

2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 'Are you hungry?' 'No, but I'm thirsty.'
- 2 'How are your parents?' 'They're fine.'
- 3 'Is Anna at home?' 'No, at work.'
- 4 '..... my keys?' 'On your desk.'
- 5 Where is Paul from? American or British?
- 6 very hot today. The temperature is 38 degrees.
- 7 'Are you a teacher?' 'No, a student.'
- 8 '..... your umbrella?' 'Green.'
- 9 Where's your car? in the car park?
- 10 '..... tired?' 'No, I'm fine.'
- 11 'These shoes are nice. How?' 'Fifty pounds.'

present continuous (I'm working / are you working? etc.)

Units 3-4

3 Use the words in brackets to write sentences.

- 1 A: Where are your parents?
B: They're watching TV. (they / watch / TV)
- 2 A: Paula is going out.
B: Where's she going? (where / she / go?)
- 3 A: Where's David?
B: He's having a shower. (he / have / a shower)
- 4 A: Where are the children?
B: They're playing. (the children / play?)
- 5 A: Is it raining?
B: No, not at the moment. (it / rain?)
- 6 A: Where are Sue and Steve?
B: They've come now. (they / come / now)
- 7 A: Why are you standing there?
B: I'm waiting for somebody. (why / you / stand / here?)

present simple (I work / she doesn't work / do you work? etc.)

Units 5-7

4 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple.

- 1 Sue always gets to work early. (Sue / always / get)
- 2 We don't watch TV very often. (we / not / watch)
- 3 How often do you wash your hair? (you / wash)
- 4 I want to go to the cinema, but Sam doesn't want to go. (Sam / not / want)
- 5 Helen lives near here? (you / want)
- 6 Sarah knows a lot of people. (Helen / live)
- 7 I enjoy travelling, but I don't travel very much. (Sarah / know)
- 8 What time do you get up in the morning? (I / not / travel)
- 9 My parents are usually at home in the evening. (you / usually / get up)
- 10 They go out very often. (they / not / go out)
- 11 We finish work at five o'clock. (Tom / always / finish)
- 12 A: What time does Julia do her homework?
B: She does it in a hotel. (Julia / do)
(she / work)

present simple, am/is/are and have (got)

Units 1-2, 5-7, 9

5 Read the questions and Clare's answers. Then write sentences about Clare.

- 1 Are you married?
- 2 Do you live in London?
- 3 Are you a student?
- 4 Have you got a car?
- 5 Do you go out a lot?
- 6 Have you got a lot of friends?
- 7 Do you like London?
- 8 Do you like dancing?
- 9 Are you interested in sport?

- Clare
- 1 No.
 - 2 Yes.
 - 3 Yes.
 - 4 No.
 - 5 Yes.
 - 6 Yes.
 - 7 No.
 - 8 Yes.
 - 9 No.



- 1 She isn't married.
- 2 She lives in London.
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

6 Complete the questions.

- 1 What's your name ?
..... married?
Where ?
..... any children?
How ?

- Brian.
Yes, I am.
In Barton Road.
Yes, a daughter.
She's three.



- 2 ?
..... ?
..... your job?
..... a car?
..... to work by car?

- I'm 29.
I work in a supermarket.
No, I hate it.
Yes, I have.
No, I usually go by bus.



- 3 Who is this man ?
..... ?
..... ?
..... in London?



- That's my brother.
Michael.
He's a travel agent.
No, in Manchester.

7 Write sentences from these words. All the sentences are present.

- 1 Sarah often / tennis
- 2 my parents / a new car
- 3 my shoes / dirty
- 4 Sonia / 32 years old
- 5 I / two sisters
- 6 we often / TV in the evening
- 7 Jane never / a hat
- 8 a bicycle / two wheels
- 9 these flowers / beautiful
- 10 Mary / German very well

- Sarah often plays tennis.
My parents have got a new car.
My shoes are dirty.

Sonia

present continuous (I'm working) and present simple (I work)

Units 3-8

8 Complete the sentences.

<p>1 Please be quiet. <u>I'm working</u> (I/work)</p> 	<p>2 <u>Do you often go</u> (you/often/go) to the cinema?</p> 	<p>3 What (you/cook)?</p> 
<p>4 Jack (play) the piano very well.</p>  <p>JACK</p>	<p>5 (if/go) now. Goodbye!</p> 	<p>6 (it/rain). Can I take this umbrella?</p> 
<p>7 (I/not/watch) TV very much.</p> 	<p>8 Excuse me, (we/look) for the museum.</p> 	<p>9 What's this word? How (you/pronounce) it?</p> 

9 Which is right?

- 1 'Are you speaking / Do you speak English?' 'Yes, a little.' (Do you speak is right)
- 2 Sometimes we're going / we go away at weekends.
- 3 It's a nice day today. The sun is shining / shines.
- 4 (You meet Kate in the street.) Hello, Kate. Where are you going / do you go?
- 5 How often are you going / do you go on holiday?
- 6 Emily is a writer. She's writing / She writes books for children.
- 7 I'm never reading / I never read newspapers.
- 8 'Where are Michael and Jane?' 'They're watching / They watch TV in the living room.'
- 9 Helen is in her office. She's talking / She talks to somebody.
- 10 What time are you usually having / do you usually have dinner?
- 11 John isn't at home at the moment. He's visiting / He visits some friends.
- 12 'Would you like some tea?' 'No, thank you. I'm not drinking / I don't drink tea.'

was/were and past simple (I worked / did you work? etc.)

Units 10-12

10 Complete the sentences. Use one word only.

- I got up early and had a shower.
- Tom was tired last night, so he to bed early.
- I this pen on the floor. Is it yours?
- Kate got married when she 23.
- Helen is learning to drive. She her first lesson yesterday.
- 'I've got a new job.' 'Yes, I know. David me.'
- 'Where did you buy that book?' 'It was a present. Jane it to me.'
- We hungry, so we had something to eat.
- 'Did you enjoy the film?' 'Yes, I it was very good.'
- 'Did Andy come to your party?' 'No, we him, but he didn't come.'

11 Look at the questions and Kevin's answers. Write sentences about Kevin when he was a child.

When you were a child ...

- Were you tall?
Did you like school?
Were you good at sport?
Did you play football?
Did you work hard at school?
Did you have a lot of friends?
Did you have a bicycle?
Were you a quiet child?

Kevin



- No.
Yes.
Yes.
Yes.
No.
Yes.
No.
No.

- He wasn't tall.
- He liked school.
- He
-
-
-
-
-

12 Complete the questions.

- Did you have a nice holiday?
- Where did you go ?
- there?
- Amsterdam?
- ?
- good?
- back?

- Yes, it was great, thanks.
To Amsterdam.
Five days.
Yes, very much.
I have friends in Amsterdam, so I stayed with them.
Yes, it was warm and sunny.
Yesterday.

13 Put the verb in the right form (positive, negative or question).

- It was a good party. I enjoyed it. (I / enjoy)
- Did you do the shopping?' (you / do) 'No, I didn't have time.' (I / have)
- 'Did you phone Adam?' 'No, I'm afraid ' (I / forget)
- I like your new watch. Where it? (you / get)
- I saw Lucy at the party, but to her. (I / speak)
- A: a nice weekend? (you / have)
B: Yes, I went to stay with some friends of mine.
- Paul wasn't well yesterday, so to work. (he / go)
- 'Is Mary here?' 'Yes, five minutes ago.' (she / arrive)
- Where before he moved here? (Robert / live)
- The restaurant wasn't expensive. very much. (the meal / cost)

past simple (I worked) and past continuous (I was working)

Units 11–14

14 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or past continuous.

1



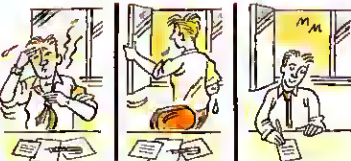
It was raining (rain) when we
went (go) out.

2



When I arrived at the office, Jane and Paul
(work) at their desks.

3



I was opening (open) the window
because it was hot.

4



The phone was ringing (ring) when Sue
(cook) the dinner.

5



I was hearing (hear) a noise outside, so
I was looking (look) out of the
window.

6



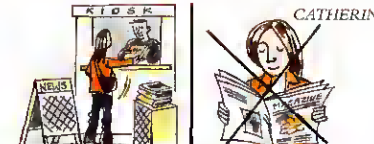
Tom was looking (look)
out of the window when the accident
(happen).

7



Richard had a book in his hand, but he
(not/read) it. He
(watch) TV.

8



Catherine bought a magazine, but she
(not/read) it.
She didn't have time.

9



I finished (finish) my meal,
(pay) the bill and
(leave) the restaurant.

10



I saw (see) Kate this morning.
I was walking (walk) along the street
and she was waiting (wait) for the bus.

present and past

Units 3-14

15 Complete the sentences. Use one of these forms:

present simple (I **work/drive** etc.)present continuous (I **am working/driving** etc.)past simple (I **worked/drove** etc.)past continuous (I **was working/driving** etc.)

- 1 You can turn off the television. I **'m not watching** (not/watch) it.
 2 Last night Jenny **fell** (fall) asleep while she **was reading** (read).
 3 Listen! Somebody **is playing** (play) the piano.
 4 'Have you got my key?' 'No, I **haven't given** (give) it back to you.'
 5 David is very lazy. He **doesn't like** (not/like) hard work.
 6 Where **were you** (your parents / go) for their holidays last year?
 7 I **saw** (see) Diane yesterday. She **was driving** (drive) her new car.
 8 A: **Do you watch** (you/watch) television very much?
 B: No, I haven't got a television set.
 9 A: What **were you doing** (you/do) at 6 o'clock last Sunday morning?
 B: I was in bed asleep.
 10 Andy isn't at home very much. He **goes** (go) away a lot.
 11 I **tried** (try) to find a job at the moment. It's very difficult.
 12 I'm tired this morning. I **didn't sleep** (not/sleep) very well last night.

present perfect (I have done / she has been etc.)

Units 15-19

16 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the present perfect.

1

Goodbye, Tom!

5 minutes later

Is Tom at home?

No, he's just gone out

2

Who's that man?

I don't know.
I've never seen him before.

3

Are you still watching the film?

No, it's just finished

4

I'm looking for my glasses.

Here they are!

Thank you!

5 **BOOKS**
Is this a good book?
I don't know.
I it.

6 I'm looking for Julia.
..... her?
Yes, she was here a few minutes ago.

7 More coffee?
No, thanks.
I enough.

8 to Sweden?
Yes, I went there a few years ago.

9 Hi. We to the cinema. **NEMA** later
.....

10 Enjoy the party! later
Where are Steve and Jane?
..... to a party.
JANE STEVE

11 Paul was asleep in the armchair. He up.
.....

12 How long here?
Since 2002.

13 Do you know Alan? **ALAN**
Yes, we each other for a long time.

14 The weather is horrible here. It all day.

17 Complete the sentences (1, 2 or 3 words).

- 1 Mark and Liz are married. They have been married for five years.
- 2 David has been watching TV since 5 o'clock.
- 3 Martin is at work. He has been at work since 8.30.
- 4 'Have you just arrived in London?' 'No, I've been here for five days.'
- 5 I've known Helen since we were at school together.
- 6 'My brother lives in Los Angeles.' 'Really? How long has he been there?'
- 7 George has had the same job for 20 years.
- 8 Some friends of ours are staying with us at the moment. They have been here since Monday.

18 Complete the sentences. Write about yourself.

- 1 I've never ridden a horse.
- 2 I've been to London many times.
- 3 I've just finished my homework.
- 4 I've been to the cinema (once / twice / a few times / many times).
- 5 I haven't seen my friend yet.
- 6 I've never been to the beach.
- 7 I've known him since.
- 8 I've known her for.

present perfect (I have done etc.) and past simple (I did etc.)

Units 18-20

19 Present perfect or past simple? Complete the sentences (positive or negative).

- 1 A: Do you like London?
B: I don't know. I haven't been there.
- 2 A: Have you seen Kate?
B: Yes, I saw her five minutes ago.
- 3 A: That's a nice sweater. Is it new?
B: Yes, I bought it last week.
- 4 A: Are you tired this morning?
B: Yes, I went to bed late last night.
- 5 A: Do you want this newspaper, or can I have it?
B: You can have it. I don't need it.
- 6 A: Are you enjoying your new job?
B: I am yet. My first day is next Monday.
- 7 A: The weather isn't very nice today, is it?
B: No, but it was nice yesterday.
- 8 A: Was Helen at the party on Saturday?
B: I don't think so. I didn't see her there.
- 9 A: Is your son still at school?
B: No, he left school two years ago.
- 10 A: Is Silvia married?
B: Yes, she has been married for five years.
- 11 A: Have you heard of George Washington?
B: Of course. He was the first President of the United States.
- 12 A: How long does it take to make a pizza?
B: I don't know. I never make a pizza.

20 Write sentences with the present perfect or past simple.

- 1 A: Have you been to Thailand?
B: Yes, I went there last year. (I / go / there / last year)
- 2 A: Do you like London?
B: I don't know. I've never been there. (I / never / there)
- 3 A: What time is Paul going out?
B: (he / already / go)
- 4 A: Has Catherine gone home?
B: Yes, (she / leave / at 4 o'clock)
- 5 A: New York is my favourite city.
B: Is it? ? (how many times / you / there?)
- 6 A: What are you doing this weekend?
B: I don't know. (I / not / decide / yet)
- 7 A: I can't find my address book. Have you seen it?
B: (it / on the table / last night)
- 8 A: Do you know the Japanese restaurant in Leeson Street?
B: Yes, (I / eat / there a few times)
- 9 A: Paula and Sue are here.
B: Are they? ? (what time / they / arrive?)

21 Present perfect or past simple? Complete the sentences.

- 1 A: Have you been to France?
B: Yes, many times.
A: When the last time?
B: Two years ago.



- 2 A: Is this your car?
B: Yes, it is.
A: How long it?
B: It's new. I it yesterday.



- 3 A: Where do you live?
B: In Harold Street.
A: How long there?
B: Five years. Before that in Mill Road.
A: How long in Mill Road?
B: About three years.



- 4 A: What do you do?
B: I work in a shop.
A: How long there?
B: Nearly two years.
A: What before that?
B: I a taxi driver.



22 Write sentences about yourself.

- 1 (yesterday morning) I was late for work yesterday morning.
- 2 (last night)
- 3 (yesterday afternoon)
- 4 (... days ago)
- 5 (last week)
- 6 (last year)

present, past and present perfect

Units 3-20

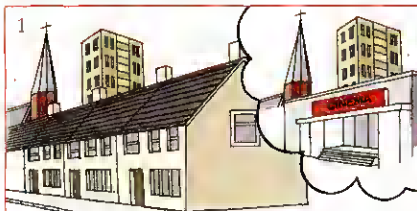
23 Which is right?

- 1 'Is Sue working? (C)' 'No, she's on holiday.'
A Does Sue work? B Is working Sue? C Is Sue working? D Does work Sue?
- 2 'Where ...?' 'In a village near London.'
A lives your uncle B does your uncle live C your uncle lives
D does live your uncle
- 3 I speak Italian, but ... French.
A I speak not B I'm not speaking C I doesn't speak D I don't speak
- 4 'Where's Tom?' '... a shower at the moment.'
A He's having B He have C He has D He has had
- 5 Why ... angry with me yesterday?
A were you B was you C you were D have you been
- 6 My favourite film is *Cleo's Dream*. ... it four times.
A I'm seeing B I see C I was seeing D I've seen
- 7 I ... out last night. I was too tired.
A don't go B didn't went C didn't go D haven't gone
- 8 Liz is from Chicago. She ... there all her life.
A is living B has lived C lives D lived
- 9 My friend ... for me when I arrived.
A waited B has waited C was waiting D has been waiting
- 10 'How long ... English?' 'Six months.'
A do you learn B are you learning C you are learning
D have you been learning
- 11 Paul is Canadian, but he lives in France. He has been there ...
A for three years B since three years C three years ago D during three years
- 12 'What time ...?' 'About an hour ago.'
A has Lisa phoned B Lisa has phoned C did Lisa phone D is Lisa phoning
- 13 What ... when you saw her?
A did Sue wear B was Sue wearing C has Sue worn D was wearing Sue
- 14 'Can you drive?' 'No, ... a car, but I want to learn.'
A I never drive B I'm never driving C I've never driven
D I was never driving
- 15 I saw Helen at the station when I was going to work this morning, but she ...
A didn't see B don't see C hasn't seen D didn't saw

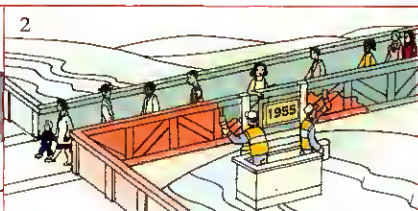
passive

Units 21-22, Appendix 1

24 Complete the sentences.



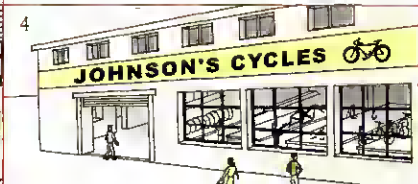
1 These houses were built (build) 20 years ago. Before that there was a cinema here, but the building was damaged (damage) in a fire and had to be knocked down (knock down).



2 This bridge was built (build) in 1955. It is used (use) by hundreds of people every day. At the moment the bridge is being painted (paint).



3 This street was called (call) Wilton Street. It used to be called (call) James Street, but the name was changed (change) a few years ago.



4 This is a bicycle factory. Bicycles are made (make) here since 1961. It's the largest bicycle factory in the country. Thousands of bicycles are produced (produce) here every year.

25 Complete the sentences.

- 1 We were invited (invite) to the party, but we didn't go.
- 2 The museum is very popular. Every year it is visited (visit) by thousands of people.
- 3 Many buildings were damaged (damage) in the storm last week.
- 4 A new road is going to be built (build) next year.
- 5 'Where's your jacket?' 'It will be cleaned (clean). It will be ready tomorrow.'
- 6 She's famous now, but in a few years her name will be forgotten (forget).
- 7 'Shall I do the washing-up?' 'No, it has already been done (already/do).'
- 8 Milk should be kept (keep) in a fridge.
- 9 It should never be bitten (you/ever/bite) by a snake?
- 10 My bag was stolen (steal) from my car yesterday afternoon.

26 Write a new sentence with the same meaning.

- 1 Somebody has stolen my keys.
- 2 Somebody stole my car last week.
- 3 Somebody wants you on the phone.
- 4 Somebody has eaten all the bananas.
- 5 Somebody will repair the machine.
- 6 Somebody is watching us.
- 7 Somebody has to do the housework.

My keys have been stolen.

My car

You

All the

The

We

The

27 Active or passive? Complete the sentences.

- 1 They **are building** (build) a new airport at the moment.
- 2 These shirts are clean now. They **have been washed** (wash).
- 3 'How did you fall?' 'Somebody (push) me.'
- 4 'How did you fall?' 'I (push) me.'
- 5 I can't find my bag. Somebody (take) it!
- 6 My watch is broken. It (repair) at the moment.
- 7 Who (invent) the camera?
- 8 When (the camera/invent)?
- 9 These shirts are clean now. They (wash).
- 10 These shirts are clean now. I (wash) them.
- 11 The letter was for me, so why (they/send) it to you?
- 12 The information will (send) to you as soon as possible.

future

Units 25-28

28 Which is the best alternative?

- 1 **We're having (B)** a party next Sunday. I hope you can come.
A We have B We're having C We'll have
- 2 Do you know about Karen?
A She leaves B She's going to leave C She'll leave
- 3 There's a programme on television that I want to watch.
in five minutes.
A It starts B It's starting C It will start
- 4 The weather is nice now, but I think
later.
A it rains B it's raining C it will rain
- 5 'What next weekend?' 'Nothing. I've got no plans.'
A do you do B are you doing C will you do
- 6 'When you see Tina, can you ask her to phone me?' 'OK.'
her.'
A I ask B I'm going to ask C I'll ask
- 7 'What would you like to drink, tea or coffee?'
please.'
A I have B I'm going to have C I'll have
- 8 Don't take that newspaper away.
it.
A I read B I'm going to read C I'll read
- 9 Rachel is ill, so
to the party tomorrow night.
A she doesn't come B she isn't coming C she won't come
- 10 I want to meet Sarah at the station. What time
?
A does her train arrive B is her train going to arrive C is her train arriving
- 11 'Will you be at home tomorrow evening?' 'No.'
A I go out B I'm going out C I'll go out
- 12
you tomorrow?' 'Yes, OK.'
A Do I phone B Am I going to phone C Shall I phone

past, present and future

Units 3–20, 25–28

29 Complete the sentences.

- 1 A: Did you go (you/go) out last night?
 B: No, (I/stay) at home.
 A: What (you/do)?
 B: (I/watch) television.
 A: (you/go) out tomorrow night?
 B: Yes, (I/go) to the cinema.
 A: Which film (you/see)?
 B: (I/not/know). (I/not/decide) yet.

- 2 A: Are you on holiday here?
 B: Yes, we are.
 A: How long (you/be) here?
 B: (we/arrive) yesterday.
 A: And how long (you/stay)?
 B: Until the end of next week.
 A: And (you/like) it here?
 B: Yes, (we/have) a wonderful time.



- 3 A: Oh, (I/just/remember) –
 (Karen/phone) while you were out.
 B: (she/always/phone) when I'm not here.
 (she/leave) a message?
 A: No, but (she/want) you to call her back as soon as possible.
 B: OK, (I/phone) her now.
 (you/know) her number?
 A: It's in my address book. (I/get) it for you.
- 4 A: (I/go) out with Chris and Steve this evening.
 (you/want) to come with us?
 B: Yes, where (you/go)?
 A: To the Italian restaurant in North Street. (you/ever/eat) there?
 B: Yes, (I/be) there two or three times. In fact I
 (go) there last night, but I'd love to go again!

- 5 A: (I/lose) my glasses again.
 (you/see) them?
 B: (you/wear) them
 when (I/come) in.
 A: Well, (I/not/wear)
 them now, so where are they?
 B: (you/look) in the kitchen?
 A: No, (I/go) and look now.



past, present and future

Units 3–22, 25–28, 52, 54, 98, 105

30 Rachel is talking about her best friend, Carolyn. Put the verbs in the correct form.



Rachel

Carolyn is my best friend. I remember very well the first time (1) (we/meet). It was our first day at secondary school, and (2) (we/sit) next to each other for the first lesson. (3) (we/not/know) any other students in our class, and so (4) (we/become) friends. We found that (5) (we/like) the same things, especially music and sport, and so (6) (we/spend) a lot of time together.

(7) (we/leave) school five years ago, but (8) (we/meet) as often as we can. For the last six months Carolyn (9) (be) in Mexico – at the moment (10) (she/work) in a school as a teaching assistant. (11) (she/come) back to England next month, and when (12) (she/come) back, (13) (we/have) lots of things to talk about. (14) (it/be) really nice to see her again.

31 Nick and his friend Jon are travelling round the world. Read the emails between Nick and his parents, and put the verbs in the correct form.

Dear Mum and Dad

We're in Los Angeles, the first stop on our round-the-world trip! (1) We arrived (we/arrive) here yesterday, and now (2) (we/stay) at a hotel near the airport. The flight was twelve hours, but (3) (we/enjoy) it. (4) (we/watch) some films and (5) (sleep) a few hours, which is unusual for me – usually (6) (I/not/sleep) well on planes.

Today is a rest day for us and (7) (we/not/do) anything special, but tomorrow (8) (we/go) to Hollywood (9) (see) the film studios. (10) (we/not/decide) yet what to do after Los Angeles. Jon (11) (want) to drive up the coast to San Francisco, but I'd prefer (12) (go) south to San Diego.

I hope all is well with you – (13) (I/send) you another email next week.

Love
Nick



Nick



Dear Nick

Thanks for your mail. It's good to hear that (14) (you/have) a good time. We're fine – Ellie and Jo (15) (work) hard for their exams next month. Dad has been busy at work and last week (16) (he/have) a lot of important meetings. He's a little tired – I think (17) (he/need) a good holiday.

Keep in touch!

Love

Mum

A month later ...

Hi Mum and Dad

(18) (we/be) in California for a month now. (19) (we/get) back to Los Angeles yesterday after (20) (see) many wonderful places. I think the place (21) (I/like) most was Yosemite National Park – it's beautiful there and (22) (we/go) cycling a lot. The day before (23) (we/leave), Jon (24) (have) an accident on his bike. Luckily (25) (he/not/injure), but the bike (26) (damage).

(27) (we/change) our travel plans since my last message: now (28) (we/leave) for Hawaii on Monday (not Tuesday). (29) (we/stay) there for a week before (30) (fly) to New Zealand. (31) (that/be) different, I'm sure! All the best to Ellie and Jo for their exams.

Love

Nick



Hi Nick

Have a good time in Hawaii! Ellie and Jo (32) (finish) their exams yesterday – (33) (I/let) you know when (34) (we/get) the results.

We're all OK. Dad and I (35) (look) forward to our holiday next month. (36) (we/go) to Italy for two weeks – (37) (we/send) you an email from there.

Take care!

Love

Mum

-ing and to ...

Units 51-55, 105, 112

32 Which is correct?

- 1 Don't forget to switch (B) off the light before you go out.
A switch B to switch C switching
- 2 It's late. I must go (B) now.
A go B to go C going
- 3 I'm sorry, but I haven't got time to talk (B) to you now.
A for talking B to talk C talking
- 4 Gary is always in the kitchen. He enjoys cooking (C).
A cook B to cook C cooking
- 5 We've decided to go (B) away for a few days.
A go B to go C going
- 6 You're making too much noise. Can you please stop shouting (C)?
A shout B to shout C shouting
- 7 Would you like to come (B) to dinner on Sunday?
A come B to come C coming
- 8 That bag is too heavy for you. Let me help (B) you.
A help B to help C helping
- 9 There's a swimming pool near my house. I go swimming (C) every day.
A to swim B to swimming C swimming
- 10 Did you use a dictionary to translate (C) the letter?
A to translate B for translating C for translate
- 11 I'd love to have (B) a car like yours.
A have B to have C having
- 12 Could you help (B) me with this bag, please?
A help B to help C helping
- 13 I don't mind sitting (C) here, but I'd prefer to sit by the window.
A sit B to sit C sitting
- 14 Do you want me to help (B) you?
A that I help B me to help C me helping
- 15 I usually read the newspaper before starting (C) work.
A start B to start C starting
- 16 I wasn't feeling very well, but the medicine made me feel (B) better.
A feel B to feel C feeling
- 17 Shall I phone the restaurant to reserve (C) a table?
A for reserve B for reserving C to reserve
- 18 Tom looked at me without saying (B) anything.
A say B saying C to say

a and the

Units 65, 69-73

33 Complete the sentences.

1 Can you pass the sugar, please?

2 Have you got a car?

3 Have you got any milk?

4 What do you do?

5 I don't feel very well. I don't want to go to school.

6 What did you do last night?

7 Shall we walk home?

8 Can you play the piano?

9 I'm interested in computers.

10 What's the difference between those cars?

34 Write a/an or the if necessary. If a/an/the are not necessary, leave an empty space (-).

- 1 Who is the best player in your team?
- 2 I don't watch - television very often.
- 3 'Is there a bank near here?' 'Yes, at the end of this street.'
- 4 I can't ride a horse.
- 5 The sky is very clear tonight.
- 6 Do you live here, or are you a tourist?
- 7 What did you have for a lunch?
- 8 Who was the first President of the United States?
- 9 'What time is it?' 'I don't know. I haven't got a watch.'
- 10 I'm sorry, but I've forgotten your name. I can never remember a names.
- 11 What time is the next train to London?
- 12 Kate never sends a emails. She prefers to phone people.
- 13 'Where's Sue?' 'She's in a garden.'
- 14 Excuse me, I'm looking for a Majestic Hotel. Is it near here?
- 15 Gary was ill a last week, so he didn't go to a work.
- 16 Everest is a highest mountain in a world.
- 17 I usually listen to a radio while I'm having a breakfast.
- 18 I like a sport. My favourite sport is a basketball.
- 19 Julia is a doctor. Her husband is a art teacher.
- 20 My apartment is on a second floor. Turn left at a top of a stairs, and it's on a right.
- 21 After a dinner, we watched a television.
- 22 Last year we had a wonderful holiday in a south of a France.

prepositions

Units 103-108, 111

35 Write a preposition (in/for/by etc.).

- 1 Helen is studying law at university.
- 2 What is the longest river in Europe?
- 3 Is there anything on television this evening?
- 4 We arrived at the hotel after midnight.
- 5 'Where's Mike?' 'He's on holiday.'
- 6 Tom hasn't got up yet. He's still in bed.
- 7 Lisa is away. She's been away since Monday.
- 8 The next meeting is on 15 April.
- 9 I usually go to work in car.
- 10 There's too much sugar in my coffee.
- 11 Kevin lived in London for six months. He didn't like it very much.
- 12 Were there a lot of people at the party?
- 13 What are you doing at the moment? Are you working?
- 14 I don't know any of the people in this photograph.
- 15 The train was very slow. It stopped at every station.
- 16 I like this room. I like the pictures on the walls.
- 17 'Did you buy that picture?' 'No, it was given to me by a friend of mine.'
- 18 I'm going away for a few days. I'll be back on Thursday.
- 19 Silvia has gone to Italy. She's in Milan at the moment.
- 20 Emma left school at fifteen and got a job as a shop.

Study guide

If you are not sure which units you need to study, use this study guide.

You have to decide which alternative (A, B, C etc.) is right. SOMETIMES MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE IS CORRECT.

If you don't know (or if you are not sure) which alternatives are correct, study the unit (or units) on the right. You will find the correct sentence in the unit.

The key to this study guide is on page 314.

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

STUDY UNIT

Present

- | | | |
|------|---|-----------|
| 1.1 | Can you close the window, please?
A I cold B I'm cold C I have cold D It has cold | 1 |
| 1.2 | Tom in politics.
A isn't interested B not interested C doesn't interested D doesn't interest | 1 |
| 1.3 | '.....?' 'No, she's out.'
A Is at home your mother B Does your mother at home
C Is your mother at home D Are your mother at home | 2 |
| 1.4 | These postcards are nice.
A How much are they? B How many are they? C How much they are?
D How much is they? | 2 |
| 1.5 | Look, there's Sarah. a brown coat.
A She wearing B She has wearing C She is wearing D She's wearing | 3, 23 |
| 1.6 | You can turn off the television. it.
A I'm not watch B I'm not watching C I not watching
D I don't watching | 3, 23 |
| 1.7 | '..... today?' 'No, he's at home.'
A Is working Paul B Is work Paul C Is Paul work D Is Paul working | 4, 23 |
| 1.8 | Look, there's Emily!
A Where she is going? B Where she go? C Where's she going?
D Where she going? | 4, 23 |
| 1.9 | The earth round the sun.
A going B go C goes D does go E is go | 5, 23 |
| 1.10 | We away at weekends.
A often go B go often C often going D are often go | 5, 23, 94 |
| 1.11 | We television very often.
A not watch B doesn't watch C don't watch D don't watching
E watch not | 6, 23 |
| 1.12 | '..... on Sundays?' 'No, not usually.'
A Do you work B Are you work C Does you work
D Do you working E Work you | 7, 23 |
| 1.13 | I don't understand this sentence. What?
A mean this word B means this word C does mean this word
D does this word mean E this word means | 7, 23 |

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

STUDY
UNIT

- 1.14 Please be quiet. **A** I working. **B** I work. **C** I'm working. **D** I'm work. 8, 23
- 1.15 Tom **A** has **B** having **C** is having **D** have a shower every morning. 8, 58
- 1.16 What **A** do you usually **B** are you usually doing **C** are you usually do **D** do you usually do **E** you do usually at the weekend? 8, 23
- 1.17 Sarah isn't feeling well. **A** She have **B** She have got **C** She has **D** She's got a headache. 9, 58
- 1.18 Tracey and Jeff **A** don't have **B** doesn't have **C** no have **D** haven't got **E** hasn't got any children. 9, 58

Past

- 2.1 The weather **A** is good **B** was good **C** were good **D** good **E** had good last week. 10
- 2.2 Why **A** you was **B** did you **C** was you **D** you were **E** were you late this morning? 10
- 2.3 Terry **A** work **B** working **C** works **D** worked **E** was work in a bank from 1996 to 2003. 11
- 2.4 Caroline **A** go **B** went **C** goes **D** got **E** was to the cinema three times last week. 11
- 2.5 I **A** didn't watch **B** didn't watched **C** wasn't watched **D** don't watch television yesterday. **E** didn't watching 12, 23
- 2.6 'How **A** happened the accident **B** did happen the accident **C** does the accident happen **D** did the accident happen **E** the accident happened?' 'I don't know. I didn't see it.' 12
- 2.7 What **A** were you doing **B** was you doing **C** you were doing **D** were you do **E** you was doing at 11.30 yesterday? 13
- 2.8 Jack was reading a book when the phone **A** ringing **B** ring **C** rang **D** was ringing **E** was ring 14
- 2.9 I saw Lucy and Steve this morning. They **A** waiting **B** waited **C** were waiting **D** was waiting **E** were waited at the bus stop. 14

Present perfect

- 3.1 'Where's Rebecca?' ' **A** She is gone **B** She has gone **C** She goes **D** She have gone **E** She's gone ' to bed.' 15
- 3.2 'Are Diane and Paul here?' 'No, they **A** don't arrive yet **B** have already arrived **C** haven't already arrived **D** haven't arrived yet ' 16

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

STUDY
UNIT

- 3.3 My sister by plane.
A has never travel B has never travelled C is never travelled
D has never been travelled E have never travelled 17, 23
- 3.4 that woman before, but I can't remember where.
A I see B I seen C I've saw D I've seen E I've seeing 17, 23
- 3.5 'How long married?' 'Since 1998.'
A you are B you have been C has you been D are you
E have you been 18
- 3.6 'Do you know Lisa?' 'Yes, her for a long time.'
A I knew B I've known C I know D I am knowing 18
- 3.7 Richard has been in Canada
A for six months B since six months C six months ago D in six months 19, 104
- 3.8 'When did Tom go out?' '.....'
A For ten minutes. B Since ten minutes. C Ten minutes ago.
D In ten minutes. 19
- 3.9 We a holiday last year.
A don't have B haven't had C hasn't had D didn't have
E didn't had 20
- 3.10 Where on Sunday afternoon? I couldn't find you.
A you were B you have been C was you D have you been
E were you 20

Passive

- 4.1 This house 100 years ago.
A is built B is building C was building D was built E built 21, 23
- 4.2 We to the party last week.
A didn't invite B didn't invited C weren't invited D wasn't invited
E haven't been invited 21, 23
- 4.3 'Where born?' 'In Cairo.'
A you are B you were C was you D are you E were you 21
- 4.4 My car is at the garage. It
A is being repaired B is repairing C have been repaired D repaired
E repairs 22
- 4.5 I can't find my keys. I think
A they've been stolen B they are stolen C they've stolen
D they're being stolen 22

Verb forms

- 5.1 It , so we didn't need an umbrella.
A wasn't rained B wasn't rain C didn't raining D wasn't raining 23
- 5.2 Somebody this window.
A has broke B has broken C has break D has break 24

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

STUDY
UNIT

Future

- 6.1 Andrew tennis tomorrow. 25
A is playing B play C plays D is play
- 6.2 out tonight? 25
A Are you going B Are you go C Do you go D Go you
E Do you going
- 6.3 'What time is the concert tonight?' 'It at 7.30.' 25
A is start B is starting C starts D start E starting
- 6.4 What to the wedding next week? 26
A are you wearing B are you going to wear C do you wear
D you are going to wear
- 6.5 I think Kelly the exam. 27
A passes B will pass C will be pass D will passing
- 6.6 to the cinema on Saturday. Do you want to come with us? 27
A We go B We'll go C We're going D We will going
- 6.7 '..... you tomorrow, OK?' 'OK, bye.' 28
A I phone B I phoning C I'm phoning D I'll phone
- 6.8 There's a good film on TV tonight. it. 28
A I watch B I'll watch C I'm going to watch D I'll watching
- 6.9 It's a nice day. for a walk? 28
A Do we go B Shall we go C Are we go D We go E Go we

Modals, imperative etc.

- 7.1 to the cinema this evening, but I'm not sure. 29
A I'll go B I'm going C I may go D I might go
- 7.2 '..... here?' 'Yes, of course.' 29, 30
A Can I sit B Do I sit C May I sit D Can I to sit
- 7.3 I'm having a party next week, but Paul and Rachel 30
A can't come B can't to come C can't coming D couldn't come
- 7.4 Before Maria came to Britain, she understand much English. 30
A can B can't C not D couldn't E doesn't
- 7.5 We walk home last night. There were no buses. 31, 33
A have to B had to C must D must to E must have
- 7.6 I go yet. I can stay a little longer. 31
A must B mustn't C must not D don't need E don't need to
- 7.7 It's a good film. You go and see it. 32
A should to B ought to C ought D should E need
- 7.8 What time go to the dentist tomorrow? 33
A you must B you have to C have you to D do you have to
- 7.9 We wait long for the bus - it came in a few minutes. 33
A don't have to B hadn't to C didn't have to D didn't had to E mustn't

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

STUDY
UNIT

- 7.10 '..... some coffee?' 'No, thank you.'
A Are you liking B You like C Would you like D Do you like 34
- 7.11 Please Stay here with me.
A don't go B you no go C go not D you don't go 35
- 7.12 Dave in a factory. Now he works in a supermarket.
A working B works C worked D use to work E used to work 36

There and it

- 8.1 Excuse me, a hotel near here?
A has there B is there C there is D is it 37
- 8.2 a lot of accidents on this road. It's very dangerous.
A Have B It has C There have D They are E There are 37
- 8.3 I was hungry when I got home, but anything to eat.
A there wasn't B there weren't C it wasn't D there hasn't been 38
- 8.4 three kilometres from our house to the city centre.
A It's B It has C There is D There are 39
- 8.5 true that you're going away?
A Is there B Is it C Is D Are you 39

Auxiliary verbs

- 9.1 I haven't got a car, but my sister
A have B is C has D hasn't E has got 40
- 9.2 I don't like hot weather, but Sue
A does B doesn't C do D does like E likes 40
- 9.3 'Nicole got married last week.' '..... Really?'
A Is she? B Got she? C Did she? D Has she? 41
- 9.4 You haven't met my mother, ?
A haven't you B have you C did you D you have E you haven't 41
- 9.5 Bill doesn't watch TV. He doesn't read newspapers
A too B either C neither D never 42
- 9.6 'I'd like to go to Australia.' '.....'
A So do I. B So am I. C So would I. D Neither do I.
E So I would. 42
- 9.7 Sue much at weekends.
A don't B doesn't C don't do D doesn't do 43

Questions

- 10.1 'When ?' 'I'm not sure. More than 100 years ago.'
A did the telephone invent B has the telephone invented
C was invented the telephone D was the telephone invented
E the telephone was invented 44
- 10.2 'I broke my finger last week.' 'How that?'
A did you B you did C you did do D did you do 44

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

STUDY
UNIT

- 10.3 Why me last night? I was waiting for you to phone.
A didn't you phone B you not phone C you don't phone
D you didn't phone 44
- 10.4 'Who in this house?' 'I don't know.'
A lives B does live C does lives D living 45
- 10.5 What when you told him the story?
A said Paul B did Paul say C Paul said D did Paul said 45
- 10.6 'Tom's father is in hospital.' '.....'
A In which hospital he is? B In which hospital he is in?
C Which hospital he is in? D Which hospital is he in? 46
- 10.7 Did you have a good holiday?
A How was the weather like? B What was the weather like?
C What the weather was like? D Was the weather like? 46
- 10.8 taller – Joe or Gary?
A Who is B What is C Which is D Who has 47
- 10.9 There are four umbrellas here. is yours?
A What B Who C Which D How E Which one 47, 75
- 10.10 How long to cross the Atlantic by ship?
A is it B does it need C does it take D does it want 48
- 10.11 I don't remember what at the party.
A Kate was wearing B was wearing Kate C was Kate wearing 49
- 10.12 'Do you know?' 'Yes, I think so.'
A if Jack is at home B is Jack at home C whether Jack is at home
D that Jack is at home 49

Reported speech

- 11.1 I saw Steve a week ago. He said that me, but he didn't.
A he phone B he phones C he'll phone D he's going to phone
E he would phone 50
- 11.2 'Why did Tim go to bed so early?' 'He'
A said he was tired B said that he was tired C said me he was tired
D told me he was tired E told that he was tired 50

-ing and to ...

- 12.1 You shouldn't so hard.
A working B work C to work D worked 51
- 12.2 It's late. I now.
A must to go B have go C have to going D have to go 51
- 12.3 Tina has decided her car.
A sell B to sell C selling D to selling 52
- 12.4 I don't mind early.
A get up B to get up C getting up D to getting up 52

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

STUDY
UNIT

- 12.5 Do you like early?
A get up B to get up C getting up D to getting up
- 12.6 Do you want you some money?
A me lend B me lending C me to lend D that I lend
- 12.7 He's very funny. He makes
A me laugh B me laughing C me to laugh D that I laugh
- 12.8 Paula went to the shop a newspaper.
A for get B for to get C for getting D to get E get

Go, get, do, make and have

- 13.1 It's a nice day. Let's go
A for a swim B on a swim C to swimming D swimming
- 13.2 I'm sorry your mother is ill. I hope she better soon.
A has B makes C gets D goes
- 13.3 Kate the car and drove away.
A went into B went in C got in D got into
- 13.4 'Shall I open the window?' 'No, it's OK. I'll it.'
A do B make C get D open
- 13.5 I'm sorry, I a mistake.
A did B made C got D had
- 13.6 '..... a good time in London?' 'Yes, I really enjoyed it.'
A Have you B I had you C Do you have D Did you have

Pronouns and possessives

- 14.1 I don't want this book. You can have
A it B them C her D him
- 14.2 Sue and Kevin are going to the cinema. Do you want to go with?
A her B they C them D him
- 14.3 I know Donna, but I don't know husband.
A their B his C she D her
- 14.4 Oxford is famous for university.
A his B its C it's D their
- 14.5 I didn't have an umbrella, so Helen gave me
A her B hers C her umbrella D she's
- 14.6 I went out to meet a friend of
A mine B my C me D I E myself
- 14.7 We had a good holiday. We enjoyed
A us B our C ours D ourself E ourselves
- 14.8 Kate and Helen are good friends. They know well.
A each other B them C themselves D themselves

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

STUDY
UNIT

- 14.9 Have you met ?
 A the wife of Mr Black B Mr Black wife C the wife Mr Black
 D Mr Black's wife E the Mr Black's wife

64

- 14.10 Have you seen ?
 A the car of my parents B my parent's car C my parents' car
 D my parents car

64

A and the

- 15.1 I'm going to buy
 A hat and umbrella B a hat and a umbrella C a hat and an umbrella
 D an hat and an umbrella

65, 67

- 15.2 'What's your job?' '.....'
 A I dentist B I'm a dentist. C I'm dentist. D I do dentist.

65

- 15.3 I'm going shopping. I need
 A some new jeans B a new jeans C a new pair of jeans
 D a new pair jeans

66

- 15.4 I like the people here. very friendly.
 A She is B They are C They is D It is E He is

66

- 15.5 We can't get into the house without
 A some key B a key C key

67

- 15.6 I'd like about hotels in London.
 A some information B some informations C an information

68

- 15.7 We enjoyed our holiday. was very nice.
 A Hotel B A hotel C An hotel D The hotel

69, 70

- 15.8 My house is at
 A end of street B end of the street C the end of the street
 D the end of street

70

- 15.9 What did you have for ?
 A the breakfast B breakfast C a breakfast

70

- 15.10 I finish at 5 o'clock every day.
 A the work B work C a work

71

- 15.11 I'm tired. I'm going
 A in bed B in the bed C to a bed D to the bed E to bed

71

- 15.12 We don't eat very often.
 A the meat B some meat C a meat D meat

72

- 15.13 is in New York.
 A The Times Square B Times Square

73

- 15.14 My friends are staying at
 A the Regent Hotel B Regent Hotel

73

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

STUDY
UNIT

Determiners and pronouns

- 16.1 'I'm going on holiday next week.' 'Oh, nice.' 74
A it's B this is C that's
- 16.2 'Is there a bank near here?' 'Yes, there's at the end of this street.' 75
A some B it C one D a one
- 16.3 This cup is dirty. Can I have ? 75
A clean one B a clean one C clean D a clean
- 16.4 I'm going shopping. I'm going to buy clothes. 76
A any B some
- 16.5 'Where's your luggage?' 'I haven't got ' 76
A one B some C any
- 16.6 Tracey and Jeff 77, 78
A have got no children B haven't got no children C haven't got any children
D have got any children
- 16.7 'How much money have you got?' '..... ' 77
A No. B No-one. C Any. D None.
- 16.8 There is in the room. It's empty. 78, 79
A anybody B nobody C anyone D no-one
- 16.9 'What did you say?' '..... ' 78, 79
A Nothing. B Nobody. C Anything. D Not anything.
- 16.10 I'm hungry. I want 79
A something for eat B something to eat C something for eating
- 16.11 Bill watches TV for about two hours 80
A all evening B all evenings C all the evenings D every evenings
E every evening
- 16.12 friends. 80
A Everybody need B Everybody needs C Everyone need D Everyone needs
- 16.13 children like playing. 81
A Most B The most C Most of D The most of
- 16.14 I like those pictures. 82
A both B both of C either D either of
- 16.15 I haven't read these books. 82
A neither B neither of C either D either of
- 16.16 Have you got friends? 83
A a lot of B much C many D much of E many of
- 16.17 We like films, so we go to the cinema 83
A a lot of B much C many D a lot
- 16.18 There were people in the theatre. It was nearly empty. 84
A a little B few C little D a few of
- 16.19 They have money, so they're not poor. 84
A a little B a few C few D little E little of

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

STUDY
UNIT

Adjectives and adverbs

- 17.1 I don't speak any
A foreign languages B languages foreign C languages foreigners **85**
- 17.2 He ate his dinner very
A quick B quicker C quickly **86**
- 17.3 You speak English very
A good B fluent C well D slow **86**
- 17.4 Helen wants
A a more big car B a car more big C a car bigger D a bigger car **87**
- 17.5 'Do you feel better today?' 'No, I feel'
A good B worse C more bad D more worse **87**
- 17.6 Athens is older Rome.
A as B than C that D of **88**
- 17.7 I can run faster
A than him B that he can C than he can D as he can E as he **88**
- 17.8 Tennis isn't football.
A popular as B popular than C as popular than D so popular that **89**
E as popular as
- 17.9 The weather today is the same yesterday.
A as B that C than D like **89**
- 17.10 The Europa Hotel is in the city.
A the more expensive hotel B the most expensive hotel **90**
C the hotel most expensive D the hotel the more expensive
E the hotel more expensive
- 17.11 The film was very bad. I think it's the film I've ever seen.
A worse B baddest C most bad D worst E more worse **90**
- 17.12 Why don't you buy a car? You've got
A enough money B money enough C enough of money **91**
- 17.13 Is your English a conversation?
A enough good to have B good enough for have C enough good for **91**
D good enough to have
- 17.14 I'm out.
A too tired for go B too much tired for going C too tired to go **92**
D too much tired to go

Word order

- 18.1 Sue is interested in the news. She
A reads every day a newspaper B reads a newspaper every day **93**
C every day reads a newspaper
- 18.2 coffee in the morning.
A I drink always B Always I drink C I always drink **94**

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

STUDY
UNIT

- 18.3 during the day. 94
 A They are at home never B They are never at home
 C They never are at home D Never they are at home
- 18.4 'Where's Emma?' 'She ' 95
 A isn't here yet B isn't here already C isn't here still
- 18.5 I locked the door and I gave 96
 A Sarah the keys B to Sarah the keys C the keys Sarah
 D the keys to Sarah

Conjunctions and clauses

- 19.1 I can't talk to you now. I'll talk to you later when more time. 98
 A I'll have B I had C I have D I'm going to have
- 19.2 late this evening, don't wait for me. 99
 A If I'm B If I'll be C When I'm D When I'll be
- 19.3 I don't know the answer. If I the answer, I'd tell you. 100
 A know B would know C have known D knew
- 19.4 I like this jacket. it if it wasn't so expensive. 100
 A I buy B I'll buy C I bought D I'd bought E I'd buy
- 19.5 Emma lives in a house is 400 years old. 101
 A who B that C which D it E what
- 19.6 The people work in the office are very friendly. 101
 A who B that C they D which E what
- 19.7 Did you find the book ? 102
 A who you wanted B that you wanted C what you wanted
 D you wanted E you wanted it
- 19.8 I met can speak six languages. 102
 A a woman who B a woman which C a woman D a woman she

Prepositions

- 20.1 Bye! I'll see you 103
 A until Friday B at Friday C in Friday D on Friday
- 20.2 Hurry! The train leaves five minutes. 103
 A at B on C from D after E in
- 20.3 'How long will you be away?' '..... Monday.' 104
 A On B To C Until D Till E Since
- 20.4 We played tennis yesterday. We played two hours. 105
 A in B for C since D during
- 20.5 I always have breakfast before to work. 105
 A I go B go C to go D going
- 20.6 Write your name the top of the page. 106
 A at B on C in D to

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

STUDY
UNIT

- 20.7 There are a lot of apples those trees. 106
A at B on C in D to
- 20.8 What's the largest city the world? 107
A at B on C in D of
- 20.9 The office is the first floor. 107
A at B on C in D to
- 20.10 I met a lot of people the party. 108
A on B to C in D at
- 20.11 I want to go Italy next year. 108
A at B on C in D to
- 20.12 What time did you arrive the hotel? 108
A at B on C in D to
- 20.13 'Where is David in this picture?' 'He's Barbara.' 109
A at front of B in the front of C in front of D in front from
- 20.14 I jumped the wall into the garden. 110
A on B through C across D over E above
- 20.15 Jane isn't at work this week. She's holiday. 111
A on B in C for D to E at
- 20.16 Do you like travelling ? 111
A with train B with the train C in train D on train E by train
- 20.17 I'm not very good telling stories. 112
A on B with C at D in E for
- 20.18 Tom left without goodbye. 112
A say B saying C to say D that he said
- 20.19 I'm going to phone this evening. 113
A with my parents B to my parents C at my parents D my parents
- 20.20 'Do you like eating in restaurants?' 'It depends the restaurant.' 113
A in B at C of D on E over

Phrasal verbs

- 21.1 The car stopped and a woman got 114
A off B down C out D out of
- 21.2 It was cold, so I 115
A put on my coat B put my coat on C put the coat on me
D put me the coat on
- 21.3 I've got Rachel's keys. I have to to her. 115
A give back B give them back C give back them D give it back

Key to Exercises

UNIT 1

- 1
- 2 they're
- 3 it isn't / it's not
- 4 that's
- 5 I'm not
- 6 you aren't / you're not

1.2

- 2 'm/am 6 are
- 3 is 7 is ... are
- 4 are 8 'm/am ... is
- 5 's/is

1.3

- 2 I'm / I am
- 3 He's / He is
- 4 they're / they are
- 5 It's / It is
- 6 You're / You are
- 7 She's / She is
- 8 Here's / Here is

1.4

Example answers:

- 1 My name is Robert.
- 2 I'm from Australia.
- 3 I'm 25.
- 4 I'm a gardener.
- 5 My favourite colours are black and white.
- 6 I'm interested in plants.

1.5

- 2 They're / They are cold.
- 3 He's / He is hot.
- 4 He's / He is afraid.
- 5 They're / They are hungry.
- 6 She's / She is angry.

1.6

- 2 It's/It is windy today. *or*
It isn't/It's not windy today.
- 3 My hands are cold. *or*
My hands aren't/are not cold.
- 4 Brazil is a very big country.
- 5 Diamonds aren't/are not cheap.
- 6 Toronto isn't/is not in the US.
- 8 I'm/I am hungry. *or*
I'm not/I am not hungry.

- 9 I'm/I am a good swimmer. *or*
I'm not/I am not a good swimmer.
- 10 I'm/I am interested in football. *or*
I'm not/I am not interested in football.

UNIT 2

2.1

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 2 F | 6 E |
| 3 H | 7 B |
| 4 C | 8 I |
| 5 A | 9 D |

2.2

- 3 Is your job interesting?
- 4 Are the shops open today?
- 5 Where are you from?
- 6 Are you interested in sport?
- 7 Is the post office near here?
- 8 Are your children at school?
- 9 Why are you late?

2.3

- 2 Where's / Where is
- 3 How old are
- 4 How much are
- 5 What's / What is
- 6 Who's / Who is
- 7 What colour are

2.4

- 2 Are you American?
- 3 How old are you?
- 4 Are you a teacher?
- 5 Are you married?
- 6 Is your wife a lawyer?
- 7 Where's/Where is she from?
- 8 What's/What is her name?
- 9 How old is she?

2.5

- 2 Yes, I am. *or* No, I'm not.
- 3 Yes, it is. *or*
No, it isn't. / No, it's not.
- 4 Yes, they are. *or*
No, they aren't. / No, they're not.
- 5 Yes, it is. *or*
No, it isn't. / No, it's not.
- 6 Yes, I am. *or* No, I'm not.

UNIT 3

3.1

- 2 's/is waiting
- 3 're/are playing
- 4 He's/He is lying
- 5 They're/They are having
- 6 She's/She is sitting

3.2

- 2 's/is cooking
- 3 're/are standing
- 4 's/is swimming
- 5 're/are staying
- 6 's/is having
- 7 're/are building
- 8 'm/am going

3.3

- 3 She's/She is sitting on the floor.
- 4 She isn't/She's not reading a book.
- 5 She isn't/She's not playing the piano.
- 6 She's/She is laughing.
- 7 She's/She is wearing a hat.
- 8 She isn't/She's not writing a letter.

3.4

- 3 I'm sitting on a chair. *or*
I'm not sitting on a chair.
- 4 I'm eating. *or*
I'm not eating.
- 5 It's raining. *or*
It isn't raining. / It's not raining.
- 6 I'm learning English.
- 7 I'm listening to music. *or*
I'm not listening to music.
- 8 The sun is shining. *or*
The sun isn't shining.
- 9 I'm wearing shoes. *or*
I'm not wearing shoes.
- 10 I'm not reading a newspaper.

UNIT 4

4.1

- 2 Are you going now?
- 3 Is it raining?
- 4 Are you enjoying the film?
- 5 Is that clock working?
- 6 Are you waiting for a bus?

4.2

- 2 Where is she going?
- 3 What are you eating?
- 4 Why are you crying?
- 5 What are they looking at?
- 6 Why is he laughing?

4.3

- 3 Are you listening to me?
- 4 Where are your friends going?
- 5 Are your parents watching television?
- 6 What is Jessica cooking?
- 7 Why are you looking at me?
- 8 Is the bus coming?

4.4

- 2 Yes, I am. or No, I'm not.
- 3 Yes, I am. or No, I'm not.
- 4 Yes, it is. or No, it isn't. / No, it's not.
- 5 Yes, I am. or No, I'm not.
- 6 Yes, I am. or No, I'm not.

UNIT 5

5.1

- 2 thinks 5 has
- 3 flies 6 finishes
- 4 dances

5.2

- 2 live 5 They go
- 3 She eats 6 He sleeps
- 4 He plays

5.3

- 2 open 7 costs
- 3 closes 8 cost
- 4 teaches 9 boils
- 5 meet 10 like ... likes
- 6 washes

5.4

- 2 I never go to the cinema.
- 3 Martina always works hard.
- 4 Children usually like chocolate.
- 5 Julia always enjoys parties.
- 6 I often forget people's names.
- 7 Tim never watches television.
- 8 We usually have dinner at 7.30.
- 9 Jenny always wears nice clothes.

5.5

Example answers:

- 2 I sometimes read in bed.
- 3 I often get up before 7 o'clock.
- 4 I never go to work by bus.
- 5 I usually drink two cups of coffee in the morning.

UNIT 6

6.1

- 2 Jane doesn't play the piano very well.
- 3 They don't know my phone number.
- 4 We don't work very hard.
- 5 He doesn't have a bath every day.
- 6 You don't do the same thing every day.

6.2

- 2 Kate doesn't like classical music.
I like (or I don't like) classical music.
- 3 Ben and Sophie don't like boxing.
Kate likes boxing.
I like (or I don't like) boxing.
- 4 Ben and Sophie like horror films.
Kate doesn't like horror films.
I like (or I don't like) horror films.

6.3

Example answers:

- 2 I never go to the theatre.
- 3 I don't ride a bicycle very often.
- 4 I never eat in restaurants.
- 5 I often travel by train.

6.4

- 2 doesn't use
- 3 don't go
- 4 doesn't wear
- 5 don't know
- 6 doesn't cost
- 7 don't see

6.5

- 3 don't know
- 4 doesn't talk
- 5 drinks
- 6 don't believe
- 7 like
- 8 doesn't eat

UNIT 7

7.1

- 2 Do you play tennis?
- 3 Does Lucy live near here?
- 4 Do Tom's friends play tennis? / Do they play tennis?
- 5 Does your brother speak English? / Does he speak English?
- 6 Do you do yoga every morning?
- 7 Does Paul often go away? / Does he often go away?
- 8 Do you want to be famous?
- 9 Does Anna work hard? / Does she work hard?

7.2

- 3 How often do you watch TV?
- 4 What do you want for dinner?
- 5 Do you like football?
- 6 Does your brother like football?
- 7 What do you do in your free time?
- 8 Where does your sister work?
- 9 Do you often go to the cinema?
- 10 What does this word mean?
- 11 Does it often snow here?
- 12 What time do you usually go to bed?
- 13 How much does it cost to phone New York?
- 14 What do you usually have for breakfast?

7.3

- 2 Do you enjoy / Do you like
- 3 do you start
- 4 Do you work
- 5 do you go
- 6 does he do
- 7 does he teach
- 8 Does he enjoy / Does he like

7.4

- 2 Yes, I do. or No, I don't.
- 3 Yes, I do. or No, I don't.
- 4 Yes, it does. or No, it doesn't.
- 5 Yes, I do. or No, I don't.

UNIT 8

8.1

- 2 No, she isn't.
Yes, she does.
She's playing the piano.
- 3 Yes, he does.
Yes, he is.
He's cleaning a window.
- 4 No, they aren't.
Yes, they do.
They teach.

8.2

- 2 don't 6 do
3 are 7 does
4 does 8 doesn't
5 is/is ... don't

8.3

- 4 is singing
5 She wants
6 do you read
7 you're sitting
8 I don't understand
9 I'm going ... Are you coming
10 does your father finish
11 I'm not listening
12 He's/He is cooking
13 doesn't usually drive ... usually walks
14 doesn't like ... She prefers

UNIT 9

9.1

- 2 he's got
3 they've got
4 she hasn't got
5 it's got
6 I haven't got

9.2

- 2 He's got a computer. *or*
He has a computer.
- 3 He hasn't got a dog. *or*
He doesn't have a dog.
- 4 He hasn't got a mobile phone. *or*
He doesn't have a mobile phone.
- 5 He's got a watch. *or*
He has a watch.
- 6 He's got two brothers and a sister. *or*
He has two brothers and a sister.
- 7 I've got a computer. / I have a computer. *or*
I haven't got a computer. / I don't have a computer.

- 8 I've got a dog. / I have a dog. *or*
I haven't got a dog. / I don't have a dog.
- 9 I've got a bike. / I have a bike. *or*
I haven't got a bike. / I don't have a bike.
- 10 (Example answer) I've got a brother and a sister.

9.3

- 3 He's got a new job.
4 They haven't got much money.
5 Have you got an umbrella?
6 We've got a lot of work to do.
7 I haven't got your phone number.
8 Has your father got a car?
9 How much money have we got?

9.4

- 3 's got / has got (*or* has)
4 haven't got (*or* don't have)
5 've got / have got (*or* have)
6 haven't got (*or* don't have)
7 hasn't got (*or* doesn't have)

9.5

- 3 have got four wheels *or*
have four wheels
- 4 's got / has got a lot of friends *or*
has a lot of friends
- 5 haven't got a key *or*
don't have a key
- 6 has got six legs *or*
has six legs
- 7 haven't got much time *or*
don't have much time

UNIT 10

10.1

- 2 Jack and Kate were at/in the cinema.
- 3 Sue was at the station.
- 4 Mr and Mrs Hall were in/at a restaurant.
- 5 Ben was on the beach / on a beach / at the beach / at the seaside.
- 6 (Example answer) I was at work.

10.2

- 2 is ... was 6 're/are
3 'm/am 7 Was
4 was 8 was
5 were 9 are ... were

10.3

- 2 wasn't ... was
3 was ... were
- 4 'Were Kate and Bill at the party?' 'Kate **was** there, but Bill **wasn't**.' *or*
'Kate **wasn't** there, but Bill **was**.'
- 5 were
6 weren't ... were

10.4

- 2 Was your exam difficult?
3 Where were Sue and Chris last week?
4 How much was your new camera?
5 Why were you angry yesterday?
6 Was the weather nice last week?

UNIT 11

11.1

- 2 opened
3 started ... finished
4 wanted
5 happened
6 rained
7 enjoyed ... stayed
8 died

11.2

- 2 saw 8 thought
3 played 9 copied
4 paid 10 knew
5 visited 11 put
6 bought 12 spoke
7 went

11.3

- 2 got 9 checked
3 had 10 had
4 left 11 waited
5 drove 12 departed
6 got 13 arrived
7 parked 14 took
8 walked

11.4

- 2 lost her keys
- 3 met her friends
- 4 bought two newspapers
- 5 went to the cinema
- 6 ate an orange
- 7 had a shower
- 8 came (to see us)

11.5

Example answers:

- 2 I got up late yesterday.
- 3 I met some friends at lunchtime.
- 4 I went to the supermarket.
- 5 I phoned a lot of people.
- 6 I lost my keys.

UNIT 12

12.1

- 2 didn't work 4 didn't have
- 3 didn't go 5 didn't do

12.2

- 2 Did you enjoy the party?
- 3 Did you have a good holiday?
- 4 Did you finish work early?
- 5 Did you sleep well last night?

12.3

- 2 I got up before 7 o'clock.
or I didn't get up before 7 o'clock.
- 3 I had a shower. or I didn't have a shower.
- 4 I bought a magazine. or I didn't buy a magazine.
- 5 I ate meat. or I didn't eat meat.
- 6 I went to bed before 10.30. or I didn't go to bed before 10.30.

12.4

- 2 did you arrive
- 3 Did you win
- 4 did you go
- 5 did it cost
- 6 Did you go to bed late
- 7 Did you have a nice time
- 8 did it happen / did that happen

12.5

- 2 bought 6 didn't have
- 3 Did it rain 7 did you do
- 4 didn't stay 8 didn't know
- 5 opened

UNIT 13

13.1

- 2 Jack and Kate were at the cinema. They were watching a film.
- 3 Tim was in his car. He was driving.
- 4 Tracey was at the station. She was waiting for a train.
- 5 Mr and Mrs Hall were in the park. They were walking.
- 6 (*Example answer*) I was in a café. I was having a drink with some friends.

13.2

- 2 she was playing tennis
- 3 she was reading a/the newspaper
- 4 she was cooking (lunch)
- 5 she was having breakfast
- 6 she was cleaning the kitchen

13.3

- 2 What were you doing
- 3 Was it raining
- 4 Why was Sue driving
- 5 Was Tim wearing

13.4

- 2 He was carrying a bag.
- 3 He wasn't going to the dentist.
- 4 He was eating an ice-cream.
- 5 He wasn't carrying an umbrella.
- 6 He wasn't going home.
- 7 He was wearing a hat.
- 8 He wasn't riding a bicycle.

UNIT 14

14.1

- 1 happened ... was painting ... fell
- 2 arrived ... got ... were waiting
- 3 was walking ... met ... was going ... was carrying ... stopped

14.2

- 2 was studying
- 3 did the post arrive ... came ... was having
- 4 didn't go
- 5 were you driving ... stopped ... wasn't driving

- 6 Did your team win ... didn't play
- 7 did you break ... were playing ... kicked ... hit
- 8 Did you see ... was wearing
- 9 were you doing
- 10 lost ... did you get ... climbed

UNIT 15

15.1

- 2 She has/She's closed the door.
- 3 They have/They've gone to bed.
- 4 It has/It's stopped raining.
- 5 He has/He's had a shower.
- 6 The picture has fallen down.

15.2

- 2 've bought / have bought
- 3 's gone / has gone
- 4 Have you seen
- 5 has broken
- 6 've told / have told
- 7 has taken
- 8 haven't seen
- 9 has she gone
- 10 've forgotten / have forgotten
- 11 's invited / has invited
- 12 Have you decided
- 13 haven't told
- 14 've read / have read

UNIT 16

16.1

- 2 He's/He has just got up.
- 3 They've/They have just bought a car.
- 4 The race has just started.

16.2

- 2 they've/they have already seen it.
- 3 I've/I have already phoned him.
- 4 He's/He has already gone (away).
- 5 I've/I have already read it.
- 6 She's/She has already started (it).

16.3

- 2 The bus has just gone.
- 3 The train hasn't left yet.
- 4 He hasn't opened it yet.

- 5 They've/They have just finished their dinner.
- 6 It hasn't stopped raining yet.

16.4

- 2 Have you met your new neighbours yet?
- 3 Have you paid your phone bill yet?
- 4 Has Tom/he sold his car yet?

UNIT 17**17.1**

- 3 Have you ever been to Australia?
- 4 Have you ever lost your passport?
- 5 Have you ever flown in a helicopter?
- 6 Have you ever won a race?
- 7 Have you ever been to New York?
- 8 Have you ever driven a bus?
- 9 Have you ever broken your leg?

17.2*Helen:*

- 2 She's/She has been to Australia once.
- 3 She's/She has never won a race.
- 4 She's/She has flown in a helicopter a few times.

You (example answers):

- 5 I've/I have never been to New York.
- 6 I've/I have played tennis many times.
- 7 I've/I have never driven a lorry.
- 8 I've/have been late for work a few times.

17.3

2-6

- She's/She has done a lot of interesting things.
 She's/She has travelled all over the world. *or*
 She's/She has been all over the world.
 She's/She has been married three times.
 She's/She has written ten books.
 She's/She has met a lot of interesting people.

17.4

- 2 gone
- 3 been ... been
- 4 been
- 5 gone
- 6 been
- 7 been
- 8 gone

UNIT 18**18.1**

- 3 have been
- 4 has been
- 5 have lived / have been living
- 6 has worked / has been working
- 7 has had
- 8 have been learning

18.2

- 2 How long have they been there? *or* ... been in Brazil?
- 3 How long have you known her? *or* ... known Amy?
- 4 How long has she been learning Italian?
- 5 How long has he lived in Canada? / How long has he been living ... ?
- 6 How long have you been a teacher?
- 7 How long has it been raining?

18.3

- 2 She has lived in Wales all her life.
- 3 They have been on holiday since Sunday.
- 4 The sun has been shining all day.
- 5 She has been waiting for ten minutes.
- 6 He has had a beard since he was 20.

18.4

- 2 I know
- 3 I've known
- 4 have you been waiting
- 5 works
- 6 She has been reading
- 7 have you lived
- 8 I've had
- 9 is ... He has been

UNIT 19**19.1**

- 3 for 6 for
- 4 since 7 for
- 5 since 8 for ... since

19.2*Example answers:*

- 2 A year ago.
- 3 A few weeks ago.
- 4 Two hours ago.
- 5 Six months ago.

19.3

- 3 for 20 years
- 4 20 years ago
- 5 an hour ago
- 6 a few days ago
- 7 for six months
- 8 for a long time

19.4

- 2 Jack has been here since Tuesday.
- 3 It's been raining for an hour.
- 4 I've known Sue since 2002.
- 5 Claire and Matthew have been married for six months.
- 6 Liz has been studying medicine (at university) for three years.
- 7 David has played / David has been playing the piano since he was seven years old.

19.5*Example answers:*

- 1 I've lived in ... all my life.
- 2 I've been in the same job for ten years.
- 3 I've been learning English for six months.
- 4 I've known Chris for a long time.
- 5 I've had a headache since I got up this morning.

UNIT 20**20.1**

- 2 I started (it)
- 3 they arrived
- 4 she went (away)
- 5 I wore it

20.2

- 3 I finished
- 4 OK
- 5 did you finish
- 6 OK
- 7 (Steve's grandmother) died
- 8 Where were you / Where did you go

20.3

- 3 played
- 4 did you go
- 5 Have you ever met
- 6 wasn't
- 7 's/has visited
- 8 switched
- 9 lived
- 10 haven't been

20.4

- 1 Did you have was
- 2 Have you seen went
- 3 has worked / has been working
- 4 was worked
- 5 didn't enjoy
- 6 've/have seen
- 7 've/have never spoken
- 8 Have you ever spoken met

UNIT 21

21.1

- 3 Glass is made from sand.
- 4 Stamps are sold in a post office.
- 5 This room isn't used very often.
- 6 Are we allowed to park here?
- 7 How is this word pronounced?
- 9 The house was painted last month.
- 10 My phone was stolen a few days ago.
- 11 Three people were injured in the accident.
- 12 When was this bridge built?
- 13 I wasn't woken up by the noise.
- 14 How were these windows broken?
- 15 Were you invited to Jon's party last week?

21.2

- 2 Football **is played** in most ...
- 3 Why **was the letter sent** to ... ?
- 4 ... where cars **are repaired**.
- 5 Where **were** you born?
- 6 How many languages **are spoken** ... ?
- 7 ... but nothing **was stolen**.
- 8 When **was** the bicycle **invented**?

21.3

- 3 is made
- 4 were damaged
- 5 was given
- 6 are shown
- 7 were invited
- 8 was made
- 9 was stolen ... was found

21.4

- 2 Sally was born in Manchester.
- 3 Her parents were born in Ireland.
- 4 I was born in ...
- 5 My mother was born in ...

UNIT 22

22.1

- 2 A bridge is being built.
- 3 The windows are being cleaned.
- 4 The grass is being cut.

22.2

- 3 The window **has been** broken.
- 4 The roof **is being** repaired.
- 5 The car **has been** damaged.
- 6 The houses **are being** knocked down.
- 7 The trees **have been** cut down.
- 8 They **have been** invited to a party.

22.3

- 3 has been repaired
- 4 was repaired
- 5 are made
- 6 were they built
- 7 Is the computer being used (or Is anybody using the computer)

- 8 are they called
- 9 were stolen
- 10 was damaged ... hasn't been repaired

UNIT 23

23.1

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 3 are | 7 do |
| 4 Does | 8 Is |
| 5 Do | 9 does |
| 6 Is | 10 Are |

23.2

- 2 don't
- 3 'm/am not
- 4 isn't
- 5 don't
- 6 doesn't
- 7 'm/am not
- 8 aren't / 're not

23.3

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 2 Did | 7 were |
| 3 were | 8 Has |
| 4 was | 9 did |
| 5 Has | 10 have |
| 6 did | |

23.4

- | | |
|--------|------------|
| 2 was | 6 've/have |
| 3 Have | 7 is |
| 4 are | 8 was |
| 5 were | 9 has |

23.5

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 3 eaten | 8 understand |
| 4 enjoying | 9 listening |
| 5 damaged | 10 pronounced |
| 6 use | 11 open |
| 7 gone | |

UNIT 24

24.1

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 3 got | 10 happened |
| 4 brought | 11 heard |
| 5 paid | 12 put |
| 6 enjoyed | 13 caught |
| 7 bought | 14 watched |
| 8 sat | 15 understood |
| 9 left | |

24.2

- 2 began begun
- 3 ate eaten
- 4 drank drunk
- 5 drove driven
- 6 spoke spoken
- 7 wrote written
- 8 came come
- 9 knew known
- 10 took taken

- 11 went gone
12 gave given
13 threw thrown
14 forgot forgotten

24.3

- 3 slept
4 saw
5 rained
6 lost ... seen
7 stolen
8 went
9 finished
10 built
11 learnt/learned
12 ridden
13 known
14 fell ... hurt
15 ran ... run

24.4

- 2 told 8 spoken
3 won 9 cost
4 met 10 driven
5 woken up 11 sold
6 swam 12 flew
7 thought

UNIT 25**25.1**

- 2 Richard is going to the cinema.
3 Rachel is meeting Dave.
4 Karen is having lunch with Ken.
5 Tom and Sue are going to a party.

25.2

- 2 Are you working next week?
3 What are you doing tomorrow evening?
4 What time are your friends coming?
5 When is Liz going on holiday?

25.3

Example answers:

- 3 I'm going away at the weekend.
4 I'm playing basketball tomorrow.
5 I'm meeting a friend this evening.
6 I'm going to the cinema on Thursday evening.

25.4

- 3 She's getting
4 are going ... are they going
5 finishes
6 I'm not going
7 I'm going ... We're meeting
8 are you getting ... leaves
9 does the film begin
10 are you doing ... I'm working

UNIT 26**26.1**

- 2 I'm going to have a bath.
3 I'm going to buy a car.
4 We're going to play football.

26.2

- 3 'm/am going to walk
4 's/is going to stay
5 'm/am going to eat
6 're/are going to give
7 's/is going to lie down
8 Are you going to watch
9 is Rachel going to do

26.3

- 2 The shelf is going to fall (down).
3 The car is going to turn (right).
4 He's / He is going to kick the ball.

26.4

Example answers:

- 1 I'm going to phone Maria this evening.
2 I'm going to get up early tomorrow.
3 I'm going to buy some shoes tomorrow.

UNIT 27**27.1**

- 2 she'll be 5 she's
3 she was 6 she was
4 she'll be 7 she'll be

27.2

Example answers:

- 2 I'll be at home.
3 I'll probably be in bed.
4 I'll be at work.
5 I don't know where I'll be.

27.3

- 2 'll/will 5 'll/will
3 won't 6 'll/will
4 won't 7 won't

27.4

- 3 I think we'll win the game.
4 I don't think I'll be here tomorrow.
5 I think Sue will like her present.
6 I don't think they'll get married.
7 I don't think you'll enjoy the film.

27.5

- 2 are you doing
3 They're going
4 will lend
5 I'm going
6 will phone
7 He's working
8 Will you
9 are coming

UNIT 28**28.1**

- 2 I'll send 5 I'll do
3 I'll eat 6 I'll stay
4 I'll sit 7 I'll show

28.2

- 2 I think I'll have
3 I don't think I'll play
4 I think I'll buy
5 I don't think I'll buy

28.3

- 2 I'll do
3 I watch
4 I'll go
5 is going to buy
6 I'll give
7 Are you doing ... I'm going
8 I'm working

28.4

- 2 Shall I turn off the television?
3 Shall I make some sandwiches?
4 Shall I turn on the light?

28.5

- 2 where shall we go?
3 what shall we buy?
4 who shall we invite?

UNIT 29

29.1

- 2 I might see you tomorrow.
- 3 Sarah might forget to phone.
- 4 It might snow today.
- 5 I might be late tonight.
- 6 Mark might not be here next week.
- 7 I might not have time to go out.

29.2

- 2 I might go away.
- 3 I might see her on Monday.
- 4 I might have fish.
- 5 I might get/take a taxi. or ... go by taxi.
- 6 I might buy a new car.

29.3

- 3 He might get up early.
- 4 He isn't/He's not working tomorrow.
- 5 He might be at home tomorrow morning.
- 6 He might watch television.
- 7 He's going out in the afternoon.
- 8 He might go shopping.

29.4

Example answers:

- 1 I might read a newspaper.
- 2 I might go out with some friends in the evening.
- 3 I might have an egg for breakfast.

UNIT 30

30.1

- 2 Can you ski?
- 3 Can you play chess?
- 4 Can you run ten kilometres?
- 5 Can you drive (a car)?
- 6 Can you ride (a horse)?
- 7 I can/can't swim.
- 8 I can/can't ski.
- 9 I can/can't play chess.
- 10 I can/can't run ten kilometres.
- 11 I can/can't drive (a car).
- 12 I can/can't ride (a horse).

30.2

- 2 can see 4 can't find
- 3 can't hear 5 can speak

30.3

- 2 couldn't eat
- 3 can't decide
- 4 couldn't find
- 5 can't go
- 6 couldn't go

30.4

- 2 Can/Could you pass the salt (please)?
- 3 Can/Could you turn off the radio (please)?
- 4 Can/Could I have your phone number (please)?
- 5 Can/Could I look at your newspaper (please)? or Can/Could I have a look at your newspaper (please)?
- 6 Can/Could I use your pen (please)?

UNIT 31

31.1

- 2 must meet
- 3 must wash
- 4 must learn
- 5 must go
- 6 must win
- 7 must be

31.2

- 2 I must 5 I had to
- 3 I had to 6 I had to
- 4 I must 7 I must

31.3

- 2 don't need to hurry
- 3 mustn't lose
- 4 don't need to wait
- 5 mustn't forget
- 6 don't need to phone

31.4

- 2 C 4 B
- 3 A 5 D

31.5

- 3 don't need to
- 4 had to
- 5 must
- 6 mustn't
- 7 must
- 8 had to
- 9 don't need to
- 10 mustn't

UNIT 32

32.1

- 2 You should go
- 3 You should eat
- 4 you should visit
- 5 you should wear
- 6 You should take

32.2

- 2 He shouldn't eat so much.
- 3 She shouldn't work so hard.
- 4 He shouldn't drive so fast.

32.3

- 2 Do you think I should learn (to drive)?
- 3 Do you think I should get another job?
- 4 Do you think I should invite Gary (to the party)?

32.4

- 3 I think you should sell it.
- 4 I think she should have a holiday.
- 5 I don't think they should get married.
- 6 I don't think you should go to work.
- 7 I think he should go to the doctor.
- 8 I don't think we should stay there.

32.5

Example answers:

- 2 I think everybody should have enough food.
- 3 I think people should drive more carefully.
- 4 I don't think the police should carry guns.
- 5 I think I should take more exercise.

UNIT 33

33.1

- 2 have to do
- 3 has to read
- 4 have to speak
- 5 has to travel
- 6 have to hit

33.2

- 2 have to go
- 3 had to buy
- 4 have to change
- 5 had to answer

33.3

- 2 did he have to wait
- 3 does she have to go
- 4 did you have to pay
- 5 do you have to do

33.4

- 2 doesn't have to wait.
- 3 didn't have to get up early.
- 4 doesn't have to work (so) hard.
- 5 don't have to leave now.

33.5

- 3 have to pay
- 4 had to borrow
- 5 must stop *or* have to stop
(both are correct)
- 6 has to meet
- 7 must tell *or* have to tell
(both are correct)

33.6

- 2 I have to go to work every day.
- 3 I had to go to the dentist yesterday.
- 4 I have to go shopping tomorrow.

UNIT 34**34.1**

- 2 Would you like an apple?
- 3 Would you like some coffee? / ... a cup of coffee?
- 4 Would you like some cheese? / ... a piece of cheese?
- 5 Would you like a sandwich?
- 6 Would you like some cake? / ... a piece of cake?

34.2

- 2 Would you like to play tennis tomorrow?
- 3 Would you like to come to a concert next week?
- 4 Would you like to borrow my umbrella?

34.3

- 2 Do you like
- 3 Would you like
- 4 would you like
- 5 Would you like
- 6 I like
- 7 would you like
- 8 Would you like
- 9 Do you like
- 10 I'd like

- 11 I'd like
- 12 do you like

UNIT 35**35.1**

- 3 Don't buy
- 4 Smile
- 5 Don't sit
- 6 Have
- 7 Don't forget
- 8 Sleep
- 9 Be ... Don't drop

35.2

- 2 let's take a taxi
- 3 let's watch TV
- 4 let's go to a restaurant
- 5 let's wait a little

35.3

- 3 No, let's not go out. *or*
No, don't let's go out.
- 4 No, don't close the window.
- 5 No, don't phone me (tonight).
- 6 No, let's not wait for Andy.
or No, don't let's wait for Andy.
- 7 No, don't turn on the light.
- 8 No, let's not go by bus. *or*
No, don't let's go by bus.

UNIT 36**36.1**

- 2 He used to play football.
- 3 She used to be a taxi driver.
- 4 They used to live in the country.
- 5 He used to wear glasses.
- 6 This building used to be a hotel.

36.2

- 2-6
She used to play volleyball.
She used to go out most evenings. / She used to go out a lot.
She used to play the guitar.
She used to read a lot. /
She used to like reading.
She used to go away two or three times a year. /
She used to travel a lot.

36.3

- 3 used to have
- 4 used to be
- 5 go / travel
- 6 used to eat
- 7 watches
- 8 used to live
- 9 get
- 10 did you use to play

UNIT 37**37.1**

- 3 There's/There is a hospital.
- 4 There isn't a swimming pool.
- 5 There are two cinemas.
- 6 There isn't a university.
- 7 There aren't any big hotels.

37.2

Example answers:

- 3 There is a university in ...
- 4 There are a lot of big shops.
- 5 There isn't an airport.
- 6 There aren't many factories.

37.3

- 2 There's/There is
- 3 is there
- 4 There are
- 5 are there
- 6 There isn't
- 7 Is there
- 8 Are there
- 9 There's / There is ...
There aren't

37.4

- 2-6
There are eight planets in the solar system.
There are fifteen players in a rugby team.
There are twenty-six letters in the English alphabet.
There are thirty days in September.
There are fifty states in the USA.

37.5

- 2 It's
- 3 There's
- 4 There's ... Is it
- 5 Is there ... there's
- 6 It's
- 7 Is there

UNIT 38

38.1

- 2 There was a carpet
- 3 There were three pictures
- 4 There was a small table
- 5 There were some flowers
- 6 There were some books
- 7 There was an armchair
- 8 There was a sofa

38.2

- 3 There was
- 4 Was there
- 5 there weren't
- 6 There wasn't
- 7 Were there
- 8 There wasn't
- 9 There was
- 10 there weren't

38.3

- 2 There are
- 3 There was
- 4 There's/There is
- 5 There's been/There has been or There was
- 6 there was
- 7 there will be
- 8 there were ... there are
- 9 There have been
- 10 there will be or there are

UNIT 39

39.1

- 2 It's cold. 5 It's snowing.
- 3 It's windy. 6 It's cloudy.
- 4 It's sunny/fine. or It's a nice day.

39.2

- 2 It's / It is
- 3 Is it
- 4 is it ... it's / it is
- 5 It's / It is
- 6 Is it
- 7 is it
- 8 It's / It is
- 9 It's / It is

39.3

- 2 How far is it from the hotel to the beach?
- 3 How far is it from New York to Washington?
- 4 How far is it from your house to the airport?

39.4

- 3 It 6 it
- 4 It ... It 7 It ... there
- 5 There 8 It

39.5

- 2 It's nice to see you again.
- 3 It's impossible to work in this office.
- 4 It's easy to make friends.
- 5 It's interesting to visit different places.
- 6 It's dangerous to go out alone

UNIT 40

40.1

- 2 is 5 will
- 3 can 6 was
- 4 has

40.2

- 2 'm not 5 isn't
- 3 weren't 6 hasn't
- 4 haven't

40.3

- 3 doesn't 6 does
- 4 do 7 don't
- 5 did 8 didn't

40.4

Example answers:

- 2 I like sport, but my sister doesn't.
- 3 I don't eat meat, but Jenny does.
- 4 I'm American, but my husband isn't.
- 5 I haven't been to Japan, but Jenny has.

40.5

- 2 wasn't 7 has
- 3 are 8 do
- 4 has 9 hasn't
- 5 can't 10 will
- 6 did 11 might

40.6

- 2 Yes, I have. or No, I haven't.
- 3 Yes, I do. or No, I don't.
- 4 Yes, it is. or No, it isn't.
- 5 Yes, I am. or No, I'm not.
- 6 Yes, I do. or No, I don't.
- 7 Yes, I will. or No, I won't.
- 8 Yes, I have. or No, I haven't.
- 9 Yes, I did. or No, I didn't.
- 10 Yes, I was. or No, I wasn't.

UNIT 41

41.1

- 2 Do you? 5 Do I?
- 3 Didn't you? 6 Did she?
- 4 Doesn't she?

41.2

- 3 Have you? 8 Aren't you?
- 4 Can't she? 9 Did you?
- 5 Were you? 10 Does she?
- 6 Didn't you? 11 Won't you?
- 7 Is there? 12 Isn't it?

41.3

- 2 aren't they
- 3 wasn't she
- 4 haven't you
- 5 don't you
- 6 doesn't he
- 7 won't you

41.4

- 2 are you 6 didn't she
- 3 isn't she 7 was it
- 4 can't you 8 doesn't she
- 5 do you 9 will you

UNIT 42

42.1

- 2 either 5 either
- 3 too 6 either
- 4 too 7 too

42.2

- 2 So am I.
- 3 So have I.
- 4 So do I.
- 5 So will I.
- 6 So was I.
- 7 Neither can I.
- 8 Neither did I.
- 9 Neither have I.
- 10 Neither am I.
- 11 Neither do I.

42.3

- 1 So am I.
- 2 So can I. or I can't.
- 3 Neither am I. or I am.
- 4 So do I. or I don't.
- 5 Neither do I. or I do.
- 6 So did I. or I didn't.
- 7 Neither have I. or I have.
- 8 Neither do I. or I do.
- 9 So am I. or I'm not.
- 10 Neither have I. or I have.
- 11 Neither did I. or I did.
- 12 So do I. or I don't.

UNIT 43

43.1

- 2 They aren't / They're not married.
- 3 I haven't had dinner.
- 4 It isn't cold today.
- 5 We won't be late.
- 6 You shouldn't go.

43.2

- 2 I don't like cheese.
- 3 They didn't understand.
- 4 He doesn't live here.
- 5 Don't go away!
- 6 I didn't do the shopping.

43.3

- 2 They haven't arrived.
- 3 I didn't go to the bank.
- 4 He doesn't speak German.
- 5 We weren't angry.
- 6 He won't be pleased.
- 7 Don't phone me tonight.
- 8 It didn't rain yesterday.
- 9 I couldn't hear them.
- 10 I don't believe you.

43.4

- 2 'm not / am not
- 3 can't
- 4 doesn't
- 5 isn't / 's not
- 6 don't ... haven't
- 7 Don't
- 8 didn't
- 9 haven't
- 10 won't
- 11 didn't
- 12 weren't
- 13 hasn't
- 14 shouldn't / mustn't

43.5

- 3 He wasn't born in London.
- 4 He doesn't like London.
- 5 He'd like to live in the country.
- 6 He can drive.
- 7 He hasn't got a car.
- 8 He doesn't read newspapers.
- 9 He isn't interested in politics.
- 10 He watches TV most evenings.
- 11 He didn't watch TV last night.
- 12 He went out last night.

UNIT 44

44.1

- 3 Were you late this morning?
- 4 Has Kate got a key?
- 5 Will you be here tomorrow?
- 6 Is Paul going out this evening?
- 7 Do you like your job?
- 8 Does Nicole live near here?
- 9 Did you enjoy the film?
- 10 Did you have a good holiday?

44.2

- 2 Do you use it a lot?
- 3 Did you use it yesterday?
- 4 Do you enjoy driving?
- 5 Are you a good driver?
- 6 Have you ever had an accident?

44.3

- 3 What are the children doing?
- 4 How is cheese made?
- 5 Is your sister coming to the party?
- 6 Why don't you tell the truth?
- 7 Have your guests arrived yet?
- 8 What time does your train leave?
- 9 Why didn't Emily go to work?
- 10 Was your car damaged in the accident?

44.4

- 3 What are you reading?
- 4 What time did she go (to bed)?
- 5 When are they going (on holiday)?
- 6 Where did you see him?
- 7 Why can't you come (to the party)?
- 8 Where has she gone?
- 9 How much (money) do you need?
- 10 Why doesn't she like you?
- 11 How often does it rain?
- 12 When did you do it? / ... the shopping?

UNIT 45

45.1

- 2 What fell off the shelf?
- 3 Who wants to see me?
- 4 Who took your umbrella? / Who took it?
- 5 What made you ill?
- 6 Who is / Who's coming?

45.2

- 3 Who did you phone?
- 4 What happened last night?
- 5 Who knows the answer?
- 6 Who did the washing-up?
- 7 What did Jane do? / What did she do?
- 8 What woke you up?
- 9 Who saw the accident?
- 10 Who did you see?
- 11 Who has got your pen? / Who has got it? or Who's got ...?
- 12 What does this word mean? / What does it mean?

45.3

- 2 Who phoned you? What did she want?
- 3 Who did you ask? What did he say?
- 4 Who got married? Who told you?
- 5 Who did you meet? What did she tell you?
- 6 Who won? What did you do (after the game)?
- 7 Who gave you a/the book? What did Catherine give you?

UNIT 46

46.1

- 2 What are you looking for?
- 3 Who did you go to the cinema with?
- 4 What/Who was the film about?
- 5 Who did you give the money to?
- 6 Who was the book written by?

46.2

- 2 What are they looking at?
- 3 Which restaurant is he going to?
- 4 What are they talking about?
- 5 What is she listening to?
- 6 Which bus are they waiting for?

46.3

- 2 Which hotel did you stay at?
- 3 Which (football) team does he play for?
- 4 Which school did you go to?

46.4

- 2 What is the food like?
- 3 What are the people like?
- 4 What is the weather like?

46.5

- 2 What was the film like?
- 3 What were the lessons like?
- 4 What was the hotel like?

UNIT 47

47.1

- 3 What colour is it?
- 4 What time did you get up?
- 5 What type of music do you like?
- 6 What kind of car do you want (to buy)?

47.2

- 2 Which coat
- 3 Which film/movie
- 4 Which bus

47.3

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 3 Which | 8 Who |
| 4 What | 9 What |
| 5 Which | 10 Which |
| 6 What | 11 What |
| 7 Which | |

47.4

- 2 How far
- 3 How old
- 4 How often
- 5 How deep
- 6 How long

47.5

- 2 How heavy is this box?
- 3 How old are you?

- 4 How much did you spend?
- 5 How often do you watch TV?
- 6 How far is it from Paris to Moscow?

UNIT 48

48.1

- 2 How long does it take by car from Milan to Rome?
- 3 How long does it take by train from Paris to Geneva?
- 4 How long does it take by bus from the city centre to the airport?

48.2

Example answers:

- 2 It takes ... hours to fly from ... to New York.
- 3 It takes ... years to study to be a doctor in ...
- 4 It takes ... to walk from my home to the nearest shop.
- 5 It takes ... to get from my home to the nearest airport.

48.3

- 2 How long did it take you to walk to the station?
- 3 How long did it take him to paint the bathroom?
- 4 How long did it take you to learn to ski?
- 5 How long did it take them to repair the computer?

48.4

- 2 It took us 20 minutes to walk home. / ... to get home.
- 3 It took me six months to learn to drive.
- 4 It took Mark/him three hours to drive to London. / ... to get to London.
- 5 It took Lisa/her a long time to find a job. / ... to get a job.
- 6 It took me ... to ...

UNIT 49

49.1

- 2 I don't know where she is.
- 3 I don't know how old it is.

- 4 I don't know when he'll be here.
- 5 I don't know why he was angry.
- 6 I don't know how long she has lived here.

49.2

- 2 where Susan works
- 3 what Peter said
- 4 why he went home early
- 5 what time the meeting begins
- 6 how the accident happened

49.3

- 2 are you
- 3 they are
- 4 the museum is
- 5 do you want
- 6 elephants eat
- 7 it is

49.4

- 2 Do you know if/whether they are married?
- 3 Do you know if/whether Sue knows Bill?
- 4 Do you know if/whether Gary will be here tomorrow?
- 5 Do you know if/whether he passed his exam?

49.5

- 2 Do you know where Paula is?
- 3 Do you know if/whether she is working today? / ... she's working today?
- 4 Do you know what time she starts work?
- 5 Do you know if/whether the shops are open tomorrow?
- 6 Do you know where Sarah and Tim live?
- 7 Do you know if/whether they went to Jane's party?

49.6

Example answers:

- 2 Do you know what time the bus leaves?
- 3 Excuse me, can you tell me where the station is?
- 4 I don't know what I'm going to do this evening.
- 5 Do you know if there's a restaurant near here?
- 6 Do you know how much it costs to rent a car?

UNIT 50

50.1

- 2 She said (that) she was very busy.
- 3 She said (that) she couldn't go to the party.
- 4 He said (that) he had to go out.
- 5 He said (that) he was learning Russian.
- 6 She said (that) she didn't feel very well.
- 7 They said (that) they would be home late. / ... they'd be ...
- 8 She said (that) she had just come back from holiday. / ... she'd just come back ...
- 9 She said (that) she was going to buy a new computer.
- 10 They said (that) they hadn't got a key. / They said (that) they didn't have a key.

50.2

- 2 She said (that) she wasn't hungry.
- 3 he said (that) he needed it.
- 4 she said (that) she didn't want to go.
- 5 She said (that) I could have it.
- 6 He said (that) he would send me a postcard. / ... he'd send ...
- 7 Nicole said (that) he had gone home. / ... he'd gone home.
- 8 He said (that) he wanted to watch TV.
- 9 She said (that) she was going to the cinema.

50.3

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 3 said | 7 said |
| 4 told | 8 told |
| 5 tell | 9 tell |
| 6 say | 10 say |

UNIT 51

51.1

- 3 phone
- 4 phone Paul
- 5 to phone Paul
- 6 to phone Paul
- 7 phone Paul
- 8 to phone Paul
- 9 phone Paul
- 10 phone Paul

51.2

- 3 get
- 4 going
- 5 watch
- 6 flying
- 7 listening
- 8 eat
- 9 waiting
- 10 wear
- 11 doing ... staying

51.3

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 4 to go | 13 having |
| 5 rain | 14 to have |
| 6 to leave | 15 hear |
| 7 help | 16 go |
| 8 studying | 17 listening |
| 9 to go | 18 to make |
| 10 wearing | 19 to know ... |
| 11 to stay | tell |
| 12 have | 20 use |

UNIT 52

52.1

- 3 to see
- 4 to swim
- 5 cleaning
- 6 to ask
- 7 visiting
- 8 going
- 9 to be
- 10 waiting
- 11 to do
- 12 to speak
- 13 to go
- 14 crying / to cry
- 15 to work ... talking

52.2

- 2 to help
- 3 to see
- 4 reading
- 5 to lose
- 6 to send
- 7 raining
- 8 to go
- 9 watching / to watch
- 10 to wait

52.3

- 2 going to museums
- 3 to go
- 4 writing / to write letters
- 5 to go (there)
- 6 travelling by train
- 7 walking

52.4

Example answers:

- 1 I enjoy cooking.
- 2 I don't like driving.

- 3 If it's a nice day tomorrow, I'd like to have a picnic by the lake.
- 4 When I'm on holiday, I like to do very little.
- 5 I don't mind travelling alone, but I prefer to travel with somebody.
- 6 I wouldn't like to live in a big city.

UNIT 53

53.1

- 2 I want you to listen carefully.
- 3 I don't want you to be angry.
- 4 Do you want me to wait for you?
- 5 I don't want you to phone me tonight.
- 6 I want you to meet Sarah.

53.2

- 2 A woman told me to turn left after the bridge.
- 3 I advised him to go to the doctor.
- 4 She asked me to help her.
- 5 I told him to come back in ten minutes.
- 6 Paul let me use his phone.
- 7 I told her not to phone before 8 o'clock.
- 8 Ann's mother taught her to play the piano.

53.3

- 2 to repeat
- 3 wait
- 4 to arrive
- 5 to get
- 6 go
- 7 borrow
- 8 to tell
- 9 to make (or to get)
- 10 think

UNIT 54

54.1

2-4

- I went to the café to meet a friend.
 I went to the chemist to get some medicine.
 I went to the supermarket to buy some food.

54.2

- 2 to read the newspaper
- 3 to open this door
- 4 to get some fresh air
- 5 to wake him up
- 6 to see who it was

54.3

Example answers:

- 2 to talk to you now
- 3 to tell her about the party
- 4 to do some shopping
- 5 to buy a car

54.4

- | | |
|-------|---------------|
| 2 to | 7 to |
| 3 to | 8 to |
| 4 for | 9 for |
| 5 to | 10 for |
| 6 for | 11 to ... for |

54.5

- 2 for the film to begin
- 3 for it to arrive
- 4 for you to tell me

UNIT 55

55.1

- 3 to
- 4 to
- 5 - (no preposition)
- 6 for
- 7 to
- 8 on ... to
- 9 for
- 10 on
- 11 to
- 12 - (no preposition)
- 13 on
- 14 for
- 15 on

55.2

- 2 went fishing
- 3 goes swimming
- 4 going skiing
- 5 go shopping
- 6 went jogging

55.3

- 2 to university
- 3 shopping
- 4 to sleep
- 5 home
- 6 skiing
- 7 riding
- 8 for a walk
- 9 on holiday ... to Portugal

UNIT 56

56.1

- 2 get your jacket
- 3 get a doctor
- 4 get a taxi
- 5 gets the job
- 6 get some milk
- 7 get a ticket
- 8 gets a good salary
- 9 get a lot of rain
- 10 get a new computer

56.2

- 2 getting dark
- 3 getting married
- 4 getting ready
- 5 getting late

56.3

- 2 get wet
- 3 got married
- 4 gets angry
- 5 got lost
- 6 get old
- 7 got better

56.4

- 2 got to Bristol at 11.45.
- 3 I left the party at 11.15 and got home at midnight.
- 4 (Example answer) I left home at 8.30 and got to the airport at 10 o'clock.

56.5

- 2 got off
- 3 got out of
- 4 got on

UNIT 57

57.1

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| 2 do | 7 done |
| 3 make | 8 make |
| 4 made | 9 making |
| 5 did | 10 do |
| 6 do | 11 doing |

57.2

- 2 They're/They are doing (their) homework.
- 3 He's/He is doing the shopping. or He is shopping.
- 4 She's/She is making a jacket.
- 5 They're/They are doing an exam. (or ... taking an exam.)
- 6 He's/He is making the/his bed.

- 7 She's/She is doing the washing-up. or She is washing up. / She is doing the dishes. / She is washing the dishes.
- 8 He's/He is making a (shopping) list.
- 9 They're/They are making a film.
- 10 He's/He is taking a photograph.

57.3

- | | |
|---------|----------------|
| 2 make | 8 make |
| 3 do | 9 do |
| 4 done | 10 making |
| 5 made | 11 made |
| 6 doing | 12 make ... do |
| 7 did | |

UNIT 58

58.1

- 3 He hasn't got / He doesn't have
- 4 Gary had
- 5 Have you got / Do you have
- 6 we didn't have
- 7 She hasn't got / She doesn't have
- 8 Did you have

58.2

- 2 She's/She is having a cup of tea.
- 3 He's/He is having a rest.
- 4 They're/They are having a good time.
- 5 They're/They are having dinner.
- 6 He's/He is having a bath.

58.3

- 3 Have a nice/good trip!
- 4 Did you have a nice/good weekend?
- 5 Did you have a nice/good game (of tennis)?
- 6 Have a nice/good time! or Have a nice/good evening! or Have fun!
- 7 Did you have a nice/good holiday?

58.4

- 2 have something to eat
- 3 had a glass of water
- 4 have a walk
- 5 had an accident
- 6 have a look

UNIT 59

59.1

- 2 him 5 him
3 them 6 them
4 her 7 her

59.2

- 2 I ... them 6 she ... them
3 he ... her 7 they ... me
4 they ... us 8 she ... you
5 we ... him

59.3

- 2 I like him.
3 I don't like it.
4 Do you like it?
5 I don't like her.
6 Do you like them?

59.4

- 2 him 8 them
3 them 9 me
4 they 10 her
5 us 11 them
6 it 12 he ... it
7 She

59.5

- 2 Can you give it to him?
3 Can you give them to her?
4 Can you give it to me?
5 Can you give it to them?
6 Can you give them to us?

UNIT 60

60.1

- 2 her hands
3 our hands
4 his hands
5 their hands
6 your hands

60.2

- 2 They live with their parents.
3 We live with our parents.
4 Jane lives with her parents.
5 I live with my parents.
6 John lives with his parents.
7 Do you live with your parents?
8 Most children live with their parents.

60.3

- 2 their 6 their
3 his 7 her
4 his 8 their
5 her

60.4

- 2 his 8 her
3 Their 9 their
4 our 10 my
5 her 11 Its
6 my 12 His ... his
7 your

60.5

- 2 my key
3 Her husband
4 your coat
5 their homework
6 his name
7 Our house

UNIT 61

61.1

- 2 mine 6 yours
3 ours 7 mine
4 hers 8 his
5 theirs

61.2

- 2 yours
3 my ... Mine
4 Yours ... mine
5 her
6 My ... hers
7 their
8 Ours

61.3

- 3 of hers
4 friends of ours
5 friend of mine
6 friend of his
7 friends of yours

61.4

- 2 Whose camera is this?
It's hers.
3 Whose gloves are these?
They're mine.
4 Whose hat is this?
It's his.
5 Whose money is this?
It's yours.
6 Whose books are these?
They're ours.

UNIT 62

62.1

- 2 Yes, I know **her**, but I can't remember **her name**.
3 Yes, I know **them**, but I can't remember **their names**.

- 4 Yes, I know **you**, but I can't remember **your name**.

62.2

- 2 He invited us to stay with **him** at his house.
3 They invited me to stay with **them** at **their** house.
4 I invited them to stay with **me** at **my** house.
5 She invited us to stay with **her** at **her** house.
6 Did you invite him to stay with **you** at **your** house?

62.3

- 2 I gave her my address, and she gave me **hers**.
3 He gave me his address, and I gave **him mine**.
4 We gave them **our** address, and they gave **us theirs**.
5 She gave him **her** address, and he gave **her his**.
6 You gave us **your** address, and we gave **you ours**.
7 They gave you **their** address, and you gave **them yours**.

62.4

- 2 them 6 us
3 him 7 her
4 our 8 their
5 yours 9 mine

UNIT 63

63.1

- 2 myself 6 himself
3 herself 7 yourself
4 themselves 8 yourselves
5 myself

63.2

- 2 When I saw him, he was **by himself**.
3 Don't go out by **yourself**.
4 I went to the cinema **by myself**.
5 My sister **lives by herself**.
6 Many people **live by themselves**.

63.3

- 2 They can't see each other.
- 3 They phone each other a lot.
- 4 They don't know each other.
- 5 They're/They are sitting next to each other.
- 6 They gave each other presents / a present.

63.4

- 3 each other 7 each other
- 4 yourselves 8 each other
- 5 us 9 them
- 6 ourselves 10 themselves

UNIT 64

64.1

- 3 Helen is **Brian's** wife.
- 4 James is Sarah's **brother**.
- 5 James is **Daniel's** uncle.
- 6 Sarah is **Paul's** wife.
- 7 Helen is Daniel's **grandmother**.
- 8 Sarah is James's **sister**.
- 9 Paul is **Sarah's** husband.
- 10 Paul is Daniel's **father**.
- 11 Daniel is **James's** nephew.

64.2

- 2 Andy's 5 Diane's
- 3 Dave's 6 Alice's
- 4 Jane's

64.3

- 3 OK
- 4 Simon's phone number
- 5 My brother's job
- 6 OK
- 7 OK
- 8 Paula's favourite colour
- 9 your mother's birthday
- 10 My parents' house
- 11 OK
- 12 OK
- 13 Silvia's party
- 14 OK

UNIT 65

65.1

- 2 a 5 a 8 an
- 3 a 6 an 9 an
- 4 an 7 a

65.2

- 2 a vegetable
- 3 a game
- 4 a tool
- 5 a mountain
- 6 a planet

- 7 a fruit
- 8 a river
- 9 a flower
- 10 a musical instrument

65.3

- 2 He's a shop assistant.
- 3 She's an architect.
- 4 He's a taxi driver.
- 5 He's an electrician.
- 6 She's a photographer.
- 7 She's a nurse.
- 8 I'm a/an ...

65.4

- 2-8
- Tom never wears a hat.
- I can't ride a bicycle.
- My brother is an artist.
- Rebecca works in a bookshop.
- Jane wants to learn a foreign language.
- Mike lives in an old house.
- This evening I'm going to a party.

UNIT 66

66.1

- 2 boats
- 3 women
- 4 cities
- 5 umbrellas
- 6 addresses
- 7 knives
- 8 sandwiches
- 9 families
- 10 feet
- 11 holidays
- 12 potatoes

66.2

- 2 teeth 5 fish
- 3 people 6 leaves
- 4 children

66.3

- 3 ... with a lot of beautiful trees.
- 4 ... with two men.
- 5 OK
- 6 ... three children.
- 7 Most of my friends are students.
- 8 He put on his pyjamas ...
- 9 OK
- 10 Do you know many people ...
- 11 I like your trousers. Where did you get them?

- 12 ... full of tourists.
- 13 OK
- 14 These scissors aren't ...

66.4

- 2 are 7 Do
- 3 don't 8 are
- 4 watch 9 them
- 5 were 10 some
- 6 live

UNIT 67

67.1

- 3 a jug
- 4 water
- 5 toothpaste
- 6 a toothbrush
- 7 an egg
- 8 money
- 9 a wallet
- 10 sand
- 11 a bucket
- 12 an envelope

67.2

- 3 ... a hat.
- 4 ... a job?
- 5 OK
- 6 ... an apple ...
- 7 ... a party ...
- 8 ... a wonderful thing.
- 9 ... an island.
- 10 ... a key.
- 11 OK
- 12 ... a good idea.
- 13 ... a car?
- 14 ... a cup of coffee?
- 15 OK
- 16 ... an umbrella.

67.3

- 2 a piece of wood
- 3 a glass of water
- 4 a bar of chocolate
- 5 a cup of tea
- 6 a piece of paper
- 7 a bowl of soup
- 8 a loaf of bread
- 9 a jar of honey

UNIT 68

68.1

- 2 I bought a newspaper (or a paper), some flowers (or a bunch of flowers) and a pen.
- 3 I bought some stamps, some postcards and some bread (or a loaf of bread).

- 4 I bought some toothpaste, some soap (or a bar of soap) and a comb.

68.2

- 2 Would you like some coffee? (or ... a cup of coffee?)
 3 Would you like a biscuit?
 4 Would you like some bread? (or ... a piece of bread? / a slice of bread?)
 5 Would you like a chocolate?
 6 Would you like some cake? (or ... a piece of cake?)

68.3

- 2 some ... some
 3 some
 4 a ... some
 5 an ... some
 6 a ... a ... some
 7 some
 8 some
 9 some ... a

68.4

- 2 eyes
 3 hair
 4 information
 5 chairs
 6 furniture
 7 job
 8 wonderful weather

UNIT 69

69.1

- 3 a
 4 the
 5 an
 6 the ... the
 7 a ... a
 8 a ... a
 9 ... a student ... a journalist ... an apartment near the college ... The apartment is ...
 10 ... two children, a boy and a girl. The boy is seven years old, and the girl is three ... in a factory ... hasn't got a job ...

69.2

- 2 the airport
 3 a cup
 4 a nice picture
 5 the dictionary
 6 the floor

69.3

- 2 ... send me a postcard.
 3 What is the name of ...
 4 ... a very big country.
 5 What is the largest ...
 6 ... the colour of the carpet.
 7 ... a headache.
 8 ... an old house near the station.
 9 ... the name of the director of the film ...

UNIT 70

70.1

- 3 ... the second floor.
 4 ... the moon?
 5 ... the best hotel in this town?
 6 OK
 7 ... the city centre.
 8 ... the end of May.
 9 OK
 10 ... the first time I met her.
 11 OK
 12 The Internet is a good way of getting information.
 13 OK
 14 ... on the top shelf on the right.
 15 ... in the country about ten miles from the nearest town.

70.2

- 2 the same time
 3 the same age
 4 the same colour
 5 the same problem

70.3

- 2 the guitar
 3 breakfast
 4 television/TV
 5 the sea
 6 the bottom

70.4

- 2 the name
 3 The sky
 4 television
 5 the police
 6 the capital
 7 lunch
 8 the middle

UNIT 71

71.1

- 2 the cinema
 3 hospital
 4 the airport
 5 home
 6 prison

71.2

- 3 school
 4 the station
 5 home
 6 bed
 7 the post office

71.3

- 2 the cinema
 3 go to bed
 4 go to prison
 5 go to the dentist
 6 go to university/college
 7 go to hospital / are taken to hospital

71.4

- 3 the doctor
 4 OK
 5 OK
 6 OK
 7 the bank
 8 OK
 9 OK
 10 the city centre
 11 the station
 12 OK
 13 OK
 14 OK
 15 the theatre

UNIT 72

72.1

Example answers:

- 2 I don't like dogs.
 3 I hate museums.
 4 I love big cities.
 5 Tennis is all right.
 6 I love chocolate.
 7 I don't like computer games.
 8 I hate parties.

72.2

Example answers:

- 2 I'm not interested in politics.
 3 I'm interested in sport.
 4 I don't know much about art.
 5 I don't know anything about astronomy.
 6 I know a little about economics.

72.3

- 3 friends
- 4 parties
- 5 **The** shops
- 6 **the** milk
- 7 milk
- 8 basketball
- 9 computers
- 10 **The** water
- 11 cold water
- 12 **the** salt
- 13 **the** people
- 14 Vegetables
- 15 **The** houses
- 16 **the** words
- 17 photographs
- 18 **the** photographs
- 19 English ... international business
- 20 Money ... happiness

UNIT 73

73.1

- 3 Sweden
- 4 **The** Amazon
- 5 Asia
- 6 **The** Pacific
- 7 **The** Rhine
- 8 Kenya
- 9 **The** United States
- 10 **The** Andes
- 11 Bangkok
- 12 **The** Alps
- 13 **The** Red Sea
- 14 Jamaica
- 15 **The** Bahamas

73.2

- 3 OK
- 4 **the** Philippines
- 5 **the** south of France
- 6 **the** Regal Cinema
- 7 OK
- 8 **the** Museum of Art
- 9 OK
- 10 Belgium is smaller than **the** Netherlands.
- 11 **the** Mississippi ... **the** Nile
- 12 **the** National Gallery
- 13 **the** Park Hotel in Hudson Road
- 14 OK
- 15 **The** Rocky Mountains are in North America.
- 16 OK
- 17 **the** United States
- 18 **the** west of Ireland
- 19 OK

- 20 **The** Panama Canal joins **the** Atlantic Ocean and **the** Pacific Ocean.

UNIT 74

74.1

- 2 that house
- 3 these postcards
- 4 those birds
- 5 this seat
- 6 These plates

74.2

- 2 Is that your umbrella?
- 3 Is this your book?
- 4 Are those your books?
- 5 Is that your bicycle/bike?
- 6 Are these your keys?
- 7 Are those your keys?
- 8 Is this your watch?
- 9 Are those your glasses?
- 10 Are these your gloves?

74.3

- 2 that's
- 3 This is
- 4 That's
- 5 that
- 6 this is
- 7 That's
- 8 that's

UNIT 75

75.1

- 2 I don't need one
- 3 I'm going to get one
- 4 I haven't got one
- 5 I've just had one
- 6 there's one in Mill Road

75.2

- 2 a new one
- 3 a better one
- 4 an old one
- 5 a big one
- 6 a different one

75.3

- 2 Which ones?
The green ones.
- 3 Which one?
The one with a/the red door.
- 4 Which ones?
The ones on the top shelf.
- 5 Which one?
The black one.
- 6 Which one?
The one on the wall.
- 7 Which one?
The tall one with long hair.
- 8 Which ones?
The yellow ones.

- 9 Which one?
The one with a/the moustache and glasses.
- 10 Which ones?
The ones I took at the party last week.

UNIT 76

76.1

- 2 some
- 3 any
- 4 any
- 5 any
- 6 some
- 7 any
- 8 some
- 9 some
- 10 any ... any
- 11 some ... any
- 12 some

76.2

- 2 some questions
- 3 any photographs
- 4 any foreign languages
- 5 some friends
- 6 some milk
- 7 any batteries
- 8 some fresh air
- 9 some cheese
- 10 any help

76.3

- 3 I've got some / I have some
- 4 I haven't got any / I haven't any / I don't have any
- 5 I didn't buy any
- 6 I bought some
- 7 I didn't make any

76.4

- 2 something
- 3 anything
- 4 anything
- 5 Somebody/Someone
- 6 anything
- 7 anybody/anyone
- 8 something
- 9 anything
- 10 anybody/anyone

UNIT 77

77.1

- 2 There are no shops near here.
- 3 Carla has got no free time.
- 4 There is no light in this room.
- 6 There isn't any milk in the fridge.
- 7 There aren't any buses today.
- 8 Tom hasn't got any brothers or sisters.

77.2

- 2 any 8 no
3 any 9 any
4 no 10 no
5 any 11 None
6 no 12 any
7 any

77.3

- 2 no money
3 any questions
4 no friends
5 no difference
6 any furniture
7 no answer
8 any heating
9 no queue

77.4

Example answers:

- 2 Three.
3 Two cups.
4 None.
5 None.

UNIT 78**78.1**

- 2 There's nobody in the office.
3 I've got nothing to do.
4 There's nothing on TV.
5 There was no-one at home.
6 We found nothing.

78.2

- 2 There wasn't anybody on the bus.
3 I haven't got anything to read.
4 I haven't got anyone to help me.
5 She didn't hear anything.
6 We haven't got anything for dinner.

78.3

- 3a Nothing.
4a Nobody./No-one.
5a Nobody./No-one.
6a Nothing.
7a Nothing.
8a Nobody./No-one.
3b I don't want anything.
4b I didn't meet anybody/anyone.
5b Nobody/No-one knows the answer.
6b I didn't buy anything.
7b Nothing happened.

- 8b Nobody/No-one was late.

78.4

- 3 anything
4 Nobody/No-one
5 Nothing
6 anything
7 anybody/anyone
8 nothing
9 anything
10 anything
11 nobody/no-one
12 anything
13 Nothing
14 Nobody/No-one ... anybody/anyone

UNIT 79**79.1**

- 2 something
3 somewhere
4 somebody/someone

79.2

- 2a Nowhere.
3a Nothing.
4a Nobody./No-one.
2b I'm not going anywhere.
3b I don't want anything.
4b I'm not looking for anybody/anyone.

79.3

- 3 anything
4 anything
5 somebody/someone
6 something
7 anybody/anyone ... nobody/ no-one
8 anything
9 Nobody/No-one
10 anybody/anyone
11 Nothing
12 anywhere
13 somewhere
14 anything
15 anybody/anyone

79.4

- 2 anything to eat
3 nothing to do
4 anywhere to sit
5 something to drink
6 nowhere to park
7 something to read
8 somewhere to stay

UNIT 80**80.1**

- 2 Every day
3 every time
4 Every room
5 every word

80.2

- 2 every day
3 all day
4 every day
5 all day
6 all day
7 every day

80.3

- 2 every 6 all
3 all 7 every
4 all 8 all
5 Every 9 every

80.4

- 2 everything
3 Everybody/Everyone
4 everything
5 everywhere
6 Everybody/Everyone
7 everywhere
8 Everything

80.5

- 2 is 6 was
3 has 7 makes
4 likes 8 Is ... Does
5 has

UNIT 81**81.1**

- 3 Some 10 Most
4 Most of 11 most of
5 most 12 Some
6 any of 13 All or All of
7 all or all of 14 some of
8 None of 15 most of
9 any of

81.2

- 2 All of them.
3 Some of them.
4 None of them.
5 Most of them.
6 None of it.

81.3

- 3 Some people ...
4 Some of **the** questions ...
or Some questions ...
5 OK
6 All insects ...
7 OK (or ... all **of** these books)

- 8 Most of **the** students ...
 or Most students ...
 9 OK
 10 ... most of **the** night

UNIT 82

82.1

- 3 Both 9 Neither
 4 Neither 10 either of
 5 Neither 11 Both
 6 both 12 neither of
 7 Either 13 Both
 8 neither of 14 either of

82.2

- 2 Both windows are open.
 3 Neither man is wearing a hat. or Neither of them is wearing ...
 4 Both men have (got) beards. or Both of them have ...
 5 Both buses go to the airport. or ... are going to the airport.
 6 Neither answer is right.

82.3

- 3 Both of them are students.
 4 Neither of them has (got) a car.
 5 Both of them live in London.
 6 Both of them like cooking.
 7 Neither of them can play the piano.
 8 Both of them read newspapers.
 9 Neither of them is interested in sport.

UNIT 83

83.1

- 2 many 8 many
 3 much 9 How many
 4 many 10 How much
 5 many 11 How much
 6 much 12 How many
 7 much

83.2

- 2 much time
 3 many countries
 4 many people
 5 much luggage
 6 many times

83.3

- 2 a lot of interesting things
 3 a lot of accidents
 4 a lot of fun
 5 a lot of traffic

83.4

- 3 a lot of snow
 4 OK
 5 a lot of money
 6 OK
 7 OK
 8 a lot

83.5

- 3 She plays tennis a lot.
 4 He doesn't use his car much. (or ... a lot.)
 5 He doesn't go out much. (or ... a lot.)
 6 She travels a lot.

UNIT 84

84.1

- 2 a few 5 a little
 3 a little 6 a few
 4 a few

84.2

- 2 a little milk
 3 A few days
 4 a little Russian
 5 a few friends
 6 a few times
 7 a few chairs
 8 a little fresh air

84.3

- 2 very little coffee
 3 very little rain
 4 very few hotels
 5 very little time
 6 Very few people
 7 very little work

84.4

- 2 A few 5 few
 3 a little 6 a little
 4 little 7 little

84.5

- 2 ... a little luck
 3 ... a few things
 4 OK
 5 ... a few questions
 6 ... few people
 7 OK

UNIT 85

85.1

- 2 I like that green jacket.
 3 Do you like classical music?
 4 I had a wonderful holiday.
 5 We went to a Japanese restaurant.

85.2

- 2 black clouds
 3 long holiday
 4 hot water
 5 fresh air
 6 sharp knife
 7 dangerous job

85.3

- 2 It looks new.
 3 I feel ill.
 4 You look surprised.
 5 They smell nice.
 6 It tastes horrible.

85.4

- 2 It doesn't look new.
 3 You don't sound American.
 4 I don't feel cold.
 5 They don't look heavy.
 6 Maybe, but it doesn't taste good.

UNIT 86

86.1

- 2 badly 5 fast
 3 quietly 6 dangerously
 4 angrily

86.2

- 2 work hard
 3 sleep well
 4 win easily
 5 Think carefully
 6 know her very well
 7 explain things very clearly/well
 8 Come quickly

86.3

- 2 angry 8 quiet
 3 slowly 9 badly
 4 slow 10 nice (See Unit 85C.)
 5 careful 11 quickly
 6 hard
 7 suddenly

86.4

- 2 well 5 well
 3 good 6 good ... good
 4 well

UNIT 87

87.1

- 2 bigger
- 3 slower
- 4 more expensive
- 5 higher
- 6 more dangerous

87.2

- 2 stronger
- 3 happier
- 4 more modern
- 5 more important
- 6 better
- 7 larger
- 8 more serious
- 9 prettier
- 10 more crowded

87.3

- 2 hotter/warmer
- 3 more expensive
- 4 worse
- 5 further
- 6 more difficult or harder

87.4

- 3 taller
- 4 harder
- 5 more comfortable
- 6 better
- 7 nicer
- 8 heavier
- 9 more interested
- 10 warmer
- 11 better
- 12 bigger
- 13 more beautiful
- 14 sharper
- 15 more polite
- 16 worse

UNIT 88

88.1

- 3 Liz is taller than Ben.
- 4 Liz starts work earlier than Ben.
- 5 Ben works harder than Liz.
- 6 Ben has got more money than Liz.
- 7 Liz is a better driver than Ben.
- 8 Ben is more patient than Liz.
- 9 Ben is a better dancer than Liz. / Ben dances better than Liz.
- 10 Liz is more intelligent than Ben.

- 11 Liz speaks French better than Ben. / Liz speaks better French than Ben. / Liz's French is better than Ben's.
- 12 Ben goes to the cinema more than Liz. / ... more often than Liz.

88.2

- 2 You're older than her. / ... than she is.
- 3 You work harder than me. / ... than I do.
- 4 You watch TV more than him. / ... than he does.
- 5 You're a better cook than me. / ... than I am. or You cook better than me. / ... than I do.
- 6 You know more people than us. / ... than we do.
- 7 You've got more money than them. / ... than they have.
- 8 You can run faster than me. / ... than I can.
- 9 You've been here longer than her. / ... than she has.
- 10 You got up earlier than them. / ... than they did.
- 11 You were more surprised than him. / ... than he was.

88.3

- 2 Jack's mother is much younger than his father.
- 3 My camera cost a bit more than yours. / ... than your camera. or My camera was a bit more expensive than ...
- 4 I feel much better today than yesterday. / ... than I did yesterday. / ... than I felt yesterday.
- 5 It's a bit warmer today than yesterday. / ... than it was yesterday.
- 6 Sarah is a much better tennis player than me / ... than I am. or Sarah is much better at tennis than me / ... than I am. or Sarah plays tennis much better than me / ... than I do.

UNIT 89

89.1

- 2 A is longer than B, but not as long as C.
- 3 C is heavier than A, but not as heavy as B.
- 4 A is older than C, but not as old as B.
- 5 B has got more money than C, but not as much as A. or ... but less (money) than A.
- 6 C works harder than A, but not as hard as B.

89.2

- 2 Your room isn't as big as mine. / ... as my room.
- 3 I didn't get up as early as you. / ... as you did.
- 4 They didn't play as well as us. / ... as we did.
- 5 You haven't been here as long as me. / ... as I have.
- 6 He isn't as nervous as her. / ... as she is.

89.3

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 2 as | 6 than |
| 3 than | 7 as |
| 4 than | 8 than |
| 5 as | |

89.4

- 2 Julia lives in the same street as Laura.
- 3 Julia got up at the same time as Andy.
- 4 Andy's car is the same colour as Laura's.

UNIT 90

90.1

- 2 C is longer than A. D is the longest. B is the shortest.
- 3 D is younger than C. B is the youngest. C is the oldest.
- 4 D is more expensive than A. C is the most expensive. A is the cheapest.
- 5 A is better than C. A is the best. D is the worst.

90.2

- 2 the happiest day
- 3 the best film
- 4 the most popular singer
- 5 the worst mistake
- 6 the prettiest village
- 7 the coldest day
- 8 the most boring person

90.3

- 2 Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
- 3-6
Brazil is the largest country in South America.
Alaska is the largest state in the USA.
The Nile is the longest river in Africa. / ... in the world.
Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system.

UNIT 91

91.1

- 2 enough chairs
- 3 enough paint
- 4 enough wind

91.2

- 2 The car isn't big enough.
- 3 His legs aren't long enough.
- 4 He isn't strong enough.

91.3

- 3 old enough
- 4 enough time
- 5 big enough
- 6 eat enough
- 7 enough space
- 8 tired enough
- 9 practise enough

91.4

- 2 sharp enough to cut
- 3 warm enough to go
- 4 enough bread to make
- 5 well enough to win
- 6 enough time to read

UNIT 92

92.1

- 2 too heavy
- 3 too low
- 4 too fast
- 5 too big
- 6 too crowded

92.2

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 3 enough | 8 enough |
| 4 too many | 9 too |
| 5 too | 10 too many |
| 6 enough | 11 too much |
| 7 too much | |

92.3

- 3 It's too far.
- 4 It's too expensive.
- 5 It isn't/It's not big enough.
- 6 It was too difficult.
- 7 It isn't good enough.
- 8 I'm too busy.
- 9 It was too long.

92.4

- 2 too early to go to bed
- 3 too young to get married
- 4 too dangerous to go out at night
- 5 too late to phone Sue (now)
- 6 too surprised to say anything

UNIT 93

93.1

- 3 I like this picture very much.
- 4 Tom started his new job last week.
- 5 OK
- 6 Jane bought a present for her friend. or Jane bought her friend a present.
- 7 I drink three cups of coffee every day.
- 8 OK
- 9 I borrowed fifty pounds from my brother.

93.2

- 2 I bought a new computer last week.
- 3 Paul finished his work quickly.
- 4 Emily doesn't speak French very well.
- 5 I did a lot of shopping yesterday.
- 6 Do you know London well?
- 7 We enjoyed the party very much.
- 8 I explained the problem carefully.
- 9 We met some friends at the airport.

- 10 Did you buy that jacket in England?
- 11 We do the same thing every day.
- 12 I don't like football very much.

93.3

- 2 I arrived at the hotel early.
- 3 Julia goes to Italy every year.
- 4 We have lived here since 1988.
- 5 Sue was born in London in 1980.
- 6 Paul didn't go to work yesterday.
- 7 Helen went to a wedding last weekend.
- 8 I had my breakfast in bed this morning.
- 9 Barbara is going to university in September.
- 10 I saw a beautiful bird in the garden this morning.
- 11 My parents have been to the United States many times.
- 12 I left my umbrella in the restaurant last night.
- 13 Are you going to the cinema tomorrow evening?
- 14 I took the children to school this morning.

UNIT 94

94.1

- 2 He always gets up early.
- 3 He's/He is never late for work.
- 4 He sometimes gets angry.
- 5 He rarely goes swimming.
- 6 He's/He is usually at home in the evenings.

94.2

- 2 Susan is always polite.
- 3 I usually finish work at 5 o'clock.
- 4 Sarah has just started a new job.
- 5 I rarely go to bed before midnight.
- 6 The bus isn't usually late.
- 7 I don't often eat fish.
- 8 I will never forget what you said.
- 9 Have you ever lost your passport?

- 10 Do you still work in the same place?
- 11 They always stay in the same hotel.
- 12 Jane doesn't usually work on Saturdays.
- 13 Is Tina already here?
- 14 What do you usually have for breakfast?
- 15 I can never remember his name.

94.3

- 2 Yes, and I also speak French.
- 3 Yes, and I'm also hungry.
- 4 Yes, and I've also been to Ireland.
- 5 Yes, and I also bought some hooks.

94.4

- 1 They both play football. They're/They are both students. They've both got cars. / They both have cars.
- 2 They're/They are all married. They were all born in England. They all live in New York.

UNIT 95**95.1**

- 2 Do you still live in Clare Street?
- 3 Are you still a student?
- 4 Have you still got a motorbike? / Do you still have ...
- 5 Do you still go to the cinema a lot?
- 6 Do you still want to be a teacher?

95.2

- 2 He was looking for a job. He's/He is still looking (for a job). He hasn't found a job yet.
- 3 She was asleep. She's/She is still asleep. She hasn't woken up yet. / She isn't awake yet. or She hasn't got up yet. / She isn't up yet.

- 4 They were having dinner. / They were eating. They're/They are still having dinner. / ... still eating. They haven't finished (dinner) yet. / They haven't finished eating yet.

95.3

- 2 Is Helen here yet? or Has Helen arrived/come yet?
- 3 Have you got your (exam) results yet? / Have you had your ... / Have you received your ...
- 4 Have you decided where to go yet? / Do you know where you're going yet?

95.4

- 3 She's/She has already gone/left.
- 4 I've already got one. / I already have one.
- 5 I've/I have already paid (it).
- 6 he already knows.

UNIT 96**96.1**

- 2 He gave it to Gary.
- 3 He gave them to Sarah.
- 4 He gave it to his sister.
- 5 He gave them to Robert.
- 6 He gave it to a neighbour.

96.2

- 2 I gave Joanna a plant.
- 3 I gave Richard a tie.
- 4 I gave Emma some chocolates / a box of chocolates.
- 5 I gave Rachel some flowers / a bunch of flowers.
- 6 I gave Kevin a pen.

96.3

- 2 Can you lend me an umbrella?
- 3 Can you give me your address?
- 4 Can you lend me twenty pounds?
- 5 Can you send me some information?
- 6 Can you show me the letter?
- 7 Can you get me some stamps?

96.4

- 2 lend you some money
- 3 send the letter to me
- 4 buy you a present
- 5 pass me the sugar
- 6 give it to her
- 7 showed the policeman my identity card

UNIT 97**97.1**

- 3 I went to the window and (I) looked out.
- 4 I wanted to phone you, but I didn't have your number.
- 5 I jumped into the river and (I) swam to the other side.
- 6 I usually drive to work, but I went by bus this morning.
- 7 Do you want me to come with you, or shall I wait here?

97.2*Example answers:*

- 2 because it was raining. / because the weather was bad.
- 3 but it was closed.
- 4 so he didn't eat anything. / so he didn't want anything to eat.
- 5 because there was a lot of traffic. / because the traffic was bad.
- 6 Sue said goodbye, got into her car and drove off/away.

97.3*Example answers:*

- 3 I went to the cinema, **but** the film wasn't very good.
- 4 I went to a café **and** met some friends of mine.
- 5 There was a film on television, **so** I watched it.
- 6 I got up in the middle of the night **because** I couldn't sleep.

UNIT 98**98.1**

- 2 When I'm tired, I like to watch TV.
- 3 When I phoned her, there was no answer.

- 4 When I go on holiday, I always go to the same place.
- 5 When the programme ended, I turned off the TV.
- 6 When I got to the hotel, there were no rooms.

98.2

- 2 when they heard the news
- 3 they went to live in New Zealand
- 4 while they were away
- 5 before they came here
- 6 somebody broke into the house
- 7 they didn't believe me

98.3

- 2 I finish
- 3 it's
- 4 I'll be ... she leaves
- 5 stops
- 6 We'll come ... we're
- 7 I come ... I'll bring
- 8 I'm
- 9 I'll give ... I go
- 10 I'll tell ... I'm

98.4

Example answers:

- 2 you finish your work
- 3 I'm going to buy a motorbike
- 4 you get ready
- 5 I won't have much free time
- 6 I come back

UNIT 99

99.1

- 2 If you pass the exam, you'll get a certificate.
- 3 If you fail the exam, you can do it again.
- 4 If you don't want this magazine, I'll throw it away.
- 5 If you want those pictures, you can have them.
- 6 If you're busy now, we can talk later.
- 7 If you're hungry, we can have lunch now.
- 8 If you need money, I can lend you some.

99.2

- 2 I give
- 3 is
- 4 I'll call

- 5 I'll be ... get
- 6 Will you go ... they invite

99.3

Example answers:

- 3 ... you're busy.
- 4 ... you'll feel better in the morning.
- 5 ... you're not watching it.
- 6 ... she doesn't study.
- 7 ... I'll go and see Chris.
- 8 ... the weather is good.
- 9 ... it rains today.

99.4

- 2 When
- 3 If
- 4 If
- 5 if
- 6 When
- 7 if
- 8 when ... if

UNIT 100

100.1

- 3 wanted
- 4 had
- 5 were/was
- 6 didn't enjoy
- 7 could
- 8 tried
- 9 didn't have

100.2

- 3 I'd go / I would go
- 4 she knew
- 5 we had
- 6 you won
- 7 I wouldn't stay
- 8 we lived
- 9 It would be
- 10 the salary was/were
- 11 I wouldn't know
- 12 would you change

100.3

- 2 I'd watch it / I would watch it
- 3 we had some pictures on the wall
- 4 the air would be cleaner
- 5 every day was/were the same
- 6 I'd be bored / I would be bored
- 7 we had a bigger house / we bought a bigger house
- 8 we would/could buy a bigger house

100.4

Example answers:

- 2 I'd go to Antarctica
- 3 I didn't have any friends
- 4 I'd buy a house if I had enough money.
- 5 I'd try and help
- 6 there were no guns

UNIT 101

101.1

- 2 A butcher is a person who sells meat.
- 3 A musician is a person who plays a musical instrument.
- 4 A patient is a person who is ill in hospital.
- 5 A dentist is a person who takes care of your teeth.
- 6 A fool is a person who does stupid things.
- 7 A genius is a person who is very intelligent.
- 8 A liar is a person who doesn't tell the truth.

101.2

- 2 The woman who opened the door was wearing a yellow dress.
- 3 Most of the students who took the exam passed (it).
- 4 The policeman who stopped our car wasn't very friendly.

101.3

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 2 who | 6 which |
| 3 which | 7 who |
| 4 which | 8 who |
| 5 who | 9 which |
- that is also correct in all these sentences.*

101.4

- 3 ... a machine **that/which** makes coffee.
- 4 OK (**which** is also correct)
- 5 ... people **who/that** never stop talking.
- 6 OK (**who** is also correct)
- 7 OK (**that** is also correct)
- 8 ... the sentences **that/which** are wrong.
- 9 ... a car **that/which** cost £40,000.

UNIT 102

102.1

- 2 I've lost the pen you gave me.
- 3 I like the jacket Sue is wearing.
- 4 Where are the flowers I gave you?
- 5 I didn't believe the story he told us.
- 6 How much were the oranges you bought?

102.2

- 2 The meal you cooked was excellent.
- 3 The shoes I'm wearing aren't very comfortable.
- 4 The people we invited to dinner didn't come.

102.3

- 2 Who are the people you were talking to?
- 3 Did you find the keys you were looking for?
- 4 Where is the party you're going to?
- 5 What's the name of the film you were talking about?
- 6 What's that music you're listening to?
- 7 Did you get the letter you were waiting for?

102.4

- 2 What's the name of the restaurant where you had dinner?
- 3 How big is the village where you live?
- 4 Where exactly is the factory where you work?

UNIT 103

103.1

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 3 at | 11 at |
| 4 on | 12 in |
| 5 in | 13 on |
| 6 in | 14 on |
| 7 on | 15 at |
| 8 on | 16 at |
| 9 at | 17 at |
| 10 on | 18 in |

103.2

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 2 on | 11 at |
| 3 at | 12 on |
| 4 in | 13 in |
| 5 in | 14 at |

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 6 in | 15 in |
| 7 on | 16 on |
| 8 on | 17 in |
| 9 in | 18 at |
| 10 at | 19 at |

103.3

- 2 on Friday
- 3 on Monday
- 4 at 4 o'clock on Thursday / on Thursday at 4 o'clock
- 5 on Saturday evening
- 6 at 2.30 on Tuesday (afternoon) / on Tuesday (afternoon) at 2.30

103.4

- 2 I'll call you in three days.
- 3 My exam is in two weeks.
- 4 Tom will be here in half an hour. / ... in 30 minutes.

103.5

- 3 in
- 4 - (already complete)
- 5 - (already complete)
- 6 in
- 7 at
- 8 - (already complete)
- 9 - (already complete)
- 10 on
- 11 in
- 12 at

UNIT 104

104.1

- 2 Alex lived in Canada **until** 1999.
- 3 Alex has lived in England **since** 1999.
- 4 Karen lived in France **until** 2003.
- 5 Karen has lived in Switzerland **since** 2003.
- 6 Clare worked in a hotel **from** 1998 **to** 2001.
- 7 Clare has worked in a restaurant **since** 2001.
- 8 Adam was a teacher **from** 1992 **to** 1998.
- 9 Adam has been a journalist **since** 1998.
- 11 Alex has lived in England for years.
- 12 Karen has lived in Switzerland for years.
- 13 Clare worked in a hotel for three years.
- 14 Clare has worked in a restaurant for years.

- 15 Adam was a teacher for six years.
- 16 Adam has been a journalist for years.

104.2

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 2 until | 9 since |
| 3 for | 10 until |
| 4 since | 11 for |
| 5 Until | 12 until |
| 6 for | 13 Since |
| 7 for | 14 for |
| 8 until | |

UNIT 105

105.1

- 2 after lunch
- 3 before the end
- 4 during the course
- 5 before they went to Australia
- 6 during the night
- 7 while you are waiting
- 8 after the concert

105.2

- 3 while
- 4 for
- 5 while
- 6 during
- 7 while
- 8 for
- 9 during
- 10 while

105.3

- 2 eating
- 3 answering
- 4 having/taking
- 5 finishing/doing
- 6 going/travelling

105.4

- 2 John worked in a bookshop for two years after leaving school.
- 3 Before going to sleep, I read for a few minutes.
- 4 After walking for three hours, we were very tired.
- 5 Let's have a cup of coffee before going out.

UNIT 106

106.1

- 2 In the box.
- 3 On the box.
- 4 On the wall.
- 5 At the bus stop.
- 6 In the field.
- 7 On the balcony.

- 8 In the pool.
9 At the window.
10 On the ceiling.
11 On the table.
12 At the table.

106.2

- 2 in
3 on
4 in
5 on
6 at
7 in
8 in
9 at
10 at
11 in
12 at
13 on
14 at
15 on the wall in the living room

UNIT 107

107.1

- 2 At the airport.
3 In bed.
4 On a ship.
5 In the sky.
6 At a party.
7 At the doctor's.
8 On the second floor.
9 At work.
10 On a plane.
11 In a taxi.
12 At a wedding.

107.2

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 2 in | 9 in |
| 3 in | 10 in |
| 4 at | 11 on |
| 5 at | 12 on |
| 6 in | 13 at |
| 7 at | 14 in |
| 8 at | 15 on |

UNIT 108

108.1

- | | |
|------|------|
| 2 to | 6 to |
| 3 in | 7 to |
| 4 to | 8 in |
| 5 in | |

108.2

- 3 to
4 to
5 at home ... to work
6 at
7 - (already complete)
8 to

- 9 at
10 at a restaurant ... to the hotel

108.3

- 2 to
3 to
4 in
5 to
6 to
7 at
8 to
9 to
10 at
11 at
12 to Maria's house ... at home
13 - (already complete)
14 meet at the party... go to the party

108.4

- 1 to
2 - (already complete)
3 at
4 in
5 to
6 - (already complete)

108.5

Example answers:

- 2 to work
3 at work
4 to Canada
5 to parties
6 at a friend's house

UNIT 109

109.1

- 2 next to / beside / by
3 in front of
4 between
5 next to / beside / by
6 in front of
7 behind
8 on the left
9 in the middle

109.2

- 2 behind
3 above
4 in front of
5 on
6 by / next to / beside
7 below / under
8 above
9 under
10 by / next to / beside
11 opposite
12 on

109.3

- 2 The fountain is in front of the theatre.
3 The bank/bookshop is opposite the theatre. or Paul's office is opposite the theatre. or The theatre is opposite ...
4 The bank/bookshop/supermarket is next to ...
5 Paul's office is above the bookshop.
6 The bookshop is between the bank and the supermarket.

UNIT 110

110.1

- 2 Go under the bridge.
3 Go up the hill.
4 Go down the steps.
5 Go along this street.
6 Go into the hotel.
7 Go past the hotel.
8 Go out of the hotel.
9 Go over the bridge.
10 Go through the park.

110.2

- 2 off
3 over
4 out of
5 across
6 round/around
7 through
8 on
9 round/around
10 into the house through a window

110.3

- 1 out of
2 round/around
3 in
4 from here to the airport
5 round/around
6 on/over
7 over
8 out of

UNIT 111

111.1

- 2 on time
3 on holiday
4 on the phone
5 on television

111.2

- 2 by
- 3 with
- 4 about
- 5 on
- 6 by
- 7 at
- 8 on
- 9 with
- 10 **about** grammar **by** Vera P. Bull

111.3

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 with | 9 at |
| 2 without | 10 by |
| 3 by | 11 about |
| 4 about | 12 by |
| 5 at | 13 on |
| 6 by | 14 with |
| 7 on | 15 by |
| 8 with | 16 by |

UNIT 112

112.1

- 2 in
- 3 to
- 4 at
- 5 with
- 6 of

112.2

- 2 at
- 3 to
- 4 about
- 5 of
- 6 of
- 7 from/to (*Yön can also say different than ...*)
- 8 in
- 9 for
- 10 about
- 11 of
- 12 **for/about** getting angry **with** you

112.3

- 2 interested in going
- 3 good at getting
- 4 fed up with waiting
- 5 sorry for/about waking
- 6 Thank you for waiting.

112.4

- 2 Sue walked past me without speaking.
- 3 Don't do anything without asking me first.
- 4 I went out without locking the door.

112.5

Example answers:

- 2 I'm afraid of the dark.
- 3 I'm not very good at drawing.
- 4 I'm not interested in cars.
- 5 I'm fed up with living here.

UNIT 113

113.1

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 2 to | 5 at |
| 3 for | 6 for |
| 4 to | |

113.2

- 2 to
- 3 to
- 4 for
- 5 to
- 6 of/about
- 7 for
- 8 on
- 9 to
- 10 for
- 11 to
- 12 - (*already complete*)
- 13 to
- 14 on
- 15 of/about

113.3

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 at | 4 after |
| 2 after | 5 at |
| 3 for | 6 for |

113.4

Example answers:

- 3 It depends on the programme.
- 4 It depends (on) what it is.
- 5 It depends on the weather.
- 6 It depends (on) how much you want.

UNIT 114

114.1

- 2 went in
- 3 looked up
- 4 rode off/away
- 5 turned round/around
- 6 got off
- 7 sat down
- 8 got out

114.2

- 2 away
- 3 round/around
- 4 going out ... be back
- 5 down
- 6 over

7 back

- 8 in
- 9 up
- 10 going away ... coming back

114.3

- 2 Hold on
- 3 slowed down
- 4 takes off
- 5 getting on
- 6 speak up
- 7 broken down
- 8 fall over / fall down
- 9 carry on
- 10 gave up
- 11 went off

UNIT 115

115.1

- 2 She took off her hat. *or* She took her hat off.
- 3 He put down his bag. *or* He put his bag down.
- 4 She picked up the magazine. *or* She picked the magazine up.
- 5 He put on his sunglasses. *or* He put his sunglasses on.
- 6 She turned off the tap. *or* She turned the tap off.

115.2

- 2 He put his jacket on. He put it on.
- 3 She took off her glasses. She took them off.
- 4 I picked the phone up. I picked it up.
- 5 They gave the key back. They gave it back.
- 6 We turned off the lights. We turned them off.

115.3

- 2 take it back
- 3 picked them up
- 4 switched it off
- 5 bring them back

115.4

- 3 knocked over
- 4 look it up
- 5 throw them away
- 6 tried on
- 7 showed me round
- 8 gave it up *or* gave up (*without it*)
- 9 fill it in
- 10 put your cigarette out

Key to Additional exercises

1

- 3 Kate is a doctor.
- 4 The children are asleep.
- 5 Gary isn't hungry.
- 6 The books aren't on the table.
- 7 The hotel is near the station.
- 8 The bus isn't full.

2

- 3 she's / she is
- 4 Where are
- 5 Is he
- 6 It's / It is
- 7 I'm / I am or
No, I'm not. I'm a student.
- 8 What colour is
- 9 Is it
- 10 Are you
- 11 How much are they?

3

- 3 He's/He is having a shower.
- 4 Are the children playing?
- 5 Is it raining?
- 6 They're/They are coming now.
- 7 Why are you standing here?
I'm/I am waiting for somebody.

4

- 4 Sam doesn't want
- 5 Do you want
- 6 Does Helen live
- 7 Sarah knows
- 8 I don't travel
- 9 do you usually get up
- 10 They don't go out
- 11 Tom always finishes
- 12 does Julia do ... She works

5

- 3 She's/She is a student.
- 4 She hasn't got a car.
- 5 She goes out a lot.
- 6 She's got/She has got a lot of friends.
- 7 She doesn't like London.
- 8 She likes dancing.
- 9 She isn't/She's not interested in sport.

6

- 1 Are you married?
Where do you live?
Have you got / Do you have any children?
How old is she?
- 2 How old are you?
What do you do? / Where do you work? / What's your job?
Do you like/enjoy your job?
Have you got / Do you have a car?
Do you (usually) go to work by car?
- 3 What's his name? / What's he called?
What does he do? / What's his job?
Does he live/work in London?

7

- 4 Sonia is 32 years old.
- 5 I've got / I have two sisters.
- 6 We often watch TV in the evening.
- 7 Jane never wears a hat.
- 8 A bicycle has got two wheels. / ... has two wheels.
- 9 These flowers are beautiful.
- 10 Mary speaks German very well.

8

- 3 are you cooking
- 4 plays
- 5 I'm going
- 6 It's raining
- 7 I don't watch
- 8 we're looking
- 9 do you pronounce

9

- 2 we go
- 3 is shining
- 4 are you going
- 5 do you go
- 6 She writes
- 7 I never read
- 8 They're watching
- 9 She's talking
- 10 do you usually have
- 11 He's visiting
- 12 I don't drink

10

- 2 went
- 3 found
- 4 was
- 5 had
- 6 told
- 7 gave
- 8 were
- 9 thought
- 10 invited/asked

11

- 3 He was good at sport.
- 4 He played football.
- 5 He didn't work hard at school.
- 6 He had a lot of friends.
- 7 He didn't have a bicycle.
- 8 He wasn't a quiet child.

12

- 3 How long were you there? / How long did you stay there?
- 4 Did you like/enjoy Amsterdam?
- 5 Where did you stay?
- 6 Was the weather good?
- 7 When did you get/come back?

13

- 3 I forgot
- 4 did you get
- 5 I didn't speak
- 6 Did you have
- 7 he didn't go
- 8 she arrived
- 9 did Robert live
- 10 The meal didn't cost

14

- 2 were working
- 3 opened
- 4 rang ... was cooking
- 5 heard ... looked
- 6 was looking ... happened
- 7 wasn't reading ... was watching
- 8 didn't read
- 9 finished ... paid ... left
- 10 saw ... was walking ... was waiting

15

- 3 is playing
- 4 gave
- 5 doesn't like
- 6 did your parents go
- 7 saw ... was driving
- 8 Do you watch
- 9 were you doing
- 10 goes
- 11 'm/am trying
- 12 didn't sleep

16

- 3 it's/it has just finished/ended.
- 4 I've/I have found them. or I've got them.
- 5 I haven't read it.
- 6 Have you seen her?
- 7 I've/I have had enough.
- 8 Have you (ever) been to Sweden?
- 9 We've/We have (just) been to the cinema.
- 10 They've/They have gone to a party.
- 11 He's/He has (just) woken up.
- 12 How long have you lived here? or ... have you been living here?
- 13 we've/we have known each other for a long time.
- 14 It's/It has been raining all day. or It has rained all day. or It has been horrible/bad all day.

17

- 3 's/has been
- 4 for
- 5 since
- 6 has he lived / has he been / has he been living
- 7 for
- 8 've been/have been

18

Example answers:

- 3 I've just started this exercise.
- 4 I've met Julia a few times.
- 5 I haven't had dinner yet.
- 6 I've never been to Australia.
- 7 I've lived here since I was born.
- 8 I've lived here for three years.

19

- 3 bought/got
- 4 went
- 5 've/have read or read or 've/have finished with
- 6 haven't started (it) or haven't begun (it)
- 7 was
- 8 didn't see
- 9 left
- 10 's/has been
- 11 was
- 12 've/have never made

20

- 3 He's/He has already gone.
- 4 she left at 4 o'clock.
- 5 How many times have you been there?
- 6 I haven't decided yet.
- 7 It was on the table last night.
- 8 I've eaten there a few times.
- 9 What time did they arrive?

21

- 1 When was the last time? or When did you go the last time?
- 2 How long have you had it?
I bought/got it yesterday.
- 3 How long have you lived there / have you been there / have you been living here?
Before that we lived in Mill Road.
How long did you live in Mill Road?
- 4 How long have you worked there / have you been working there?
What did you do before that?
I was a taxi driver. or I worked as a taxi driver.

22

Example answers:

- 2 I didn't go out last night.
- 3 I was at work yesterday afternoon.
- 4 I went to a party a few days ago.
- 5 It was my birthday last week.
- 6 I went to America last year.

23

- | | |
|-----|------|
| 2 B | 9 C |
| 3 D | 10 D |
| 4 A | 11 A |
| 5 A | 12 C |
| 6 D | 13 B |
| 7 C | 14 C |
| 8 B | 15 A |

24

- 1 was damaged ... be knocked down
- 2 was built ... is used ... is being painted
- 3 is called ... be called ... was changed
- 4 have been made ... are produced

25

- 2 is visited
- 3 were damaged
- 4 be built
- 5 is being cleaned
- 6 be forgotten
- 7 has already been done
- 8 be kept
- 9 Have you ever been bitten
- 10 was stolen

26

- 2 My car was stolen last week.
- 3 You're/You are wanted on the phone.
- 4 All the bananas have been eaten.
- 5 The machine will be repaired.
- 6 We're/We are being watched.
- 7 The housework has to be done.

27

- 3 pushed
- 4 was pushed
- 5 has taken
- 6 is being repaired
- 7 invented
- 8 was the camera invented
- 9 have been washed or were washed
- 10 I've/I have washed them. or I washed them.
- 11 did they send or have they sent
- 12 be sent

28

- 2 B 8 B
3 A 9 B
4 C 10 A
5 B 11 B
6 C 12 C
7 C

29

- 1 I stayed
did you do
I watched
Are you going
I'm going
are you going to see
I don't know. I haven't
decided
2 have you been
We arrived
are you staying / are you
going to stay
do you like
we're having
3 I've just remembered -
Karen phoned
She always phones ... Did
she leave
she wants
I'll phone ... Do you
know
I'll get
4 I'm going ... Do you
want
are you going
Have you ever eaten
I've been ... I went
5 I've lost ... Have you seen
You were wearing ... I
came
I'm not wearing
Have you looked / Did
you look
I'll go

30

- 1 we met
2 we sat / we were sitting
3 We didn't know
4 we became
5 we liked
6 we spent
7 We left
8 we meet
9 has been
10 she's working
11 She's coming
12 she comes
13 we'll have / we're going to
have
14 It will be

31

- 2 we're staying
3 we enjoyed
4 We watched
5 slept
6 I don't sleep
7 we're not doing / we're
not going to do
8 we're going
9 to see
10 We haven't decided
11 wants
12 to go
13 I'll send
14 you're having
15 are working / have been
working
16 he had
17 he needs
18 We've been
19 We got
20 seeing
21 I liked
22 we went
23 we left
24 had
25 he wasn't injured
26 was damaged
27 We've changed / We
changed
28 we're leaving
29 We're staying / We're
going to stay / We'll stay
30 flying
31 That will be / That's going
to be
32 finished
33 I'll let
34 we get
35 are looking
36 We're going
37 we'll send

32

- 2 A 11 B
3 B 12 A
4 C 13 C
5 B 14 B
6 C 15 C
7 B 16 A
8 A 17 C
9 C 18 B
10 A

33

- 2 a car
3 the fridge
4 a teacher
5 school
6 the cinema
7 a taxi
8 the piano
9 computers
10 the same

34

- 4 a horse
5 The sky
6 a tourist
7 for lunch (-)
8 the first President of the
United States
9 a watch
10 remember names (-)
11 the next train
12 sends emails (-)
13 the garden
14 the Majestic Hotel
15 ill last week (-) ... to
work (-)
16 the highest mountain in
the world
17 to the radio ... having
breakfast (-)
18 like sport (-) ... is
basketball (-)
19 a doctor ... an art teacher
20 the second floor ... the
top of the stairs ... on
the right
21 After dinner (-) ...
watched television (-)
22 a wonderful holiday in the
south of France (-)

35

- 2 in 12 at
3 on 13 at
4 at 14 in
5 on 15 at
6 in 16 on
7 since 17 by
8 on 18 for ... on
9 by 19 to ... in
10 in 20 at ... in
11 for

Key to Study guide

Present

- 1.1 B
- 1.2 A
- 1.3 C
- 1.4 A
- 1.5 C, D
- 1.6 B
- 1.7 D
- 1.8 C
- 1.9 C
- 1.10 A
- 1.11 C
- 1.12 A
- 1.13 D
- 1.14 C
- 1.15 A
- 1.16 D
- 1.17 C, D
- 1.18 A, D

Past

- 2.1 B
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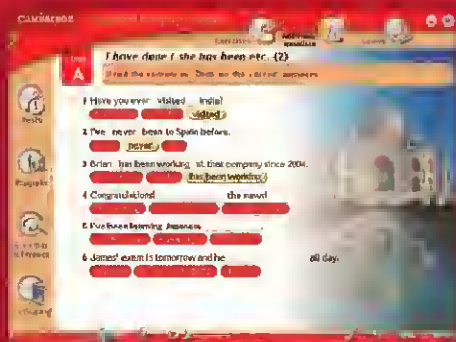
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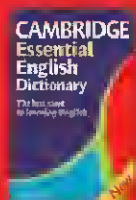
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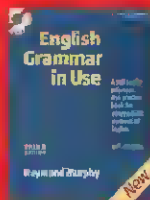
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